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EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS
OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES
OF THE
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR
NOVEMBER, 1884.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,
H. W. ROKKER, STATE PRINTER AND BINDER.
1885.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

President,

J. C. CORBUS, M. D.

Commissioners,

F. B. HALLER, M. D., Vandalia.

Term expires 1885.

J. C. CORBUS, M. D., Mendota.

Term expires 1886.

W. A. GRIMSHAW, Pittsfield.

Term expires 1887.

JOHN M. GOULD, Moline.

Term expires 1888.

CHARLES G. TRUSDELL, Chicago.

Term expires 1889.

Secretary,

FRED. H. WINES, Springfield.

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STATE OF ILLINOIS.
OFFICE OF BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES,
November 1, 1884.

HON. JOHN M. HAMILTON, *Governor*;

The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities has the honor to make to you its Eighth Biennial, or Sixteenth Annual Report, as required by law.

We are, with respect,

Your obedient servants,

J. C. CORBUS, *President*.

JOHN M. GOULD,

F. B. HALLER,

J. C. CORBUS,

W. A. GRIMSHAW,

CHARLES G. TRUSDELL.

FRED. H. WINES, *Secretary*.

EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Organization of the charitable institutions—Principles of organization—Powers and duties of trustees—The state board—The national conference of charities—Results of the present system—Review of the past ten years—Growth—Annual expenses—Per capita cost—Financial statement for 1883-4—Movement of population—Changes in officers.

The system of organization and management of the state charitable institutions of the state of Illinois is now well understood. It has not only been approved by our own citizens, but has attracted the attention of citizens of other states, as has been demonstrated by the letters and personal visits received at this office and by the officers of our institutions. We apprehend that so long as it continues to work well in practice, it is not likely to be materially changed, much less abandoned for any other whose results must of necessity be theoretical and problematical. A brief outline of its main features will, we believe, be of general interest and utility.

The essential principles of all thorough, effective organization are three; subdivision of labor, accountability, and the spirit of emulation.

The first of these principles, subdivision of labor, is secured by committing the direct charge of each institution to a separate board of trustees, with sole executive power and responsibility, identified with the institution by every natural sentiment of interest, pride and affection. It is beyond dispute that such a board, with a single aim, and no divided sympathies, will give the affairs of the institution committed to it a degree of attention which could not be expected from any central board of control, charged with the details of executive management of a number of institutions, unlike in their special character and purpose, and intended for classes of persons whose traits, situation and necessities are dissimilar.

The second principle, accountability, is recognized and provided for, in the creation of a central board, with no executive power or responsibility, to which the trustees must report, and granting to this board practically unlimited powers of visitation, inspection, suggestion and criticism. The state board, not being itself responsible for any error or defect in the practical administration of the affairs of the institutions, has no interest in concealing the errors and defects which it observes; its interest is rather to expose them. Its sole duty is to hold the officers of the institutions to a rigid account for their official acts; to inform itself, and then to inform the executive and legislative departments of the government, whether the institutions are economically and efficiently managed, whether they accomplish results commensurate with their cost, and whether they do or do not sufficiently cover the field of their usefulness, by providing for all who have a claim to be admitted to them. It may be said that direct accountability, on the part of the institutions, to the executive, as represented in the governor and auditor, or to the legislature, as represented in the visiting committees of the senate and house, would be simpler and better. But, in fact, the visits of legislative committees are unavoidably hurried, infrequent and superficial, as universal experience proves; and the time of the governor and auditor are so taken up with other duties, that they cannot give to this branch of the public service that degree of constant, careful oversight which the public good requires. Wherever a state board has been established, its creation has been followed by an immediate improvement of the service, and if any such board has ever forfeited the confidence and good-will of the legislature or of the executive, it has been through inefficiency or mal-administration.

The third principle named is emulation. To insure a healthy emulation between institutions, what is required is a thorough system of comparison of results and frequent publication of such financial and other statistical tables as will enable the people who pay the money for their support to judge of their relative economy, efficiency and usefulness.

These are the main principles of the Illinois system. We proceed to show some of their practical applications.

In the matter of trustees and their appointment, the State has declared its preference for boards of limited size, because the fewer the number in each board the larger the share of personal responsibility attaching to each individual member; for boards composed of appointees from as many counties as there are members in each board, in order to break the power of local influence in the management of the institutions; for the division of each board into classes, so as to secure continuity in the board, in spite of changes in membership; for the appointment of trustees by the governor, because that method of appointment, rather than election by the legislature or by the people, removes the institutions as far from immediate connection with politics as is consistent with the retention of power over them by the State; for unpaid service on the part of trustees, for this prevents the position from becoming a prize for partisan service rendered. The powers of trustees are limited, in order to protect the authority of the superintendent from

invasion, since the superintendent is the chief executive officer, upon whose personal efficiency the successful administration of the institution depends, and his is the primary responsibility, which he can not share with another.

The powers of the State commissioners of public charities are restricted to the right to inspect the premises, the inmates and the records; to ask questions, under oath, if necessary; to make suggestions; and to give information and counsel, at their discretion, to the legislature and the governor. The special function of a State board of charities is to make comparisons, to criticise and to advise. To enable it to do its work, it must have power to prescribe the forms of financial and other statistical returns to be made by the institutions, to examine accounts and vouchers, and to inquire into everything connected with the management of the institutions. It must be authorized, on the one hand, to inform itself thoroughly as to the care of the unfortunate by the counties, and, on the other hand, to learn the methods adopted by other States, in order to the introduction of improved methods at home. For this purpose a certain amount of visitation of institutions outside of the State is essential. The organization of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections has been a great aid to us in this respect, by widening our outlook and bringing us more directly into contact with our co-laborers throughout the country, thus enabling us to profit by their experience. As will be seen, our work is professional, rather than administrative.

With the general result of the labors of the past sixteen years in this field, the people of the State are tolerably familiar. They know that the institutions have been free from scandal of every sort; that the per capita cost of maintenance has been reduced more than one-third; that a vastly increased number of unfortunates are cared for; that the facilities for their proper care have been improved and augmented; that the county farms are or soon will be freed from the presence with other paupers of the chronic insane; that the principle of the supremacy of the State over its institutions has been made prominent in their management, and that they have been kept free from local or partisan control for selfish ends; that the laws for their government have been strictly enforced; and that the reputation of the State of Illinois for liberality, humanity, integrity and economy, in this, as in other branches of the State government, is deservedly high.

It is now ten years since the enactment of the general statute under which the institutions subject to oversight by this board are governed. We are therefore prepared to give a summary view of the operation of the law, and of the history of the institutions, as a guide for the future.

Their growth is shown in the following table:

Average number of inmates, annually, for ten years, from 1875 to 1884.

Year.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble Minded.	Soldiers', Orphans', Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
1875 ten months.....	367	.....	470	118	219	62	81	297	33	178	1,795
1876.....	466	.....	467	201	277	55	80	310	45	189	2,061
1877.....	464	.....	487	216	265	57	77	275	41	164	2,074
1878.....	498	.....	496	391	391	72	168	291	77	182	2,482
1879.....	521	.....	566	466	391	75	221	302	61	183	2,707
1880.....	521	67	625	498	367	78	271	308	62	190	2,936
1881.....	532	187	639	498	359	77	286	301	71	197	3,135
1882.....	510	368	639	493	310	64	279	266	72	249	3,309
1883.....	526	399	630	536	374	79	293	273	86	285	3,471
1884.....	526	345	629	556	368	93	292	317	78	308	3,792

Their growth, as shown, from an average of 1,795 inmates, to an average of 3,702 inmates, within ten years, has necessitated an increase of expenditure, but not in a corresponding rate. The increase of expenditure, annually, for maintenance only, not including special appropriations for building, etc., has been: from \$373,998.79 for ten months in 1875, (which is at the rate of \$408,798.55 for a full calendar year), to \$741,040.90 in 1884.

We print, in this place, three tables, the first of which exhibits the total annual expenditure, both ordinary and special, and in the second are given the details of ordinary expenditure, for maintenance only, for the past ten years, while the third shows the cost per capita, annually, for those items of expense most directly affected by numbers.

Annual Expenses for Ten Years, from 1875 to 1884.

Institution.	Year.	Ordinary.	Special.	Total.
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	1875	77,604 50	21,345 92	98,947 42
" " " "	1876	105,348 85	2,463 03	107,811 88
" " " "	1877	107,713 62	27,042 65	134,756 27
" " " "	1878	104,080 09	14,899 23	118,979 32
" " " "	1879	110,667 56	14,454 86	125,122 42
" " " "	1880	104,167 17	5,491 15	109,658 32
" " " "	1881	117,547 66	22,739 52	140,347 18
" " " "	1882	110,465 96	23,766 80	134,232 76
" " " "	1883	106,257 21	21,081 68	127,338 89
" " " "	1884	109,549 44	24,931 08	134,480 52
Totals.....		\$1,053,399 06	\$178,275 92	\$1,231,674 98
Eastern Hospital for the Insane.....	1877	-----	15,298 65	15,298 65
" " " "	1878	-----	96,526 89	96,526 89
" " " "	1879	2,286 60	100,106 29	102,392 89
" " " "	1880	35,419 86	98,758 54	134,178 40
" " " "	1881	62,071 88	65,030 45	127,101 83
" " " "	1882	76,825 36	83,098 05	159,923 41
" " " "	1883	93,017 96	87,314 22	180,332 18
" " " "	1884	103,053 73	326,920 19	429,973 92
Totals.....		\$362,674 89	\$873,053 28	\$1,245,728 17
Central Hospital for the Insane.....	1875	78,636 35	10,011 65	88,648 00
" " " "	1876	109,248 90	2,767 93	112,016 83
" " " "	1877	96,835 16	27,508 96	124,344 12
" " " "	1878	106,905 73	48,132 22	155,097 95
" " " "	1879	105,075 30	49,252 57	154,327 87
" " " "	1880	116,955 06	13,433 59	130,388 65
" " " "	1881	113,638 17	8,204 69	121,842 77
" " " "	1882	120,613 77	8,684 85	129,298 62
" " " "	1883	114,291 81	9,665 19	123,957 00
" " " "	1884	121,902 78	68,109 95	190,011 83
Totals.....		\$1,084,133 06	\$245,830 61	\$1,329,963 67
Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	1875	38,876 73	66,364 16	105,240 89
" " " "	1876	51,011 68	42,720 79	93,732 47
" " " "	1877	57,176 73	114,004 70	171,181 43
" " " "	1878	80,040 41	14,596 05	94,646 46
" " " "	1879	82,721 55	14,351 48	97,073 03
" " " "	1880	92,990 70	7,564 56	100,555 26
" " " "	1881	88,552 45	44,396 27	132,948 72
" " " "	1882	98,180 77	73,382 53	171,563 30
" " " "	1883	103,993 35	21,081 03	125,074 38
" " " "	1884	102,689 20	41,793 93	144,483 13
Totals.....		\$796,233 57	\$440,165 50	\$1,236,399 07

TABLE—Showing the Classification of the Ordinary Expenses of Ten State Institutions, for Ten Years, from December 1, 1874, to September 30, 1884.

YEAR.	SALARIES AND WAGES.										Total.
	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	
1875.....	19,958 15	.....	25,601 85	13,054 95	25,577 17	11,810 20	7,219 77	10,047 30	2,581 76	8,475 07	124,326 12
1876.....	32,627 15	.....	30,625 57	17,204 14	34,174 24	12,159 65	8,301 28	12,932 55	3,633 86	9,364 07	162,301 71
1877.....	31,447 04	.....	30,604 69	18,523 20	36,200 83	12,207 42	9,973 03	12,792 98	3,961 48	9,885 80	165,635 29
1878.....	34,055 04	.....	32,212 59	27,206 75	38,067 58	13,135 56	15,406 64	12,136 00	4,322 44	10,421 63	187,713 63
1879.....	36,834 97	876 47	34,919 33	30,463 10	40,853 91	14,705 95	19,819 64	13,942 72	4,475 31	11,409 97	208,400 77
1880.....	36,392 50	13,336 81	38,265 91	30,163 67	41,928 66	13,476 57	20,622 49	14,616 91	4,429 20	11,360 58	224,622 70
1881.....	36,564 49	22,028 36	37,610 75	31,709 84	44,169 08	14,447 57	20,097 66	14,933 70	4,574 54	11,229 84	237,395 23
1882.....	35,965 49	32,131 73	37,980 93	31,942 37	47,104 49	13,785 58	22,729 40	14,424 78	4,697 13	11,105 69	251,866 99
1883.....	35,100 24	34,193 55	38,737 90	36,166 29	46,298 34	14,013 21	22,593 18	15,250 65	4,423 45	11,659 63	258,435 84
1884.....	36,301 46	43,138 89	40,778 86	35,543 38	46,928 77	14,616 70	23,087 57	16,379 65	4,628 83	12,731 47	274,138 58
Total.....	\$335,886 53	\$145,705 81	\$317,368 38	\$272,637 09	\$402,101 77	\$134,477 81	\$169,969 49	\$137,386 94	\$41,728 00	\$108,295 04	\$2,094,896 86

YEAR.	FOOD.										Total.
	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	
1875.....	17,157 73	.....	25,827 62	11,909 57	10,749 19	5,581 69	5,135 50	12,707 28	3,642 43	5,671 66	98,382 57
1876.....	23,995 57	.....	30,138 88	16,358 95	14,941 12	5,501 66	7,576 63	14,293 60	5,525 63	6,296 95	124,537 79
1877.....	31,076 21	.....	30,962 67	20,174 51	15,350 78	4,637 32	5,065 91	13,562 34	5,441 21	8,517 86	135,318 81
1878.....	30,153 18	.....	31,200 93	26,802 13	16,890 85	5,877 67	11,851 72	12,265 36	7,735 92	8,756 42	151,536 18
1879.....	26,133 51	.....	28,498 76	27,577 09	13,469 77	5,227 98	10,369 45	11,421 73	6,691 68	8,074 14	137,463 51
1880.....	27,119 19	6,745 72	31,873 79	30,882 63	16,479 51	5,138 55	15,004 79	13,408 90	6,570 73	9,575 43	163,242 27
1881.....	28,279 99	14,007 31	35,642 53	27,870 13	19,239 38	5,658 26	15,920 49	13,729 43	7,163 85	10,164 66	177,675 43
1882.....	32,485 60	20,309 76	41,025 24	33,678 90	18,593 65	4,576 94	14,210 13	14,177 89	8,319 46	12,691 61	200,068 58
1883.....	28,637 34	21,244 05	38,516 09	34,324 49	21,293 14	5,676 45	16,179 38	14,491 86	8,015 13	14,094 51	201,872 67
1884.....	28,315 24	23,323 40	38,706 07	34,973 47	22,470 95	5,687 65	14,274 63	15,418 19	7,072 76	14,200 51	204,442 66
Total.....	\$272,744 56	\$85,630 21	\$332,392 48	\$264,551 87	\$469,747 77	\$53,553 56	\$116,128 63	\$135,386 58	\$66,177 60	\$98,227 18	\$1,594,539 87

Classification of Ordinary Expenses for Ten Years—Continued.

CLOTHING, BEDDING AND DRY-GOODS.

YEAR.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
1875.....	6,493.31	.....	8,763.89	2,395.61	2,827.69	452.41	1,806.40	6,006.16	96.43	2,467.49	31,779.37
1876.....	9,700.27	.....	12,608.68	2,284.81	4,668.70	535.68	3,681.31	8,445.17	69.29	3,539.90	45,394.27
1877.....	6,357.28	.....	8,664.74	4,134.66	3,387.79	612.13	3,472.35	6,415.84	106.99	2,631.32	36,009.30
1878.....	6,465.60	.....	9,792.07	8,081.42	4,274.91	978.74	5,065.63	10,910.72	92.96	3,421.60	47,404.65
1879.....	7,610.45	.....	7,524.72	3,365.40	4,308.36	874.72	1,812.29	8,429.39	197.18	3,572.50	37,775.01
1880.....	6,298.45	1,341.63	9,534.45	5,313.70	2,567.70	1,241.22	4,523.48	9,562.27	54.17	2,490.73	46,527.78
1881.....	8,115.32	4,725.39	6,747.06	5,457.52	5,047.69	1,375.56	3,654.14	4,917.63	7.25	2,639.49	42,627.25
1882.....	6,807.20	3,135.45	9,845.53	6,732.45	2,699.84	647.83	5,597.30	7,776.49	2.00	2,533.55	47,737.64
1883.....	7,364.11	3,733.75	7,016.65	6,440.43	4,058.45	1,193.16	5,847.49	5,147.68	13.60	5,773.71	46,569.63
1884.....	7,308.40	6,096.06	9,220.53	6,559.43	3,163.37	1,757.97	4,518.11	9,510.98	15.90	4,468.59	49,249.34
	\$72,600.92	\$19,692.28	\$89,277.61	\$54,715.49	\$37,290.59	\$5,639.45	\$34,800.63	\$77,603.33	\$65.75	\$33,076.78	\$428,783.04

LAUNDRY SUPPLIES.

YEAR.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
1875.....	1,299.97	.....	800.47	493.01	1,069.35	131.68	273.48	785.85	102.05	333.74	5,281.63
1876.....	1,363.31	.....	1,196.62	524.73	1,750.04	153.18	385.48	800.77	185.11	433.52	6,369.36
1877.....	1,280.79	.....	1,522.42	424.15	1,690.98	69.68	203.94	570.72	184.41	385.91	6,330.63
1878.....	1,139.13	.....	1,865.10	698.72	1,728.66	206.81	822.10	435.39	276.84	519.37	7,432.14
1879.....	1,231.56	.....	1,910.76	773.70	1,296.91	162.11	246.39	461.15	258.38	333.55	6,587.99
1880.....	1,129.45	231.01	1,623.31	947.59	1,066.88	159.16	452.48	545.00	309.14	399.31	6,406.26
1881.....	1,694.57	346.82	1,692.32	986.16	341.84	143.41	566.98	681.21	296.48	213.61	6,602.90
1882.....	510.67	291.29	1,263.28	1,160.50	445.59	154.12	529.67	447.57	319.66	584.24	5,435.70
1883.....	865.31	629.88	1,394.25	1,083.39	658.69	22.35	570.45	422.77	354.50	524.48	6,581.60
1884.....	364.42	798.78	747.06	1,950.65	663.51	248.31	474.45	478.61	259.58	797.81	6,783.21
	\$10,908.21	\$2,330.72	\$13,865.59	\$8,869.73	\$10,181.96	\$1,440.84	\$4,595.42	\$5,492.04	\$2,463.17	\$3,792.54	\$63,849.92

FUEL.

1875	12,473.96	.....	3,657.62	1,643.60	3,445.19	1,247.11	383.11	3,130.40	1,235.50	1,846.53	29,063.02
1876	14,115.81	.....	5,153.80	2,488.10	4,633.51	1,595.69	875.71	3,065.24	1,212.50	2,001.15	35,201.96
1877	12,638.23	.....	3,994.19	2,976.50	3,064.77	1,314.68	1,177.29	1,869.32	1,062.50	2,650.33	30,177.81
1878	9,728.08	.....	4,727.60	2,530.56	3,316.90	1,080.21	2,736.43	2,720.23	941.13	1,355.06	29,136.23
1879	12,515.39	.....	5,257.62	3,019.51	4,046.45	1,319.04	2,689.65	1,927.85	1,122.62	1,152.96	32,214.89
1880	10,902.22	.....	6,089.75	2,914.95	4,384.21	1,218.52	2,866.94	2,852.42	866.06	1,376.17	37,698.57
1881	18,439.94	.....	8,525.47	4,380.26	6,743.81	1,827.11	4,929.88	2,439.40	1,446.25	2,598.89	61,418.30
1882	18,613.08	.....	7,387.15	3,762.12	5,962.10	1,779.86	5,169.92	2,826.48	1,419.26	1,678.99	53,615.70
1883	15,100.48	.....	7,332.36	4,239.99	7,101.67	1,756.35	4,645.30	3,089.63	1,746.75	3,140.00	62,490.26
1884	11,162.43	.....	6,880.16	3,231.99	7,551.80	2,217.61	4,936.75	3,112.33	1,777.25	3,052.04	55,698.56
	\$135,100.65		\$59,005.55	\$31,187.08	\$50,510.50	\$15,416.24	\$30,371.98	\$26,133.90	\$12,829.81	\$20,892.72	\$432,105.69

LIGHT.

1875	632.28	.....	1,773.79	706.22	1,742.45	442.59	440.54	863.49	181.50	370.07	7,152.93
1876	1,116.17	.....	2,012.46	1,006.27	1,857.66	263.55	104.06	883.72	278.10	350.43	8,212.42
1877	1,384.79	.....	2,187.98	1,725.20	2,131.55	227.32	357.95	970.16	288.45	321.47	9,574.87
1878	825.08	.....	1,917.87	1,618.61	1,080.96	235.80	775.69	533.46	145.94	982.12	9,043.56
1879	1,029.10	.....	1,882.89	1,471.38	1,935.61	307.08	1,010.51	896.00	472.90	551.73	9,587.26
1880	1,612.19	.....	2,502.99	2,316.69	1,885.25	365.49	1,831.66	730.48	473.75	582.61	12,677.55
1881	2,201.14	.....	2,596.62	1,776.21	1,936.56	287.22	1,843.18	1,639.69	473.99	622.67	12,975.00
1882	2,583.11	.....	2,311.53	2,363.55	2,006.48	394.15	1,839.62	832.35	446.21	636.40	14,087.26
1883	2,742.57	.....	2,055.45	2,258.61	2,270.06	515.72	2,273.53	728.40	439.26	672.72	15,051.73
1884	2,783.96	.....	2,216.42	1,919.91	2,553.61	552.25	2,688.84	1,008.47	338.10	801.80	13,519.57
	\$16,590.39		\$21,581.00	\$17,292.74	\$20,100.72	\$4,671.27	\$12,843.31	\$8,285.62	\$3,816.11	\$5,592.05	\$113,677.65

Classification of Ordinary Expenses for Ten Years—Continued.

WATER.

Year.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eyes and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
1875.	693.32	.....	457.78	200.00	.....	.....	88.09	.....	200.00
1876.	800.00	.....	450.00	200.00	87.50	.....	54.25	.....	1,526.69
1877.	800.00	.....	600.00	200.00	79.15	.....	163.50	.....	1,582.40
1878.	800.00	.....	600.00	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,763.50
1879.	950.00	.....	600.00	200.00	.....	2.75	141.75	.....	1,717.50
1880.	1,000.00	.....	612.00	250.00	.....	.....	151.65	.....	1,808.32
1881.	1,000.00	.....	600.00	100.00	.....	.....	106.50	.....	1,968.50
1882.	1,000.00	.....	850.00	400.00	.....	.....	258.35	.....	1,958.35
1883.	1,000.00	.....	800.00	400.00	.....	.....	219.90	.....	2,099.90
1884.	1,000.00	.....	800.00	375.00	.....	.....	235.55	.....	2,110.55
			\$8,043.32		\$5,569.78	\$2,291.67	\$166.65	\$2.75	\$1,451.51		\$17,525.71

MEDICINES AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

1875.	2,100.71	.....	1,827.10	1,170.63	203.51	186.65	155.36	266.14	227.06	132.13	6,269.35
1876.	3,112.16	.....	1,921.26	1,363.66	406.81	141.65	238.45	359.01	319.67	226.30	8,087.80
1877.	2,361.39	.....	1,741.72	1,895.18	315.79	183.00	171.36	381.85	405.68	295.11	7,691.08
1878.	1,560.40	.....	2,356.97	2,930.24	405.32	212.50	601.13	493.51	667.31	201.33	9,458.97
1879.	2,029.87	.....	1,910.18	2,150.32	382.12	91.13	426.97	411.62	637.26	135.33	8,229.10
1880.	1,808.10	729.18	1,810.16	1,751.73	662.14	89.10	329.76	383.03	814.49	102.17	8,521.85
1881.	3,009.51	566.60	2,166.15	2,074.10	854.38	75.70	317.18	219.36	667.46	159.89	10,230.53
1882.	1,669.01	866.35	1,413.10	2,113.17	298.62	57.60	165.06	157.19	923.61	119.17	7,582.21
1883.	1,322.91	799.17	2,015.33	2,334.70	511.59	62.30	269.25	116.28	743.01	134.36	8,305.90
1884.	1,213.61	1,506.37	1,762.36	1,501.20	465.10	72.35	250.88	189.97	699.56	166.46	7,891.16
	\$20,358.73	\$4,658.67	\$18,924.33	\$19,281.53	\$4,535.71	\$1,196.28	\$2,981.40	\$2,978.92	\$6,161.57	\$1,582.75	\$82,467.99

FREIGHT AND TRANSPORTATION.

1875.....	6,034 85	.....	1,902 75	3,708 73	686 71	335 26	503 99	1,541 08	161 81	2,264 33	17,260 11
1876.....	6,362 51	.....	1,532 25	4,028 60	1,645 93	339 03	1,270 25	539 08	88 90	2,062 26	17,890 41
1877.....	4,796 83	.....	1,389 09	4,215 96	1,611 69	336 32	2,062 19	469 47	316 21	2,053 37	17,212 03
1878.....	4,911 39	.....	2,424 45	4,810 22	1,991 49	429 56	1,991 49	310 11	206 71	1,931 17	19,088 74
1879.....	8,224 19	760 40	2,003 60	5,408 00	1,617 67	412 53	1,778 37	452 16	277 53	2,683 04	23,617 49
1880.....	5,374 95	2,553 15	1,929 10	5,805 27	2,214 77	281 09	2,286 60	211 70	220 18	2,073 33	23,550 44
1881.....	6,023 79	1,365 33	1,864 77	5,672 59	2,093 51	396 31	1,642 13	251 20	291 88	2,256 98	21,864 49
1882.....	5,632 97	1,427 10	2,160 62	6,385 28	2,714 51	352 53	1,638 30	197 16	306 51	2,315 26	21,140 24
1883.....	5,065 37	1,077 24	2,129 74	6,746 49	2,141 17	164 38	1,461 00	333 29	418 39	1,788 87	22,168 85
1884.....	10,532 14	2,365 33	2,081 10	6,147 64	2,748 89	406 76	1,066 57	298 90	397 73	2,407 86	28,392 92
Total...	\$62,128 99	\$9,548 55	\$19,378 67	\$53,048 78	\$19,442 34	\$3,793 77	\$15,606 04	\$4,515 35	\$2,715 76	\$21,866 17	\$212,104 72

POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPHING.

1875.....	264 40	.....	324 35	95 00	193 32	82 11	190 57	110 40	44 00	97 05	1,431 20
1876.....	414 57	.....	258 54	111 86	191 60	55 86	92 10	170 85	12 58	102 82	1,443 79
1877.....	617 20	.....	311 12	169 86	265 97	165 57	189 84	135 64	58 05	166 94	1,960 28
1878.....	443 39	.....	298 38	294 00	234 48	65 63	214 55	127 50	48 80	111 29	1,841 36
1879.....	611 51	7 39	436 22	446 17	307 14	110 12	233 57	143 71	68 61	164 69	2,569 13
1880.....	283 37	146 95	421 55	312 88	468 96	132 22	157 22	141 29	40 05	149 18	2,257 47
1881.....	616 66	250 96	583 36	428 55	490 20	128 42	287 49	142 72	56 05	138 11	3,428 52
1882.....	397 38	318 62	458 21	352 43	500 95	172 22	117 39	115 32	58 35	160 70	2,717 51
1883.....	613 92	351 69	524 96	375 77	612 24	167 67	165 31	153 96	80 33	236 14	3,331 99
1884.....	348 68	679 98	505 72	669 45	496 73	163 25	213 23	171 52	137 62	182 16	3,567 61
Total...	\$4,611 91	\$1,755 59	\$4,122 44	\$3,255 97	\$3,776 59	\$1,186 07	\$1,930 98	\$1,476 22	\$634 01	\$1,433 05	\$24,218 89

Classification of Ordinary Expenses for Ten Years—Continued.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Year.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	In-titulation for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
1875	367 80	.....	497 16	115 54	541 77	354 11	214 66	605 65	102 13	357 65	2,888 30
1876	292 34	.....	667 98	147 29	1,503 45	704 66	435 01	322 77	113 70	224 46	1,353 66
1877	458 72	.....	406 97	292 91	1,111 81	1,037 55	405 18	437 79	117 95	299 89	1,517 87
1878	224 25	.....	583 19	597 80	1,300 52	558 06	511 26	421 33	213 66	149 04	1,358 69
1879	.....	18 97	186 37	395 63	1,093 37	729 75	500 46	214 15	349 72	293 71	1,316 76
1880	399 61	496 73	634 17	314 68	1,037 57	253 63	571 67	265 70	184 66	111 55	1,623 87
1881	279 87	354 43	582 65	378 37	1,236 51	470 09	480 51	294 69	296 13	311 72	1,611 87
1882	471 15	588 74	593 11	536 60	1,016 11	263 51	897 86	299 59	189 33	378 93	1,773 47
1883	294 05	257 12	422 36	494 37	922 54	298 35	397 13	131 48	365 51	318 24	3,918 25
1884	278 61	313 74	589 11	403 29	999 80	478 72	187 35	436 31	252 90	167 73	1,918 73
Total	\$2,853 91	\$1,659 77	\$5,534 00	\$3,382 68	\$10,854 45	\$4,877 59	\$1,545 29	\$3,308 27	\$2,064 09	\$2,510 62	\$41,895 67

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

1875	184 75	.....	614 85	128 65	51 10	35 60	497 50	290 50	98 95	99 95	2,001 25
1876	242 00	.....	663 40	163 50	102 60	81 60	261 90	258 53	149 50	181 11	2,017 47
1877	362 45	.....	531 59	247 50	6 00	108 50	674 25	156 55	117 75	110 25	2,304 84
1878	182 60	.....	191 50	255 72	9 10	18 25	318 95	49 70	157 81	46 77	1,250 30
1879	.....	73 00	492 55	211 60	87 15	144 58	231 28	158 63	111 60	158 89	2,854 49
1880	240 00	475 80	151 20	180 80	43 70	45 05	188 20	73 40	96 35	85 12	1,282 62
1881	645 50	394 55	779 05	191 50	40 99	190 70	437 89	299 70	103 20	76 75	3,039 51
1882	327 92	135 20	210 60	155 00	37 45	115 60	160 65	122 40	79 55	30 35	1,353 22
1883	554 17	631 17	589 17	589 15	1,258 66	120 00	179 30	163 15	173 10	388 17	4,610 17
1884	182 55	331 70	297 55	334 10	51 00	231 35	83 19	217 80	140 60	298 70	2,698 55
Total	\$3,989 27	\$1,757 42	\$4,118 46	\$2,187 92	\$1,655 46	\$1,121 45	\$1,618 72	\$1,609 35	\$1,231 20	\$1,385 90	\$22,781 81

MUSIC AND AMUSEMENTS.

1875....	345 50	.....	162 75	31 34	169 50	125 90	130 18	26 40	.....	.....	1,002 57
1876....	560 95	.....	567 83	364 47	362 13	143 57	129 07	93 50	.....	.....	2,257 57
1877....	251 65	.....	473 04	110 03	195 35	242 67	164 15	66 02	.....	.....	1,538 51
1878....	245 04	.....	464 16	121 14	136 30	229 40	211 53	161 51	.....	.....	1,680 68
1879....	520 27	.....	652 86	546 91	206 79	676 22	392 15	157 71	.....	.....	2,915 30
1880....	635 68	.....	415 33	530 09	265 43	278 38	515 69	131 49	.....	.....	3,292 01
1881....	295 55	.....	332 05	931 62	82 49	518 75	753 12	265 38	.....	.....	3,363 38
1882....	591 30	.....	215 88	812 34	181 51	111 56	165 47	83 51	.....	.....	2,535 55
1883....	416 18	.....	200 80	337 80	235 14	154 12	60 56	351 00	.....	.....	2,291 50
1884....	637 90	.....	259 48	404 15	90 10	151 41	290 08	590 15	.....	.....	3,041 57
	\$4,536 02	\$1,544 97	\$3,774 18	\$1,252 89	\$1,865 04	\$2,654 98	\$2,779 00	\$1,807 57	\$210 93	\$326 95	\$23,812 53

INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS.

1875....	.....	.....	306 30	.....	.....	.....	51 52	.....	.....	.....	51 52
1876....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	110 08	.....	.....	.....	436 38
1877....	.....	.....	.....	5 40	10 35	.....	162 38	.....	.....	.....	180 63
1878....	.....	.....	35 95	.....	.....	.....	458 34	.....	.....	.....	491 29
1879....	89 21	.....	53 82	31 28	143 08	.....	71 05	21 61	.....	.....	717 75
1880....	211 33	.....	47 25	31 53	93 00	.....	377 47	6 50	.....	.....	853 41
1881....	77 66	.....	212 85	.....	2 00	104 50	313 97	2 40	.....	.....	783 33
1882....	19 50	.....	27 20	.....	422 62	.....	76 86	9 00	.....	.....	597 04
1883....	26 53	.....	75 17	45 12	20 49	.....	6 12	6 84	.....	.....	309 87
1884....	25 76	.....	23 58	87 85	17 11	16 00	97 17	7 39	.....	.....	406 87
	\$149 99	\$59 74	\$782 12	\$411 18	\$1,029 85	\$123 25	\$1,725 26	\$54 34	\$6 01	\$172 30	\$4,885 09

Classification of Ordinary Expenses for Ten Years—Continued.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.

Year.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Pauper-Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye-and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
1875.....	424 40	.....	400 23	273 58	331 64	157 98	203 97	371 87	57 48	122 11	2,314 26
1876.....	806 78	.....	413 46	351 35	168 75	132 80	381 23	333 04	92 82	477 67	3,507 91
1877.....	758 32	.....	437 83	370 11	488 65	155 29	326 21	1,413 26	121 15	292 41	4,273 76
1878.....	843 39	.....	650 41	715 39	595 76	285 00	1,061 11	451 33	164 72	231 28	5,001 39
1879.....	873 69	.....	1,010 80	862 12	297 00	187 31	714 01	472 06	149 39	296 48	4,872 89
1880.....	1,007 20	159 12	615 01	1,011 35	498 55	130 91	970 20	410 78	153 45	308 31	5,314 98
1881.....	1,295 16	360 12	705 11	630 70	579 76	71 28	919 40	497 36	295 45	393 71	5,568 65
1882.....	890 81	433 25	740 96	885 32	498 83	112 45	1,022 11	298 63	138 57	215 36	5,326 27
1883.....	1,063 63	782 02	631 12	676 42	633 19	114 21	801 26	518 75	221 57	276 57	5,601 71
1884.....	1,202 08	1,201 57	939 50	835 51	885 88	132 86	408 63	525 59	320 31	343 43	6,235 39
Total..	\$9,105 36	\$2,976 06	\$6,607 36	\$6,631 85	\$5,251 02	\$1,511 32	\$6,808 16	\$5,425 67	\$1,063 65	\$2,757 39	\$18,677 21

FURNITURE.

1875.....	1,713 96	.....	1,690 17	684 23	2,076 22	324 19	511 57	1,225 22	171 50	1,460 34	9,559 70
1876.....	481 38	.....	3,501 51	2,859 87	3,708 96	224 30	1,079 21	1,653 62	354 40	1,419 29	11,685 54
1877.....	1,283 19	.....	2,731 70	207 65	2,903 12	402 80	1,131 03	1,018 62	112 05	777 09	10,680 25
1878.....	2,515 08	.....	4,063 42	1,541 41	2,758 63	426 16	875 95	900 00	501 23	1,116 69	14,516 57
1879.....	1,618 87	.....	5,077 10	2,635 81	1,375 98	607 20	473 05	806 21	139 15	482 90	12,626 27
1880.....	1,331 83	402 18	2,805 01	2,297 82	2,116 85	600 48	3,008 27	1,391 53	586 61	878 42	13,753 80
1881.....	1,419 82	489 09	2,143 24	1,455 77	2,071 31	755 10	1,365 15	830 31	200 57	897 23	11,936 52
1882.....	588 79	380 78	2,390 89	2,539 08	2,190 86	266 09	2,181 60	1,598 47	132 30	681 51	12,891 40
1883.....	1,891 47	403 08	1,925 09	1,413 13	2,030 65	365 09	429 09	1,500 68	167 03	1,505 96	11,952 57
1884.....	3,249 43	990 85	3,359 81	1,356 51	1,228 01	921 61	1,318 39	2,118 73	364 76	2,733 65	18,006 81
Total..	\$16,046 82	\$2,755 89	\$29,470 91	\$16,401 91	\$22,711 61	\$5,067 65	\$12,508 31	\$12,776 79	\$2,729 29	\$11,661 91	\$132,633 43

BUILDINGS, IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

1875.....	6,218 67	.....	2,555 21	1,737 53	365 43	1,005 71	511 47	2,421 35	406 75	722 81	15,974 95
1876.....	5,114 40	.....	11,530 32	682 75	998 69	1,316 88	391 79	2,227 71	171 05	1,123 65	23,810 87
1877.....	8,850 13	.....	7,229 58	582 71	1,315 09	856 33	2,712 40	1,486 49	184 62	1,241 29	21,491 55
1878.....	8,533 53	.....	8,725 95	444 71	2,172 69	1,709 54	7,566 64	2,382 33	2,177 47	3,829 38	37,368 94
1879.....	5,198 48	463 77	6,911 73	195 71	4,317 67	485 28	3,711 23	1,898 00	359 20	3,851 87	27,335 91
1880.....	4,654 11	3,004 51	11,102 32	2,180 79	4,360 72	663 11	4,363 35	1,217 19	287 20	766 21	32,500 57
1881.....	3,215 21	2,123 89	4,819 65	2,239 93	3,570 74	149 36	652 05	1,114 51	158 18	332 69	18,635 41
1882.....	1,205 15	1,870 68	4,762 08	998 28	3,770 57	63 29	3,006 75	1,350 35	247 73	322 71	17,577 40
1883.....	1,355 76	4,194 66	5,059 49	3,163 23	3,876 71	97 56	1,731 08	1,779 37	181 54	312 99	21,782 39
1884.....	1,475 80	1,406 43	6,117 22	3,103 88	3,511 18	76 62	2,210 56	1,555 11	589 19	2,325 48	22,581 20
Total ..	\$15,721 25	\$13,063 97	\$69,060 55	\$15,389 52	\$28,318 69	\$6,463 41	\$27,283 62	\$17,612 21	\$1,702 93	\$14,963 71	\$212,629 26

TOOLS.

1875.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879.....	228 43	6 90	157 85	19 47	116 34	10 15	30 18	24 15	17 20	32 65	672 72
1880.....	185 11	54 00	86 15	106 75	51 25	4 80	121 30	20 10	20 21	71 61	724 58
1881.....	159 95	61 77	66 90	86 05	72 17	3 80	62 75	31 65	14 10	28 48	587 62
1882.....	40 85	81 49	69 06	161 45	114 15	56 92	52 60	55 80	26 65	10 95	672 92
1883.....	46 24	90 45	79 27	129 55	116 48	9 15	118 65	29 70	20 05	27 11	687 98
1884.....	65 48	102 29	99 49	68 56	93 22	12 92	79 16	51 65	9 98	12 14	594 89
Total ..	\$726 06	\$396 90	\$558 72	\$505 83	\$596 61	\$97 74	\$494 61	\$213 35	\$108 19	\$182 67	\$3,910 71

Classification of Ordinary Expenses for Ten Years—Continued.

MACHINERY AND FIXTURES.

YEAR.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
1875	.....	.....	25 00	8 30	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	67 33	8 30
1876	.....	.....	.....	25 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221 01
1877	.....	.....	7 25	.....	.....	50 00	231 31	.....	.....	.....	291 56
1878	.....	.....	281 00	9 57	3,286 30	.....	57 46	.....	.....	68 21	3,702 51
1879	188 62	7 10	1,393 15	1,629 02	1,631 45	228 65	10 72	100 90	16 38	894 02	5,509 51
1880	223 85	148 32	2,014 17	161 35	2,006 90	25 50	263 58	151 06	.....	69 76	5,067 49
1881	372 43	290 98	1,635 31	269 19	2,133 85	19 55	123 90*	459 76	12 00	85 30	5,312 57
1882	115 19	206 32	813 78	1,471 13	741 06	51 60	169 05	37 61	2 75	71 51	3,189 63
1883	149 17	511 73	290 29	562 80	60 82	11 05	805 33	406 61	9 65	95 07	2,902 52
1884	371 72	615 13	2,863 63	392 75	515 39	392 97	212 38	927 36	216 76	566 29	6,936 89
Total	\$1,125 98	\$1,719 58	\$9,385 98	\$4,383 12	\$9,779 27	\$680 32	\$1,976 73	\$2,086 50	\$57 51	\$1,920 13	\$33,752 45

FARM, GARDEN, STOCK AND GROUNDS.

1875	1,752 70	.....	1,332 19	549 12	1,734 55	999 45	1,657 89	1,168 31	177 12	771 57	10,013 73
1876	3,598 66	.....	2,156 91	501 93	3,372 37	777 98	1,196 82	1,027 09	198 27	1,097 35	11,227 35
1877	3,174 24	.....	2,211 45	555 51	2,857 57	1,063 24	896 17	800 97	133 10	567 29	12,292 57
1878	1,674 30	.....	1,471 07	755 80	2,539 49	1,639 64	2,659 03	507 61	297 22	1,301 18	12,711 67
1879	3,491 82	.....	2,771 01	1,351 29	2,411 75	889 90	2,565 81	569 11	167 36	496 10	14,927 21
1880	2,750 35	511 19	3,016 39	1,420 57	3,316 61	998 81	1,563 67	1,564 71	142 88	258 32	15,511 51
1881	2,765 26	609 66	2,847 33	1,691 27	3,802 26	1,232 00	2,071 13	1,269 41	150 38	333 19	16,838 19
1882	3,482 86	2,472 57	4,853 72	1,877 45	3,807 75	1,883 49	3,256 67	922 47	279 80	291 22	23,171 00
1883	3,218 05	5,915 98	3,479 31	2,065 23	6,037 72	1,528 85	2,945 61	617 13	114 76	872 80	26,825 11
1884	3,653 77	5,885 87	2,871 40	2,415 11	3,623 25	2,656 62	1,113 19	799 91	293 85	1,111 51	29,171 21
Total	\$23,012 02	\$15,295 27	\$27,813 11	\$13,356 58	\$33,653 32	\$13,000 51	\$19,699 72	\$9,196 81	\$1,781 71	\$7,109 86	\$170,021 91

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

LEGAL EXPENSES.

[illegible]

Classification of Ordinary Expenses for Ten Years—Continued.

BURIAL EXPENSES.

Year.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
1875	151 00	.....	599 00	31 00	32 40	10 00	.....	22 00	.....	.....	818 40
1876	.....	.....	735 00	110 00	41 80	32 00	.....	.....	22 00	.....	900 80
1877	.....	.....	383 65	105 00	.....	.....	46 00	.....	.....	12 00	526 65
1878	.....	.....	608 00	94 00	.....	16 00	9 00	.....	.....	.....	727 00
1879	196 60	.....	769 25	131 00	56 40	.....	30 00	49 00	.....	29 50	1,264 75
1880	191 00	.....	704 60	91 00	15 00	.....	36 00	69 50	56 00	.....	1,166 10
1881	200 00	95 00	676 70	125 50	.....	.....	79 50	60 00	.....	37 00	1,282 70
1882	108 00	66 50	523 00	95 00	.....	24 00	70 00	.....	50 00	88 50	1,025 00
1883	82 00	194 00	638 45	108 50	.....	.....	185 50	15 00	.....	39 00	1,292 45
1884	69 00	264 40	584 50	161 00	7 00	.....	79 40	29 00	.....	17 50	1,011 80
	\$1,090 60	\$619 90	\$5,992 15	\$1,055 00	\$152 60	\$82 00	\$635 40	\$244 50	\$128 00	\$253 50	\$10,072 65

RENT.

1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	853 33	.....	.....	.....	853 33
1876	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	34 00	.....	2,034 00
1877	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	.....	.....	1,183 24	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00
1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	416 67	.....	.....	.....	1,599 91
1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	\$2,183 24	.....	.....	.....	\$3,250 00	.....	\$34 00	.....	\$5,467 24

Classification of Ordinary Expenses for Ten Years—Concluded.

EXPENSES NOT CLASSIFIED.

YEAR.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers', Orphans', Home.	Charitable, Eyes and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
1875.....	194 30	.....	306 44	34 71	806 36	53 40	24 05	1,294 50	92 00	51 00	2,858 76
1876.....	353 73	.....	370 21	363 49	829 60	606 25	151 71	.....	75 23	154 80	2,925 02
1877.....	71 48	.....	116 48	357 36	154 55	134 97	323 40	.....	111 02	84 14	1,356 10
1878.....	982 19	.....	269 55	542 12	124 85	19 80	1,256 50	.....	17 46	114 88	1,651 05
1879.....	786 49	8 00	4 10	33 20	162 65	.....	170 12	.....	60 00	7 75	1,013 21
1880.....	131 17	809 20	90 20	62 56	48 20	.....	33 58	.....	50 00	58 58	1,283 19
1881.....	112 77	3,473 14	5 00	38 69	78 30	.....	159 41	.....	45 10	33 05	4,275 49
1882.....	359 24	301 28	102 32	271 35	35 20	.....	359 11	.....	85 45	49 02	1,678 51
1883.....	26 95	1,598 11	.....	205 39	119 20	.....	163 74	18 00	76 00	40 05	2,287 44
1884.....	12 00	252 35	.....	358 34	4 60	.....	26 48	27 10	76 25	94 71	774 23
Total.....	\$2,502 99	\$6,112 58	\$1,264 60	\$2,317 81	\$21,359 51	\$846 42	\$2,008 13	\$1,431 57	\$612 21	\$687 98	\$21,106 89
Agg.....	\$1,653,490 66	\$372,674 80	\$1,084,133 06	\$736,233 57	\$866,470 95	\$293,571 06	\$477,451 47	\$156,445 62	\$151,430 78	\$310,678 84	\$5,820,189 30

TABLE—Showing the Per Capita Cost of Certain Items of Ordinary Expense, for Ten Years, from 1875 to 1884.

Salaries and Wages.

Year.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institut'n for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institut'n for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
1875 (corrected).....	\$78.01	.....	\$85.36	\$105.84	\$140.14	\$228.58	\$106.95	\$40.58	\$78.23	\$57.13	\$83.11
1876.....	70.01	.....	64.78	84.62	132.97	221.07	111.26	41.71	80.75	55.46	78.63
1877.....	67.51	.....	62.84	75.36	135.02	214.16	129.52	46.30	97.81	61.40	79.86
1878.....	68.46	.....	64.74	69.05	127.16	183.27	91.06	41.06	56.13	62.25	75.63
1879.....	71.70	.....	61.69	65.37	136.05	196.88	88.47	46.43	56.13	62.34	77.00
1880.....	71.00	\$211.60	61.22	62.57	133.05	172.77	73.07	47.45	71.44	59.95	76.76
1881.....	70.04	\$119.07	58.00	63.67	123.05	187.63	70.48	49.61	64.43	57.22	75.72
1882.....	69.20	110.32	59.43	64.79	138.51	215.40	81.46	54.22	65.23	48.09	78.48
1883.....	66.75	85.60	61.49	68.75	123.79	177.38	77.11	53.86	51.43	40.90	74.45
1884.....	69.01	83.77	64.83	61.71	127.52	157.17	79.07	51.67	59.34	41.35	74.05

Food.

1875 (corrected).....	67.15	.....	65.94	96.72	58.90	108.03	76.10	51.33	132.45	38.23	65.76
1876.....	51.49	.....	64.53	80.19	53.13	100.03	94.45	45.81	122.77	31.98	60.33
1877.....	66.97	.....	63.57	82.01	55.35	81.18	72.80	49.31	132.71	51.93	65.24
1878.....	60.51	.....	62.90	68.06	55.56	69.70	70.51	42.14	100.45	48.12	61.05
1879.....	50.16	.....	59.17	59.17	44.75	65.87	46.29	37.83	96.97	44.11	50.78
1880.....	52.03	107.07	59.99	62.01	51.55	65.87	51.76	43.53	105.17	51.35	55.79
1881.....	54.17	75.71	55.77	55.96	53.59	73.45	55.66	45.71	100.90	51.59	55.67
1882.....	62.59	67.81	64.20	68.31	51.68	71.51	50.93	53.30	115.51	55.42	62.31
1883.....	53.30	53.24	61.13	65.24	59.93	71.81	55.21	53.98	93.20	49.45	58.15
1884.....	53.83	45.29	61.54	60.72	61.06	61.15	48.85	48.64	116.32	46.11	55.23

Per Capita Cost of Certain Items of Ordinary Expense—Concluded.

Clothing and Bedding.

Year.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for feeble Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
1875 (corrected).....	\$35.02	.....	\$22.21	\$19.41	\$15.49	\$9.14	\$26.77	\$26.69	\$3.50	\$16.63	\$21.24
1876.....	20.81	.....	27.00	11.20	18.16	9.74	46.65	27.24	1.79	18.87	21.99
1877.....	14.13	.....	17.38	16.80	13.62	11.26	45.09	23.33	2.61	16.01	17.36
1878.....	12.86	.....	19.71	20.51	14.06	13.59	18.21	37.77	1.20	18.80	18.97
1879.....	14.66	.....	13.29	7.09	14.61	11.66	8.09	27.91	2.85	19.52	13.91
1880.....	12.09	.....	11.93	18.70	8.36	15.91	16.50	30.39	8.7	13.40	15.90
1881.....	15.51	\$21.30	10.56	10.95	13.98	17.86	12.77	16.33	10	13.00	13.00
1882.....	13.11	25.54	15.37	13.65	7.94	10.12	19.71	29.34	63	11.05	11.25
1883.....	14.00	10.37	11.18	12.24	10.85	15.10	19.85	18.89	15	20.18	13.41
1884.....	13.89	11.64	14.66	11.41	8.43	18.69	5.20	30.00	20	13.21	13.30

Laundry Expenses.

Year.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for feeble Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
1875 (corrected).....	\$5.07	.....	2.04	4.00	5.85	2.51	3.73	2.97	3.71	3.8	3.52
1876.....	2.92	.....	2.56	1.57	6.80	2.78	4.81	2.77	4.11	3.00	3.00
1877.....	2.12	.....	3.12	1.72	6.42	1.22	4.61	2.67	4.12	4.05	3.40
1878.....	2.28	.....	3.61	1.77	5.68	2.81	4.59	1.49	3.59	1.75	2.99
1879.....	2.36	.....	3.37	1.66	4.00	2.16	1.10	1.58	3.71	1.82	2.43
1880.....	2.17	.....	3.00	1.90	1.97	2.01	1.65	1.76	4.98	2.10	2.18
1881.....	3.21	3.71	2.50	1.98	1.92	1.86	1.98	1.68	3.33	1.08	2.60
1882.....	1.01	1.87	1.97	2.35	1.31	2.40	1.50	1.68	1.41	1.21	2.69
1883.....	1.66	1.10	2.21	2.06	1.81	2.8	1.91	1.51	4.12	1.89	1.89
1884.....	1.69	1.55	1.19	3.41	1.80	2.56	1.63	1.57	3.07	2.59	1.83

Medicines, etc.

1875 (corrected).....	8.21	.....	4.66	9.48	1.11	3.61	2.29	1.07	8.26	89	4.19
1876.....	6.66	.....	3.71	6.68	1.58	2.57	2.21	1.15	7.69	1.35	3.51
1877.....	9.66	.....	3.57	7.70	1.31	3.36	2.22	1.38	6.89	1.35	3.70
1878.....	3.13	.....	4.35	7.43	1.35	3.36	2.22	1.69	8.66	1.10	3.81
1879.....	3.87	.....	3.37	4.61	1.26	1.25	1.90	1.36	10.10	75	3.04
1880.....	3.58	.....	2.88	3.51	2.15	1.62	1.21	1.21	13.13	53	2.91
1881.....	3.93	11.43	3.16	3.61	.....	.....	1.98	1.70	9.10	81	3.26
1882.....	3.24	3.06	4.16	4.28	2.37	1.62	1.21	59	12.52	32	2.12
1883.....	3.51	2.81	3.21	4.43	8.7	90	91	42	8.62	47	2.39
1884.....	2.37	2.92	3.80	2.61	1.36	62	56	60	8.97	51	2.13

Totals of the Above Five Items.

1875 (corrected).....	182.36	.....	160.21	225.45	221.49	215.81	226.15	115.26	177.92
1876.....	151.90	.....	163.98	181.26	217.64	259.55	216.51	111.41	167.95
1877.....	175.41	.....	157.18	183.52	217.73	212.57	217.47	132.37	170.21
1878.....	147.97	.....	155.77	169.82	203.79	189.80	170.63	127.02	172.45
1879.....	141.75	.....	140.40	157.90	200.67	145.85	178.52	128.52	147.19
1880.....	140.87	55.59	132.62	148.69	203.60	147.18	195.39	127.65	153.51
1881.....	148.72	225.29	131.12	136.72	133.91	151.60	178.16	123.88	151.55
1882.....	149.54	181.25	143.18	153.98	203.51	151.60	198.66	116.72	160.18
1883.....	158.20	151.68	139.21	132.72	194.77	155.62	157.53	112.62	150.29
1884.....	139.79	145.17	145.02	139.89	200.67	135.34	187.90	103.60	146.51

Total Per Capita Cost.

1875 (corrected).....	303.32	.....	199.57	315.22	302.80	299.65	331.29	169.51	250.02
1876.....	227.53	.....	214.15	250.05	310.53	260.16	283.19	163.45	237.46
1877.....	252.14	.....	198.81	213.48	295.88	410.40	213.18	186.48	231.78
1878.....	193.90	.....	215.53	293.15	286.81	315.37	236.90	189.81	221.27
1879.....	212.39	.....	177.52	177.66	257.91	217.57	239.50	190.12	202.65
1880.....	225.10	55.11	187.20	154.64	250.67	217.57	239.50	164.25	240.88
1881.....	225.81	245.63	177.83	177.83	269.38	198.21	227.43	181.89	200.21
1882.....	212.81	210.68	188.90	197.19	278.56	226.69	248.61	147.63	211.15
1883.....	202.15	223.14	181.42	197.57	273.35	210.71	206.21	148.02	205.81
1884.....	208.45	200.25	193.74	178.18	271.83	186.41	224.41	151.63	200.06

The value of this historical record as an aid to the formation of a correct estimate of the amounts required to be appropriated, from time to time, by the General Assembly, is clear without explanation, but will be more apparent in the next chapter.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1883-84.

Dr.

On the first of October, 1882, there were, in the hands of the several treasurers of the ten institutions under our care, cash balances amounting in the aggregate to \$69,685.26.

In addition to the cash balances in the hands of local treasurers, they had, in the state treasury, unexpended balances of appropriations undrawn, to the amount of \$620,696.86.*

The Thirty-Third General Assembly appropriated, for the use of these ten institutions, the sum of \$2,491,546.77, for the two years from July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1885.¹

Besides the income derived from appropriations, the institutions receive a minor income from the proceeds of sales of farm produce, stock and manufactured articles, from collections for clothing, etc., the amount of which, during the past two years, has been \$131,025.64.

The sum of these four items, which is \$3,312,954.53, is the total amount to be accounted for in the present report and in the reports of the institutions herewith transmitted. It is evident that this amount must have been expended by the institutions, or remain either in the state treasury or in the hands of the local treasurers.

The distribution of debits among the several institutions is as follows:

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash Oct. 1, 1882.	APPROPRIATIONS.		Petit Receipts.	Total.
		1881.	1883.		
Northern Insane.....	7,779 54	86,545 28	254,721 77	28,396 73	377,443 32
Eastern Insane.....	18,553 51	154,362 33	910,000 00	10,782 52	1,093,698 36
Central Insane.....	8,387 11	85,012 89	377,000 00	20,656 98	491,056 98
Southern Insane.....	23,914 83	76,012 33	254,450 00	19,473 23	373,850 39
Deaf and Dumb.....	162 87	65,896 02	210,000 00	19,489 59	295,322 74
Blind.....	1,469 67	23,635 41	71,250 00	3,594 63	99,919 11
Feeble Minded.....	8,557 50	50,974 20	125,000 00	11,089 25	195,600 95
Soldiers' Orphans.....	350 43	40,055 71	118,500 00	791 26	159,697 43
Eye and Ear.....	1,122 63	16,423 69	129,950 00	645 50	58,141 82
Reform School.....	397 09	21,778 97	130,975 00	16,106 55	168,163 43
Total.....	\$69,685 26	\$620,696 86	\$2,491,546 77	\$131,025 64	\$3,312,954 53

* Of this unexpended balance in the state treasury, \$481,425 was for ordinary expenses, and \$139,271.86 for special purposes.

¹ Of this amount, \$1,681,000 was appropriated for ordinary expenses, and \$897,546.77 for special purposes.

† Overdraft.

Cr.

The cash disbursements, by ten institutions, during the past two years, in the aggregate, \$2,163,678.27.

The amount remaining in the hands of local treasurers. September 30, 1884, was \$103,582.06.

The amount remaining in the state treasury, undrawn, at the same date, was \$1,042,110.86.*

The sum of \$3,583.34, appropriated but not drawn, lapsed into the state treasury.

From the "Burr Fund," belonging to the hospital at Elgin, \$5,000 was invested in a loan, which, in the table below, is included with the cash disbursements, but is no part of the actual expenses liquidated.

The sum of these five items is \$3,312,954.53, which was the amount to be accounted for.

The distribution of credits among the several institutions is as follows:

Institution.	Total disbursements	Cash Sept. 30, 1884.	Appropriations undrawn.	Lapsed Sept. 30, 1883.	Total.
Northern Insane.....	266,291 74	24,398 25	86,217 36	505 67	377,413 32
Eastern Insane.....	611,433 80	31,486 74	450,085 22	692 60	1,093,698 36
Central Insane.....	313,968 86	699 10	176,064 66	351 36	491,086 98
Southern Insane.....	265,889 49	17,272 22	89,936 54	482 14	373,589 39
Deaf and Dumb.....	217,085 45	2,341 45	75,895 84	.....	295,322 74
Blind.....	68,188 06	5,427 98	26,203 76	129 31	99,949 11
Feeble-Minded.....	129,945 07	15,505 96	48,770 96	1,418 96	195,630 95
Soldiers' Orphans.....	112,446 58	5,616 91	41,633 94	.....	159,697 43
Eye and Ear.....	44,548 36	387 80	13,205 66	.....	58,141 82
Reform School.....	133,920 86	445 65	34,096 92	.....	168,463 43
Total.....	\$2,163,678 27	\$103,582 06	\$1,042,110 86	\$3,583 34	\$3,312,954 53

Further details of these receipts and disbursements will be found in the tables appended to this report, and in the reports of the institutions named.

It will, of course, be understood that the figures above given represent cash receipts and disbursements, and that the actual expenses, during the fiscal years 1883 and 1884, may have been more or less than the cash payments, according to the amount of outstanding debt at the beginning and at the end of the period. In fact, they were less. The actual expenses incurred have been:

Institution.	Ordinary.	Special.	Total.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	215,806 65	46,012 76	261,819 41
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	196,071 69	411,234 41	610,306 10
Central Insane Hospital.....	236,194 62	77,774 24	313,968 86
Southern Insane Hospital.....	206,682 55	62,874 96	269,557 51
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	202,248 69	15,885 53	218,134 22
Institution for the Blind.....	59,007 75	9,178 31	68,188 06
Asylum for Feeble-Minded.....	116,154 88	13,744 48	129,899 36
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	99,149 78	13,296 80	112,446 58
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	35,580 53	9,168 03	44,548 36
State Reform School.....	88,763 81	45,157 05	133,920 86
Total.....	\$1,435,402 75	\$707,326 57	\$2,162,789 32

*Of this amount, \$787,750 was for ordinary expenses, and \$254,360.86 for special purposes.

The agreement between the statement of cash payments and that of actual expenses, is shown as follows:

Cash disbursements, during 1883-84	\$2,158,678	27
Deduct payments on account of expenses of 1881-82	14,295	01
	<hr/>	
Paid on expenses of 1883-84	\$2,144,383	26
Indebtedness of 1883-84 outstanding, Sept. 30, 1884	18,406	06
	<hr/>	
Total expenses, 1883-84	\$2,162,789	32

To meet this indebtedness of \$18,406.06, the institutions had the following cash resources:

In hands of local treasurers	\$103,582	06
In state treasury, on call	26,108	97
	<hr/>	
Total cash assets	\$129,691	03
Deduct amount of debt	18,406	06
	<hr/>	
Cash surplus	\$111,284	97

This surplus was divided among them as follows:

Northern Insane Hospital	\$22,493	12
Eastern Insane Hospital	27,483	53
Central Insane Hospital	9,340	10
Southern Insane Hospital	18,420	60
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	3,433	01
Institution for the Blind	5,869	29
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	17,794	16
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	5,616	91
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	387	80
State Reform School	445	65
	<hr/>	
Total	\$111,284	97

This statement of surplus does not include ledger accounts (for clothing and incidental expenses of inmates,) outstanding and uncollected.

It will be observed that the biennial period closed without a deficit in any institution.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY

Of the Ordinary Expenses of Ten State Institutions, for One Year, from October 1, 1882, to September 30, 1883.

EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.				INSTITUTIONS FOR THE			Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Reform School.	Total.
	Northern.	Eastern.	Central.		Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Asylum for the Feeble-Minded.				
			Southern.								
Attendance.....	\$35,100 24	\$34,193 55	\$38,737 91	\$36,166 20	\$46,298 31	\$11,013 21	\$22,593 18	\$15,250 65	\$1,123 45	\$11,659 05	\$58,435 84
Food.....	28,037 34	29,241 05	38,516 09	31,321 49	21,253 14	5,676 65	16,179 38	14,191 80	8,015 13	11,691 51	201,872 07
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	7,361 11	3,733 75	7,046 65	6,140 43	4,058 45	1,153 16	3,817 19	5,147 08	13 60	5,753 71	46,569 63
Laundry supplies.....	865 31	1,391 25	1,083 39	1,083 39	688 69	222 35	350 35	422 77	351 50	521 48	6,583 60
Fuel.....	15,100 18	11,368 88	7,552 39	4,259 09	7,101 67	1,756 33	4,613 30	3,089 63	1,746 55	3,119 60	62,490 26
Light.....	5,712 57	1,255 08	2,055 45	2,258 64	2,270 06	515 72	2,253 85	328 40	4 39	672 72	15,651 73
Water.....	1,322 91	799 17	2,015 33	2,331 70	859 00	400 00	289 25	116 28	249 90	.....	2,499 90
Medicine and medical supplies.....	5,065 37	1,077 21	2,129 74	6,746 40	2,111 17	461 38	1,461 00	533 29	418 30	1,788 87	8,305 90
Freight and transportation.....	613 92	351 69	521 96	375 77	612 24	167 67	165 31	153 96	80 35	226 14	227,168 85
Postage and telegraphing.....	291 05	257 62	482 36	491 27	922 54	298 35	397 13	331 18	265 51	338 24	3,301 99
Books and stationery.....	571 50	634 17	531 17	589 15	1,258 46	120 00	179 30	163 15	173 10	588 17	3,018 25
Printing and advertising.....	116 18	418 28	290 80	337 80	2,535 14	151 12	60 56	551 00	19 02	.....	4,610 17
Music and amusements.....	26 53	32 15	75 17	45 12	20 49	2 50	6 12	6 81	.....	91 95	2,211 50
Instrument and apparatus.....	1,063 63	782 02	631 02	676 42	653 19	114 91	801 26	518 75	221 57	256 57	399 87
Household expenses.....	1,891 47	493 08	1,413 03	1,413 43	2,030 65	556 09	469 69	1,599 08	167 63	1,565 96	11,932 57
Furniture.....	1,375 76	4,194 66	5,050 43	3,163 33	3,876 71	97 56	1,713 08	1,779 39	181 54	312 99	21,782 89
Building, repairs, etc.....	46 24	90 45	79 27	120 55	116 18	9 15	148 65	29 70	20 65	27 44	687 98
Tools.....	149 17	511 73	290 29	562 80	60 82	11 65	85 33	406 61	9 65	95 07	2,902 42
Machinery, etc.....	3,218 45	5,915 98	3,479 31	2,635 23	6,067 72	1,528 83	2,915 61	617 13	141 76	872 80	26,825 41
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Real estate.....	233 50	16 00	.....	21 30	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	271 30
Legal expenses.....	100 00	125 00	100 00	100 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	475 00
Insurance.....	3 59	32 21	41 75	53 87	1,024 22	657 79	185 50	15 00	.....	110 63	1,953 97
Shop expenses.....	82 00	191 00	638 45	305 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 00	39 00	1,262 45
Burial expenses.....	26 97	1,598 11	.....	.....	119 20	.....	103 71	18 00	.....	40 05	2,287 44
Expenses not classified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$106,257 21	\$63,017 96	\$114,291 81	\$103,993 35	\$302,180 97	\$27,852 06	\$61,782 06	\$45,071 43	\$17,793 16	\$42,181 01	\$714,421 85
Average number of inmates.....	526	399	630	526	374	79	293	273	86	285	3,471
Per capita cost.....	\$202 15	\$223 14	\$181 42	\$197 57	\$273 50	\$350 96	\$210 71	\$165 07	\$206 21	\$148 02	\$205 81

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY

Of the Ordinary Expenses of Ten State Institutions, for One Year, from October 1, 1883, to September 30, 1884.

EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.			INSTITUTIONS FOR THE			Total				
	NORTHERN.			SOUTHERN.							
	Northern	Eastern.	Central.	Deaf and dumb.	Blind.	Asylum for the Feeble-Minded.					
Attendance.....	\$36,301 16	\$43,148 89	\$10,778 86	\$35,513 38	\$16,928 77	\$14,606 70	\$23,087 55	\$46,359 65	\$1,028 83	\$12,731 17	\$51,118 58
Food.....	28,315 24	25,323 40	38,706 97	31,723 47	22,470 95	3,687 41	11,271 63	15,118 19	7,072 76	11,200 51	201,412 06
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	7,308 10	6,066 06	9,220 53	6,569 43	3,103 57	1,737 97	1,518 11	9,510 98	15 30	1,168 59	19,242 94
Laundry supplies.....	364 42	798 78	747 06	1,980 65	623 51	258 31	471 15	478 61	239 58	797 81	6,783 21
Fuel.....	11,162 13	11,525 99	6,880 16	3,231 99	7,751 80	2,212 61	4,936 75	3,112 93	1,772 25	3,062 01	55,688 95
Light.....	2,785 96	1,237 88	2,246 42	1,979 94	2,553 61	522 25	2,038 81	1,008 47	1,335 10	801 80	15,319 27
Water.....	1,213 61	1,506 37	1,762 36	1,501 20	800 00	375 00	280 88	189 97	699 56	166 16	7,891 16
Medicine and medical supplies.....	10,562 14	2,369 33	2,081 10	6,147 64	2,748 80	466 76	1,066 37	298 90	397 73	2,107 86	28,392 92
Freight and transportation.....	318 68	629 98	505 72	669 45	196 73	163 25	213 25	171 82	136 62	182 16	3,567 64
Lossage and telegraphing.....	278 61	313 28	580 41	403 29	999 80	128 82	187 53	136 31	252 90	167 73	4,048 73
Books and stationery.....	182 75	331 70	297 25	354 10	51 00	251 55	83 10	217 80	100 00	71 11	2,095 25
Printing and advertising.....	627 90	513 99	259 48	401 15	90 10	151 41	290 08	500 15	36 00	71 11	3,041 37
Music and amusements.....	25 76	180 20	23 58	87 85	17 11	16 00	97 47	7 39	2 51	3 00	100 87
Instruments and apparatus.....	1,202 08	1,201 55	969 50	835 21	183 88	122 86	108 63	525 59	330 31	313 65	6,795 39
Household expenses.....	3,249 43	3,900 85	3,390 81	1,556 51	1,258 01	921 61	4,318 39	2,108 39	361 76	2,735 65	18,056 71
Furniture.....	65 18	1,406 13	6,117 22	3,103 88	3,511 18	76 62	2,210 26	1,535 11	789 19	7,523 48	21,581 30
Building, repairs, etc.....	351 72	102 29	39 49	68 56	93 69	12 92	29 16	51 65	9 98	12 11	594 89
Tools.....	3,057 72	645 13	2,863 73	2,415 41	3,623 25	2,036 62	2,123 20	992 50	216 70	566 90	6,926 80
Machine, etc.....	115 00	3,885 87	5,871 40	2,115 41	3,623 25	2,036 62	1,413 39	739 90	263 85	1,111 51	23,171 21
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	461 80	3 00	1 00	14 71	15 15	2 00	15 00	45 00	10 00	184 71	1,847 10
Legal expenses.....	100 00	3 00	1 00	15 15	50 00	2 00	50 00	150 00	15 00	184 71	1,847 10
Insurance.....	69 00	12 00	31 80	110 81	1,219 12	665 61	79 40	29 00	70 94	17 34	2,113 37
Shop expenses.....	12 00	261 40	381 50	161 00	7 00	.....	26 48	27 10	17 50	91 71	1,011 80
Burial expenses.....	12 00	252 25	.....	558 31	3 00	.....	26 48	27 10	17 50	91 71	1,011 80
Expenses not classified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$109,549 44	\$105,653 73	\$121,902 78	\$102,089 20	\$100,067 72	\$31,457 69	\$54,372 72	\$51,077 85	\$17,586 57	\$16,582 80	\$711,010 90
Average number of inmates.....	526	515	629	576	368	93	292	317	7	308	3,702
Per capita cost.....	\$208 45	\$200 25	\$193 71	\$175 18	\$271 83	\$331 88	\$186 11	\$170 58	\$224 41	\$151 03	\$200 06

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The admissions and discharges, together with the number of days' board furnished to inmates of institutions, are shown in the following table. It is to be noted that under the head of discharges are included deaths, elopements, etc.

Institution.	Present Oct. 1, 1883.	Admitted	Total number treated	Discharged..	Remaining Sept. 30, 1884.	Days' Board of Inmates.		
						1883.	1884.	1883-84.
Northern Insane.....	520	257	777	244	533	191,858	192,350	384,208
Eastern Insane.....	326	399	925	286	639	115,627	188,356	303,983
Central Insane.....	639	481	1,120	487	633	229,945	230,286	460,231
Southern Insane.....	500	575	875	280	595	192,123	210,935	403,058
Deaf and Dumb.....	494	139	624	<i>a</i> 137	487	136,339	134,734	271,073
Blind.....	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i> 212	212	<i>d</i> 88	124	28,968	34,654	63,622
Feeble-Minded.....	302	<i>e</i> 306	608	291	317	107,008	106,758	213,766
Soldiers' Orphans.....	289	183	472	119	353	99,658	116,035	215,691
Eye and Ear.....	89	864	953	868	85	51,495	28,684	80,179
Reform School.....	250	292	542	241	301	104,013	112,890	216,903
Total.....	3,499	3,699	7,108	3,041	4,067	1,267,034	1,355,080	2,622,114

a—Including 95 temporarily absent. *b*—In vacation. *c*—Including 65 former pupils returned. *d*—Including 31 temporarily absent. *e*—Including 195 former pupils readmitted. *f*—Including 21 temporarily absent.

The 5,387 dispensary patients treated by the surgeons of the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, during the past two years, are not counted in the above statement.

BONDS FILED.

We furnish a list of all bonds of superintendents and treasurers filed in this office, as required by law, since the date of our last report.

By Superintendents.

Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.—Richard S. Dewey, principal; Increase C. Bcsworth and Edward C. Lovell, sureties; amount, ten thousand dollars; dated November 2, 1883.

Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.—Horace Wardner, principal; William P. Halliday and W. A. Hight, sureties; amount, ten thousand dollars; dated August 4, 1883.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, Lincoln.—William B. Fish, principal; John D. Gillett and James H. Hoblit, sureties; amount, five thousand dollars; dated October 3, 1883.

Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.—Edgar C. Lawton, principal; Roswell Park and John Davis, sureties; amount, five thousand dollars; dated April 9, 1883.

State Reform School, Pontiac.—John D. Scouller, principal; James A. Caldwell and Charles A. McGregor, sureties; amount, five thousand dollars; dated July 25, 1883.

By Treasurers.

Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.—Haswell C. Clarke, principal; Emory Cobb and Lemi B. Cobb, sureties; amount, fifty thousand dollars; dated September 23, 1883.

Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.—Robert B. Stinson, principal; Thomas M. Perrin, Oliver Alden and Jesse E. Lentz, sureties; amount, fifty thousand dollars; dated August 7, 1873.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, Lincoln.—John D. Gillett, principal; Jonathan Merriam, John H. Hoblit and David T. Littler, sureties; amount, fifty thousand dollars; dated September 4, 1883.

State Reform School, Pontiac.—James E. Morrow, principal; Squire Linseott, Thomas Spofford and Ogden P. Bourland, sureties; amount, twenty thousand dollars; dated July 18, 1883.

CHANGES OF OFFICERS.

In 1883, Mr. George S. Davenport, superintendent of the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, resigned his position on account of ill-health, and Mr. E. C. Lawton was appointed by the trustees to take his place.

Dr. Charles T. Wilbur, superintendent of the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, resigned in October, 1883, and was succeeded by Dr. William B. Fish.

CHAPTER II.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Classification of appropriations—Ordinary expenses—Reduction in per capita cost—Items of expenses affected by numbers—Estimate for next two years—Average number of inmates—Special appropriations—Appropriations by thirty-third general assembly—How expended—Appropriations requested of thirty-fourth general assembly—Old friends—Repairs—Grounds—Electric light—Side tracks—Other requests.

The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities was created in 1869. Since that time, including the appropriations made in 1869, there has been appropriated to the ten institutions now under our care, for ordinary expenses or maintenance, \$7,880,992.48, and for special purposes, principally for buildings, \$4,283,200.53, making the large aggregate sum of \$12,164,193.01.

The institutions are maintained almost wholly by appropriations from the public treasury, the amount of miscellaneous income from petit sales and charges for clothing being comparatively insignificant. All the inmates are supported wholly at the expense of the state; there is no charge for board, tuition or treatment against any county or any individual who is a resident of the state. The institutions absorb more than one-half of the general revenue of the state. Hence the importance of a rigid surveillance of all the operations of this branch of the government.

The appropriations made are classified under the two general headings, "ordinary" and "special," according as they are for maintenance of the inmates, or for additions to the land, buildings and equipment and for necessary improvements and repairs.

Special appropriations must be expended strictly in compliance with the terms of the act by which the appropriation is made; there is no restriction upon the use of the ordinary expense fund, and the only way to prevent its misuse is to limit it in amount, so as to leave no large surplus to be expended at the discretion of the officers.

I. ORDINARY EXPENSES.

There is no very great difficulty in estimating the amounts proper to be appropriated for the ordinary expenses of the institutions. The institutions are open to the public; they are constantly visited by county officials and by the friends of the patients or pupils; the number of persons discharged from them, who, from time to time, return to their homes and make report of their condition and management, is large; the members of the legislature can see and judge for themselves whether they are extravagantly or corruptly conducted. The absence of any complaint respecting them is presumptive evidence that no serious ground of complaint exists. Comparison of their expenses with those of similar institutions in other states will demonstrate that our own are above the average, if not in the very front rank, in respect of economy and efficiency. To maintain them at their present level of usefulness and acceptability, a certain average rate of expenditure is necessary. What this average is can be ascertained by consulting the record of their past experience, which was given in detail in the previous chapter.*

In the application of the experience of former years to the present needs of the institutions, certain principles must be kept in mind. It will be observed, that with the increase in their capacity, and the increased accountability of their officers, there has been a gradual reduction in the *per capita* cost of maintenance, both in the aggregate and in the separate items of which it is composed. The cost of attendance (salaries and wages) was, in 1875, for 1,795 souls, \$83.11, but in 1884, for 3,702 souls, it was \$74.05. The cost of food fell, in the same period of time, from \$65.76 to \$55.23; of clothing and bedding, from \$21.24 to \$13.30; of laundry supplies, from \$3.52 to \$1.83; of medicines and medical supplies, from \$4.19 to \$2.13. Other items exhibit a like decline. The total *per capita* cost of maintenance fell from \$250.02 to \$200.06. The appropriations for ordinary expenses, made in 1883, aggregated \$1,684,000 for two years. Had they been made on the same basis as in 1875, they would have amounted to over \$2,000,000. Part, at least, of this reduction is due to the work of the State Board of Public Charities; part may be attributed to the fact that there is less margin allowed than formerly for permanent improvements at the expense of the ordinary fund; part to the fact that certain items, such as fuel, light and farm expenses, for instance, do not increase directly in proportion to the increase in numbers; and part to the stability and permanence of official life in the institutions of Illinois, which has borne fruit in an increase of capacity on the part of those in charge, resulting from their continuous experience and training for the proper discharge of their duties. It is to be noted that a newly organized institution always costs more *per capita* than one which is filled up with inmates and in thorough running order.

* Pages 11-29.

We divide the ordinary expenses of an institution into two groups of items,—those which are, and those which are not, directly affected by the number of inmates in each. In estimating the amount required to be appropriated by the Thirty-Fourth General Assembly, we assume that for the first group* a *per capita* appropriation of \$145 will be necessary, which, for 5,000 beneficiaries, will amount, in gross, to \$725,000 per annum. For the other group of items, it is our judgment that there will be required, by ten institutions, in the aggregate:

For fuel.....	\$72,000
For light.....	21,000
For water.....	3,000
For freight and transportation.....	30,000
For postage and telegraphing.....	5,000
For books, stationery and printing.....	8,000
For household expenses.....	10,000
For furniture.....	15,000
For improvements and repairs.....	25,000
For care of farms and stock.....	21,000
For all other expenses.....	25,000
Total.....	<hr/> \$235,000

In other words, the annual cost of the ten institutions, for the next two years, with their enlarged capacity, will not vary greatly from \$960,000.

An appropriation of this amount is, however, not required, since a portion of this expense will be defrayed from the petit or miscellaneous income derived from sales and from charges for clothing, etc. The amount of this miscellaneous income we estimate at \$90,000. The annual appropriation should, if these figures are correct, be \$870,000.

It remains to apportion this aggregate sum approximately and equitably among the several institutions. They do not, of course, have the same needs. They are of diverse character. Some of them are educational and others not; some of them have vacations; the ages of the inmates are different, the classes of persons to be cared for are very different, and the internal economy exhibits a corresponding dissimilarity; various local conditions, also, such as the severity of the climate in winter, the distance of the institution from market, the architectural construction of the buildings, etc., etc., influence the expenditure in this or that direction. Taking the experience of the past ten years as a guide, we offer the following estimate, in detail, for the consideration of the General Assembly, but with an absolute conviction that it can not be materially departed from without detriment to the interests which the legislature and the people of the State have at heart and desire to conserve.

*The principal items directly affected by numbers are: Salaries and wages, food, clothing and bedding, laundry expenses, and medicines. Other items depend not so much upon the number of inmates as upon the extent of the premises and upon local conditions. The cost of fuel depends upon the locality, the amount of space to be heated, and the use made of machinery; that of light, on the number of burners, and the mode of lighting adopted; that of the farm, on its size, and the amount of live-stock to be fed, etc.

Estimate.

Item.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers', Orphans', Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
Salaries and wages.....	\$35,000	\$90,000	\$50,000	\$37,000	\$18,000	\$15,000	\$22,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$16,000	\$338,500
Food.....	29,000	87,000	56,000	37,000	22,000	7,000	17,000	15,000	8,000	17,000	295,000
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	7,500	21,000	12,000	7,500	4,000	1,500	4,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	68,500
Laundry supplies.....	1,000	3,000	2,000	1,500	800	200	500	500	500	500	10,500
Fuel.....	13,000	25,000	10,000	4,000	6,000	1,800	4,500	3,000	1,700	5,000	72,000
Light.....	2,500	5,000	4,000	2,500	2,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	21,000
Water.....	2,000	4,000	1,500	2,000	900	300	300	200	200	200	11,000
Medicines, etc.....	2,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	200	100	300	200	200	200	13,000
Freight and transportation.....	3,500	10,000	1,000	6,000	3,000	100	1,000	500	300	2,500	29,700
Postage and telegraphing.....	500	1,500	1,000	500	1,500	200	200	200	200	200	5,000
Books and stationery.....	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	400	500	200	500	5,000
Printing and advertising.....	500	1,500	500	500	100	100	100	100	100	100	2,600
Musical and amusements.....	500	1,000	500	500	300	400	500	200	100	100	4,000
Household expenses.....	1,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	600	200	500	500	300	500	9,000
Furniture.....	1,500	4,000	2,500	1,500	1,500	500	1,000	1,000	500	1,000	11,500
Building repairs, etc.....	2,500	7,500	4,000	2,500	2,500	500	2,000	2,000	500	1,500	25,500
Farm, garden, etc.....	3,500	7,500	4,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	500	1,000	21,500
All other expenses.....	2,500	3,000	2,500	2,500	5,500	2,000	700	1,000	1,000	1,500	21,400
Total expenses.....	\$108,000	\$270,000	\$162,000	\$110,000	\$102,000	\$32,000	\$58,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$52,000	\$960,000
Estimated petit income.....	10,000	50,000	18,000	10,000	8,000	2,000	6,000	6,000	.....	6,000	90,000
Annual appropriation.....	\$98,000	\$220,000	\$144,000	\$100,000	\$94,000	\$30,000	\$52,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$46,000	\$850,000
Appropriation asked.....	100,000	210,000	150,887 43	101,500	96,000	32,000	58,500	50,000	20,000	50,000	904,987 43
Reduction proposed.....	2,000	.....	6,887 43	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$6,500	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$10,000	34,987 43
Estimated average number.	525	1,500	925	625	375	100	300	300	100	350	5,100

With regard to the educational institutions in which there is a vacation, (for the deaf and dumb, the blind, the feeble-minded and for soldiers' orphans), it should be said that the average number as stated in the foregoing table, and also on page 10, is not the average number present during term-time, but during the calendar year. To find the average number during the calendar year, the number of days' board furnished in the year is divided by 365 (or in leap-year by 366), the number of days in the year, and the quotient is the average. But to find the average number during term-time, the same number of days' board must be divided by the number of days in the year, less the number of days of vacation; that is to say, by the number of days included in the terms of school. The difference in these averages is shown as follows:

Institution.	Days' Board.		AVERAGES.			
			For year.		School term.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Deaf and Dumb.....	136,339	134,734	374	368	511	505
Blind.....	28,968	34,654	79	93	118	134
Feeble Minded.....	107,008	106,758	233	292	353	355
Soldiers' Orphans.....	99,658	116,663	273	317	350	399

Evidently, the average during school-term, since it is the largest number, will give a lower *per capita* cost when the total ordinary expense of an educational institution is divided by it, than the average for the calendar year. The precise difference, for the institutions named, would be as follows:

Institution.	PER CAPITA COST.			
	Yearly Average.		School Average.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Deaf and Dumb.....	\$273 55	\$271 83	\$200 00	\$190 23
Blind.....	350 96	334 88	235 03	232 52
Feeble Minded.....	210 74	186 41	175 02	154 03
Soldiers' Orphans.....	165 97	179 58	128 78	136 27

For this reason, these institutions naturally insist that the average during school term shall be taken as the divisor, and the average for the calendar year ignored.

But there are serious objections to the rule which they desire us to adopt. (1) The comparison which we make is between institutions which have no vacation and those which have. It is fair to the former, that the cost of the vacation should be shown. The only possible basis of comparison between them is found in the number of days' board furnished, and unless a common divisor is employed, such comparison is impossible, but the number of days in the year is the only common divisor. (2) The purpose of our calculations is to furnish a basis for a correct estimate of the

amount of appropriations requisite for maintenance of the several institutions: for this special purpose, either rule is equally applicable, and both give in the end an identical result.* (3) The statement of cost on the basis of school attendance is not quite accurate since the expense is apportioned over the entire year and not confined to the periods when school is in session. The salaries of teachers in some institutions are paid during vacation, but in others not. (4) The application of the rule proposed, instead of that which we have adopted, is practically impossible, for the reason that in some of our state institutions all the pupils return to their homes during the vacation, but in other a portion of them have no homes to which to go to, or for other reasons are retained in the institutions. (5) Where both averages are stated, as is our regular practice, no injustice can be done, since the matter is perfectly explained and understood.

II. SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriations of 1883.

The following is a complete list of the special appropriations made by the Thirty-Third General Assembly. The second column shows the balance unexpended September 30, 1884.

To the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

	APP'N.	BALANCE.
For repairs and contingent fund, \$6,000 <i>per annum</i>	\$12,000 00	\$3,629 36
For improvement of grounds, \$1,000 <i>per</i> <i>annum</i>	2,000 00	.....
For front fence and gateways.....	1,500 00	559 37
For patients' library, \$500 <i>per annum</i>	1,000 00	.....
For changing heating apparatus in south wing and centre building.....	18,881 77	17 83
For two new boilers.....	4,340 00	.....
For washing machines, mangle and ele- vator	2,000 00	.....
For electrical apparatus.....	1,000 00	893 00
Total	\$42,721 77	\$5,099 56

To the Eastern Hospital for the Insane.

For repairs and improvements, \$4,000 <i>per</i> <i>annum</i>	\$8,000 00	\$906 26
For improvement of grounds, \$1,000 <i>per</i> <i>annum</i>	2,000 00	750 12
For additional stock and farm imple- ments, \$2,000 <i>per annum</i>	4,000 00	920 00
For additional boiler and pump for water- works.....	6,000 00	.....
For fire-hydrants and hose.....	1,000 00	549 60

* The showing on the plan proposed by the educational institutions is of course better for all the institutions. It would if adopted, make the per capita cost in ten institutions, for the fiscal year 1884, \$197.56 instead of \$200.06.

For filter-bed and basins.....	12,000 00	12,000 00
For refrigerating-house (additional appropriation)	3,000 00	.....
For additional land.....	10,000 00	.....
For furniture.....	3,500 00	913 70
For library.....	500 00	58 22
For musical instruments, etc.....	1,000 00	908 56
For pipe covering in new buildings.....	1,000 00	313 70
For completion and furnishing of additional buildings, to accommodate 1,000 inmates	400,000 00	104,765 06
Total	\$452,000 00	\$122,035 22

To the Central Hospital for the Insane.

For repairs and improvements, \$5,000 per annum.	\$10,000 00	\$2,289 35
For improvement of grounds, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000 00	1,306 93
For renewals of walls, (additional appropriation)....	5,000 00	17 20
For renewing heating surfaces, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00	280 95
For fire-pump.....	1,000 00	.....
For additional building, to accommodate 300 inmates.....	135,000 00	80,028 43
Total	\$157,000 00	\$83,922 86

To the Southern Hospital for the Insane.

For repairs and improvements, \$3,000 per annum.....	\$6,000 00	\$2,452 43
For improvement of grounds, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000 00	216 50
For new main sewer.....	3,000 00	.....
For filter and basins.....	10,000 00	1,053 79
For fire-pump and outside fire-line.....	2,500 00	.....
For new fence.....	250 00	.....
For converting barracks into cottage....	4,000 00	.....
For furnishing barracks.....	2,000 00	139 79
For purchase of 160 acres of land.....	6,400 00	.....
For addition to north wing.....	22,000 00	5,658 36
Total.....	\$58,150 00	\$9,520 87

To the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

For repairs and improvements, \$2,000 per annum.....	\$4,000 00	\$549 12
For pupils' library, \$500 per annum....	1,000 00	324 50
For kitchen building and employees' quarters.....	6,000 00	19 98
For refrigerator-house.....	5,000 00	111 91
Total.....	\$16,000 00	\$1,005 51

To the Institution for the Education of the Blind.

For repairs and improvements, \$1,500 per annum.....	\$3,000 00	\$1,602 33
For new fence.....	1,200 00	122 86
For purchase of 22 acres of land.....	2,500 00	.....
For mangle for laundry.....	550 00	37 26
Total.....	\$7,250 00	\$1,762 45

To the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.

For repairs, \$2,000 per annum.....	\$4,000 00	\$279 75
For improvement of grounds, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00	793 53
For laundry building (additional appropriation).....	2,000 00	.....
For finishing and furnishing basement..	5,000 00	1,409 98
For cistern for rain-water.....	1,000 00	996 50
Total.....	\$13,000 00	\$4,479 76

To the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

For repairs and improvements.....	\$5,000 00	\$807 31
For hospital building.....	2,500 00	311 65
For library books.....	500 00	72 29
For furniture.....	500 00	.....
Total.....	\$8,500 00	\$1,191 25

To the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

For repairs and improvements, \$1,000 per annum.....	\$2,000 00	.....
For additional furniture, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000 00	\$455 66
For brick stable and shed.....	1,950 00	.....
Total.....	\$5,950 00	\$455 66

To the State Reform School.

For extraordinary and incidental expenses, \$1,000 per annum.....	\$2,000 00	\$707 35
For library, \$200 per annum.....	400 00	167 52
For alterations in west wing.....	9,000 00	.....
For new family building.....	30,000 00	.....
For new boiler.....	2,500 00	.....
For heater and purifier.....	1,000 00	.....
For three cisterns.....	500 00	500 00
For stand-pipe and hose.....	375 00	375 00
For fire-pump, pipe and connections....	700 00	700 00
For inside painting.....	500 00	147 05
Total.....	\$46,975 00	\$2,596 92

Recapitulation.

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$42,721 77	\$5,099 56
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	452,000 00	122,085 22
Central Insane Hospital.....	157,000 00	83,922 86
Southern Insane Hospital.....	58,150 00	9,520 87
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	16,000 00	1,005 51
Institution for the Blind.....	7,250 00	1,762 45
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	13,000 00	4,479 96
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	8,500 00	1,191 25
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	5,950 00	455 66
State Reform School.....	46,975 00	2,596 92
Total.....	\$807,546 77	\$232,120 06

Concerning the expenditure of many of these appropriations, there is no occasion to make any remark. Some of them deserve special mention at our hands.

The changes in the heating-apparatus at Elgin are well conceived, well executed, and in every respect satisfactory, to the best of our knowledge and belief. The trustees say of the front fence and gateways:

Two years ago we asked for an appropriation of three thousand dollars for a front fence and gateways. The cost of the work was closely estimated, and that amount was thought to be very moderate, considering the length of the line and the character of the fence which should border the fore-ground of such an institution. In improving the grounds, we built a substantial and handsome gateway at the north end. Commencing at that point we have erected an iron fence extending south beyond the culvert. This work has been done in the manner contemplated when we made our original estimate, at which time we intended to construct the entire fence in like manner. For the portion already completed, we bought the iron and piping in Chicago, at very low prices. The engineer and his assistants have cut, made and fitted the same, when not otherwise engaged, thus reducing the expense to a very low figure, considering what would have been the cost of construction, had we purchased it outright. The legislature gave us only one thousand five hundred dollars. With this small sum at command, we have endeavored to comply with the law, keeping within the amount appropriated, and have a trifle over five hundred dollars unexpended, with which to complete the remainder of the work. Without a further appropriation, the portion of the fence left unfinished will have to be constructed in a cheaper manner, not at all in keeping with the grounds of the institution or its general surroundings. It is true the state will have a fence, but we beg leave to submit that such a fence would be little more than a blemish upon the landscape, and would sadly mar the beauty of the grounds. We ask that the legislature reconsider this subject and give us an additional one thousand five hundred dollars to make up the amount of our original estimate, (very low for the quantity of work given the state), so that we may complete the work in harmony with the portion already constructed. We do hope the legislature will favorably consider this matter, which we feel sure they would do, could they but see for themselves the situation and what has been done.

In the last (seventh biennial) report of this hospital, an estimate was printed (page 69), which was submitted by Harding, Barbee & Co., in which the cost of four hundred and eighty feet of iron fence, including four large stone posts, drive-gate, entrance-gate, blind-gate and lamps for the top of posts, together with two hundred feet of fence at south end, to be of lighter construction and made of a combination of wood and iron, including one gateway, was said to be three thousand and forty-eight dollars, for which sum the firm named offered to do the entire work. We declined to endorse the application.

The legislature made an appropriation of one thousand five hundred dollars, for two hundred and thirty rods of fence at Elgin, but it appropriated only five hundred dollars for two hundred rods of fence at Anna.

The law which governs the expenditure of special appropriations provides that "if at any time the sum appropriated by the general assembly for any specific purpose shall be found insufficient to complete and accomplish the purpose for which said appropriation is made, then no part of said sum so appropriated shall be expended or drawn from the state treasury, nor shall any liability on the part of the state be created on account of said appropriation." It is difficult to see how the action of the officers of the hospital can be regarded otherwise than as an evasion, if not a violation of the law, and as such it does not receive our approval. When an institution asks for an appropriation of three thousand dollars for a specific purpose, and submits an estimate in detail, showing that three thousand dollars will be required to accomplish the purpose in view, and the legislature makes an appropriation of one thousand five hundred dollars, for the same purpose, this action on the part of the legislature can only be construed as an implied direction to modify the proposed plan, so as to cheapen the cost of construction. But the trustees say that "the work has been done in the manner contemplated when we made our original estimate." If, as they say, the original estimate was "very moderate, considering the length of the line and the character of the fence," then an appropriation of one-half the amount asked by the institution was, (if that plan was to be adhered to, in spite of the failure on the part of the legislature to approve it), "insufficient to accomplish" its erection "in the manner contemplated:" and it was the duty of the trustees either to change the plan or to let the appropriation lie in the state treasury untouched. The course pursued puts the General Assembly in the dilemma of either accepting the situation made for it or refusing to do what it desired and intended to do, namely, to secure the erection of a suitable fence along the entire front line of the hospital grounds. We must add that a handsome stone gateway, of which the trustees make no mention in their report, has been erected at the south entrance to the grounds, and that it is unpaid for.

The amount appropriated for the use of the Kankakee hospital for the insane was so large that it seems to call for a somewhat fuller account of the expenditure of this money than is given in the report of the institution, where the items are all named in the "itemized statement," but the separate funds are consolidated, so that the disposition of each in detail cannot be ascertained.

The fund for additional stock and farm implements was spent as follows:

1 Holstein bull "Duke of Kane"	\$500 00
2 brood mares and colts	525 00
2 sets wagon gearing	117 50
1 four-ton hay scale	100 00
1 corn-drill	17 00
Moving houses	125 00
Building addition to farm-house	830 00
Lumber	548 00
Blinds	25 61
Stone	111 61
Gas-pipe	121 98
Tile	52 89
Hammond on Insanity	4 12
Sundry small items, chiefly hardware	31 81

Total.....

The language of the appropriation, "additional stock and farm implements," is so definite and precise in its signification, that we cannot conceive of any construction of it which will warrant spending money from this fund for building and building materials, much less for books. Such use of it we regard as a misappropriation.

The following is the expenditure on account of the fund for additional boiler and pump for water-works:

Two boilers.....	\$2,167 55
One 7½x4½x10 Worthington pump, No. 16,904.....	310 50
Finishing pump.....	90 00
One 18½x28 Worthington pump (part*).....	2,973 82
Setting boilers.....	100 00
Pump beds.....	88 87
Fire-brick and clay.....	94 50
Architect's fee.....	174 76
Total.....	\$6,000 00

*The balance, \$1,143.68, with \$400 for lagging, was paid from building fund.

With the \$450.40 spent from the fund for fire-hydrants and hose were bought 127 pieces of three-inch water-pipe.

At the close of the fiscal year 1884, fifteen months after the taking effect of the appropriation, nothing had been done with the appropriation for filter-bed and basins. This appropriation was made in accordance with plans and estimates submitted to the last General Assembly by the architect, which have since been abandoned, and another plan adopted. A filtering-gallery, about seven feet in height and five feet in width, is in process of construction, about fifty feet from the edge of the water, the top of which is below the lowest water-mark in the river. The rock being seamy, the water from the river drains through it and will, in the opinion of the architect, fill the gallery, when completed, with clear water, sufficiently soft for use.

The following is the use made of the refrigerating-house appropriation:

Stone.....	\$445 00
Lime.....	104 55
Cement.....	89 30
Masonry.....	1,768 05
Quarrying.....	19 56
Concreting.....	39 00
Brick-laying.....	11 74
Lumber.....	1,749 68
Carpenter-work.....	516 03
Nails.....	13 00
Galvanized iron.....	223 65
Guttering.....	10 00
Work on ice-tank.....	35 00
Solder.....	12 16
Slating.....	300 00
Architect's fee.....	160 19
Freight.....	5 25
Total.....	\$5,500 00

The land bought was a tract of 160 acres, more or less, described as the east half of the west half of section sixteen (16), in township thirty (30), north, in range thirteen (13) west of the second principal meridian. It lies south of the hospital, but does not join the tract originally purchased for the use of the institution.

In addition to the furniture purchased with the fund for that special purpose, about four thousand dollars was expended for furniture, from the building fund. The following are the items of expenditure of the building fund, for construction only:

Paid to Lillie on his contract.....	\$249,660 67
Architect's commissions.....	10,776 79
Architect's salary, as superintendent of construction.....	1,800 00
Incidental expenses of architect.....	12 30
Sixteen-inch water-mains.....	561 29
Pipe, valves and fittings.....	1,556 18
Balance on large Worthington pump.....	1,143 68
Lagging.....	400 00
One 9 x 5½ x 10 Worthington pump.....	355 50
Iron smoke-stack, 50 feet by 30 inches.....	155 00
Setting boilers.....	389 78
Labor.....	356 80
Iron rods and bolts.....	21 07
Grate-bars, plates and skeleton arch.....	65 76
Inspection of boilers.....	20 00
Hardware.....	428 97
Locks.....	1,400 00
Concrete paving.....	6,400 00
1,469 feet flagging (part).....	293 80
Hot-air furnaces.....	3,500 00
Registers.....	1,360 00
Stone.....	12 00
Traveling expenses.....	15 72
Printing and advertising.....	72 56
Freights.....	197 88
Total.....	\$280,953 51

At the Jacksonville hospital for the insane, the work of renewing the heating surfaces by the substitution of Gold radiators of the Utica pattern, for the pipe-coils formerly in use, has now been completed. The steam fire-pump purchased is a Worthington "F," with sixteen-inch cylinders and ten-inch stroke. The principal work done during the past year has, however, been the partial completion of the detached building, for three hundred additional patients. The plans were approved by us, after the submission of an estimate showing that the entire work could be accomplished for the amount of the appropriation. They are, in substance, identical with those for the extension of the Connecticut hospital, at Middletown: two large, common dining-rooms, separated by a hall, in the lower story of the centre building; on the second floor, a sewing-room, and rooms for the officers in charge; on the third floor, rooms for employees. The wings, which are also three stories in height, have central corridors, with eight single dormitories, and four associated dormitories, in each ward; each ward has a clothes-room, bath-room and water-closet. The wings are connected with the centre building by two-story passages, with a reception room on one side. In the rear is the kitchen, and behind it the boiler-house and smoke-stack. The effect is very good, and has been secured at a very moderate cost. The appropriation, which was at the rate of four hundred dollars a bed, will probably be more than sufficient to accomplish its purpose.

The appropriations for the hospital at Anna have been judiciously used. A full account of the disposition made of them is contained in the report of the trustees. The filter appears to us small, for the capacity of the institution. The extension of the north wing is a great improvement. The new fence does not impress us favorably; it is too cheap and light. This institution is satisfied with improvements which are not what we would like to see them, in

respect of durability and excellence. We see no reason for discrimination against it, as compared with the other insane hospitals of the State.

With regard to the other institutions, there seems to be little which calls for special notice from us. The erection of a new building at the state reform school affords some relief to the overcrowded condition of the inmates, but it is not adequate to the demand. This building accommodates sixty pupils, and is complete in itself, having a separate kitchen and dining-room, as well as school-room, play-room and dormitories. It is in the form of a Greek cross. The trustees say of it:

The building is almost equivalent to a separate institution, as the boys living there only mix with others in workshops during working hours. The boys attend school, sleep and eat, and all the cooking for the sixty boys is done, in this building. We were very crowded for room, and this additional structure was a great relief, though not to the extent really required. If there was any possible way of reaching the point where we could abolish our double story beds in every dormitory in main building, as we have done in our family buildings, using single beds everywhere, it would greatly add to the comfort and the sanitary condition of the institution.

LIST OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS ASKED.

The following is a complete list of the special appropriations asked of the General Assembly, at its present session, by the institutions under our care:

By the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

1. For repairs and "contingent fund," \$5000 per annum	\$10,000 00
2. For improvement of grounds, \$1,000 per annum...	2,000 00
3. For electric lighting.....	10 50 00
4. For front fence (in addition to former appropriation)	1 500 00
5. For artificial lake or reservoir	5 000 00
6. For outside fire-line	4 289 53
7. For side-track to C. & N. W. R. R.....	17 968 79
8. For detached building for 300 patients	150,000 00
Total.....	\$201,258 03

By the Eastern Hospital for the Insane.

9. For repairs and improvements, \$15,000 per annum..	30,000 00
10. For improvement of grounds, \$2,000 per annum.	4 000 00
11. For additional stock, and farm implements, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00
12. For fixtures for kitchen, laundry and shops, pipe-covering and furniture for south wing and other new buildings, bath-house and morgue.....	4,000 00
13. For library, musical instruments and pictures for wards, and for patients' carriage.....	3 500 00
14. For painting, inside and out.....	7 500 00
15. For seventeen acres of land.....	3 000 00
16. For addition to present farm.....	20 000 00
17. For farm drainage.....	2 000 00
18. For construction of fourth section of main building.	80,000 00
19. For north wing of employees' quarters	27,000 00

20.	For sewing-room, tailoring and upholstering shop.....	10,000 00
21.	For alteration and enlargement of kitchen	5,000 00
22.	For a new bakery.....	12,000 00
23.	For laundry extension	6,500 00
24.	For mortuary building.....	6,000 00
25.	For gallery in amusement hall.....	2,000 00
26.	For ice, slaughter and packing-house	11,900 00
27.	For house for storage of plants in winter	3,000 00
28.	For dwelling-house for superintendent.....	6,000 00
29.	For additional safe-guards against fire.....	2,000 00
30.	For detached kitchen and boiler-house.....	10,000 00
31.	For shop and feed-mill, with machinery.....	6,500 00
32.	For three detached wards for 100 female patients..	45,000 00
33.	For electric lighting.....	7,500 00
Total.....		\$336,000 00

By the Central Hospital for the Insane.

34.	For repairs and improvements, \$6,000 per annum. .	12,000 00
35.	For improvement of grounds, \$1,000 per annum....	2,000 00
36.	For addition to present farm.....	16,000 00
37.	For side-track to C. & A. R. R.....	9,000 00
Total		\$39,000 00

By the Southern Hospital for the Insane.

38.	For repairs and improvements, \$5,000 per annum... .	10,000 00
39.	For improvement of grounds, \$1,200 per annum....	2,400 00
40.	For stone culvert to replace wooden bridge	3,258 00
41.	For renewing fences on the farm.....	1,000 00
42.	For slaughter-house and cooling-room.....	2,920 00
43.	For carpenter and paint-shop.....	4,097 00
44.	For conservatory and gate-house.....	3,550 00
45.	For new boilers.....	6,500 00
46.	For an additional settling-basin.....	2,500 00
47.	For electric lighting	13,334 98
Total.....		\$49,559 98

By the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

48.	For repairs and improvements, \$5,000 per annum..	\$10,000 00
49.	For library, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
50.	For extension of articulation department and aural school, \$5,000 per annum.....	10,000 00
51.	For dairy barn.....	6,000 00
52.	For cottage for little girls.....	6,000 00
53.	For hospital.....	7,000 00
54.	For gymnasium	3,000 00
55.	For new boiler.....	1,800 00
56.	For purchase of 52 acres of land.....	10,000 00
57.	For purchase of four city lots.....	6,000 00
58.	For side-track to W., St. L. & P. R. R.....	6,000 00
Total.....		\$66,800 00

By the Institution for the Education of the Blind.

59.	For repairs and improvements, \$1,500 <i>per annum</i> ..	\$3,000 00
60.	For pipe organ.....	3,000 00
61.	For extension of north wing.....	8,700 00
62.	For refrigerator, bakery and store-rooms.....	13,000 00
Total.....		\$27,700 00

By the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.

63.	For repairs and improvements, \$3,000 <i>per annum</i> ..	\$6,000 00
64.	For improvement of grounds, \$500 <i>per annum</i> ..	1,000 00
5	orty acres of land.....	6,000 00
6.	For hospital building.....	7,500 00
Total.....		\$20,500 00

By the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

67.	For repairs and improvements.....	5,000 00
68.	For pupils' library.....	500 00
Total.....		\$5,500 00

By the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

69.	For repairs and improvements, \$1,000 <i>per annum</i> ..	2,000 00
70.	For furniture, \$1,000 for 1885, and \$2,500 for 1886.	3,500 00
71.	For new floor.....	800 00
72.	For new range.....	225 00
73.	For enlarging kitchen.....	600 00
74.	For library.....	200 00
75.	For team and ambulance.....	700 00
Total.....		\$8,025 00

By the State Reform School.

76.	For "extraordinary and incidental expenses," \$1,000 <i>per annum</i>	2,000 00
77.	For pupils' library, \$200 <i>per annum</i>	400 00
78.	For new kitchen, bakery, dining-room and assembly room.....	54,498 00
79.	For repairs to workshop.....	4,291 00
80.	For carburetter and fan.....	850 00
81.	For grading.....	1,000 00
82.	For painting brick-work of new buildings.....	875 00
Total.....		\$63,914 00

Recapitulation.

Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	\$201,258 03
Eastern Hospital for the Insane.....	336 000 00
Central Hospital for the Insane.....	39,000 00
Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	48,559 98
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	66,800 00
Institution for the Blind.....	27,700 00
Asylum for Feeble-Minded.....	20,500 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	5,500 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	8,025 00
State Reform School.....	63,914 00
Total	<u>\$818,257 01</u>

Old Friends.

We recognize, among these requests, the familiar faces of some old acquaintances. The application for a front fence at Elgin dates from the year 1876; the last General Assembly appropriated fifteen hundred dollars with which to build it, and we had not expected to hear from it for many years to come. The purchase of the four lots in front of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb was first asked for in 1878; the price, then, was four thousand dollars. In 1880 began the agitation of the side-track question, when the hospital at Elgin asked for eighteen hundred dollars with which to connect its coal-house with the Chicago and Northwestern railroad; the hospital at Jacksonville and the institution for the deaf and dumb followed, with similar requests, in 1882. The legislature is asked, for the third time, to erect a cottage for girls and to purchase fifty-two acres of land for the use of the institution for the deaf and dumb, and to erect a new carpenter and paint shop at Anna. Other requests, presented only once before, are for the construction of an artificial lake in the grounds of the hospital at Elgin; for the completion of the main building at Kankakee; for the building of a slaughter-house and a stone culvert at Anna; a gymnasium for the deaf and dumb at Jacksonville; and the purchase of forty additional acres of land at Lincoln. Those who desire to do so will find all these subjects more or less fully discussed in previous reports made by the institutions interested, and by the State Board.

Repairs and Improvements.

The special appropriations asked for repairs and improvements are:

	Per annum.	For two years
Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$5 000	\$10,000
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	15 000	30 000
Central Insane Hospital.....	6 000	12,000
Southern Insane Hospital.....	5,000	10,000
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	5,000	10 000
Institution for the Blind.....	1,500	3,000
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	3,000	6,000
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	.....	5 000
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	1 000	2,000
State Reform School.....	1,000	2,000
Total	<u>\$42,500</u>	<u>\$90,000</u>

The question of the amount to be appropriated for this purpose is one which always gives us trouble, and it is difficult to know what to recommend. It is certain that some appropriation is necessary. It is also certain that the making of these appropriations obviates the necessity for a large number of petty appropriations which consume the time of the legislature to no purpose, and greatly multiply funds and accounts. On the other hand, if not closely watched, the tendency of such appropriations is to grow out of proportion to the actual demand for them; and there is always danger of their perversion from their true intention, by using them, not to keep the premises in repair, but to supplement other funds and carry out pet schemes for improvements which may not be so important as they seem to the superintendents. It is, unquestionably, a misuse of a repair fund to allow the building to run down because the money appropriated to keep it up is expended in doing work of a purely ornamental character, or otherwise superfluous. When an institution which has had an annual allowance for repairs is obliged to ask for money for inside painting, renewing floors, replacing worn-out steam-coils, etc., it is always pertinent to inquire what use has been made of the fund specially set apart for such renewals. There is, however, no objection, after all necessary repairs have been made, to the expenditure of any surplus which may remain, in "improvements," if any are needed. We object, however, to making appropriations for "improvements" first and "repairs" afterward; and most strenuously object to appropriating any money for a "contingent" fund, as requested by the hospital at Elgin, or "extraordinary and incidental" expenses, as at Pontiac.

We have discussed this subject so fully and frequently, in former reports, that there is little more to be said about it. In our last report, we suggested the reasonableness and propriety of making these appropriations on a uniform basis of percentage upon the cost of the buildings to be kept in repair, at the rate of one dollar to every hundred. According to this rule, the proper amounts to be appropriated would be: to the hospital for the insane at Elgin, \$5,000 annually; to that at Kankakee, \$9,000; to that at Jacksonville, \$7,000; to that at Anna, \$5,000; to the institution for the deaf and dumb, \$4,000; to the institution for the blind, \$1,500; to the asylum for the feeble-minded, \$2,000; to the eye and ear infirmary, \$500; and to the state reform school, \$1,500. This would be a total of \$35,500 per annum, or \$71,000, instead of \$90,000, the amount asked. The total valuation of the ten institutions exceeds three and a half million dollars. They must be seen in order to comprehend their magnitude and the extent of the work to be done to keep them in order. It is economy to do this, for the ultimate cost of repairs and renewals will otherwise be increased.

It will be understood, of course, that these special appropriations are in addition to the amounts included in the estimate for ordinary expenses.

Improvement of Grounds.

The requests for appropriations for improvement of grounds are similar, in their nature, to those for repairs. They aggregate five thousand seven hundred dollars per annum, as follows:

Northern Hospital for the Insane	\$1,000
Eastern Hospital for the Insane	2,000
Central Hospital for the Insane	1,000
Southern Hospital for the Insane	1,200
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	500

The total amount asked, for two years, on this account, is eleven thousand four hundred dollars. We regard these appropriations as more essential for new institutions than for those which are fully organized, equipped and in operation; and we have been disappointed, in some of the institutions, to see the smallness of the apparent result from them. But we are not disposed to recommend their abolition, just yet, though we do not think that they are likely to be perpetually made in future.

Electric Lighting.

At the last session of the legislature, the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb asked for an appropriation of \$10,500 for the electric light. We advised against granting the request, because, principally, we regarded it as inexpedient to invest that amount of money in an experiment. The Western Edison Light Company, of Chicago, subsequently agreed with that institution to place in position in the engine-room one Edison dynamo (machine for generating electricity) having capacity for the production of sixty lamps of sixteen-candle power each; also one hand-regulating resistance-box, to be located near the dynamo, for controlling the current generated, so as to maintain the lights at their normal (sixteen-candle) power; also an adequate system of conductors, provided with the necessary safety appliances, to be placed upon poles and brackets out-of-doors, and on cleats inside of the buildings, to convey the current from the dynamo to ninety-eight sixteen-candle Edison lamps, with key-sockets, to be placed on attachments to gas-fixtures, or on electroliers, as required for convenient use; the conductors to be so arranged, with switches, as to leave always one light in each room under control of the occupants, and to prevent the use of more than sixty lights at one time, that being the maximum capacity of the dynamo. This plant, as described, the company agreed to rent to the institution for nine months from October 1, 1883, for a monthly rental of one hundred dollars, payable at the end of each month; with the proviso that at any time during the nine months the institution might purchase the entire plant for the sum of \$2,268.86, and that the amount of rental paid, up to the date of purchase, might, (if purchased within the time covered by the agreement), be applied and considered as part payment for the same. The company further bound itself to furnish lamps free of cost for nine months, and, in case of purchase, to sell sixteen-candle lamps for renewals at one dollar each, with a guaranteed average life of six hundred hours, when burned at normal candle-power.

We do not know why the authorities of the institution, in view of the language of the law, which requires them to "make out and transmit a full and detailed statement of all their transactions and doings for two years," have omitted to refer in any manner to so important an event in the history of the institution as the acceptance by them of the proposal of the Edison Company. The results have been in every respect satisfactory, and the trustees are to be commended for their action. The financial statement submitted with their report shows that the expenditure for gas in 1883 was \$2,226.14; but in 1884 it was \$1,088.67, which, added to \$1,200 rental for the electric light plant, made the total cost of lighting (not including the cost of power to operate the dynamo) \$2,288.67. In one more year, at this rate, the plant will have paid for itself. The expenditure for fuel, on the other hand, has been, in 1883, \$7,101.67, but in 1884 it was \$7,751.80. Assuming that the increase in cost is chargeable to the introduction of the new light, the cost of the electric light (excluding the rental, which will not be a permanent charge) is represented by \$650, while the saving in gas effected by its introduction is nearly \$1,150, leaving a balance in favor of the electric light of five hundred dollars. If it could be shown that, owing to some error or omission in the figures just given (such as the cost of hauling coal, the care of the apparatus, the cost of labor in operating it, the expense for renewals, or the pains taken to economize in light, for the purpose of making a favorable showing), this balance is more apparent than real, we still believe that the electric light, at the same price, is in nearly every respect preferable to gas, and that the change is one which it was expedient to make, under the circumstances. We are always willing to sanction, approve and defend improvements made, in the discretion of the trustees of an institution, at the expense of the ordinary fund for maintenance, when they result in a permanent diminution of the ordinary expenses, as appears to be the case in this instance.

Our observation and inquiries lead us to believe that the electric light is probably as cheap as gas, and cheaper, if the illuminating power of the two is considered; that it is more agreeable to the eyes; that it is safer; that it is more convenient; that it is more completely under the control of the institution; and that it possesses great advantages in a sanitary point of view, since it consumes no oxygen, burning, as it does, in a vacuum, in a hermetically sealed glass bulb; besides, it emits no heat and no odor. These are certainly great advantages. We refer, of course, to the incandescent light, and not to the arc light, which is incapable of the same degree of subdivision, and is therefore better adapted to out-door use, or for rooms of great size; but it is liable to flicker, as every one must have observed, while the incandescent light is absolutely steady. There is no motion, as in the ordinary gas flame.

The medical superintendent of the hospital for the insane at Elgin, Dr. Kilbourne, says very truly: "The incandescent light is specially adapted to the needs of the hospital. It is steady and mellow, and is absolutely free from smoke or other offensive exhalations. While its illuminating power is equal to that of an ordinary gas-jet, it produces only one-fifteenth of the heat evolved by a gas-

burner of equal power. In the matter of safety, which is a very important consideration in an institution of this character, no matches are required in its use, and it is out of the power of the patient to use it for any destructive purpose. It is claimed that a common five-foot gas-jet burns eight times as much oxygen as one person breathes; in a public room, where two hundred gas-jets are in use, the consumption of oxygen is equivalent to that by an audience of sixteen hundred people. A gas-jet carelessly left open may seriously injure the health, or cause death by asphyxia; with the meanlescent light, there is no possibility of this. A gas-jet burning with an open flame always possesses an element of danger from fire; an incandescent light burns in a vacuum, and goes out instantly in case of accidental contact with the air." We are not equally well satisfied of the soundness of the calculation by which he seeks to show that the cheapness of the electric light, compared with gas, is as 7 to 12½; the saving effected by the change, if made, will not, we think, equal his sanguine expectations. The trustees of the Elgin hospital say: "Within the past two years the record shows the deliberate suicide of a female patient at the Central Hospital, at Jacksonville, through the facilities offered by a gas-jet, as well as serious injuries to an attendant who endeavored to extinguish the blazing dress of the patient." No mention is made of this accident in the report of the hospital at Jacksonville, and no table of causes of death is given.

On the other hand, the trustees of the Central Hospital for the Insane say: "Our investigations have led us to believe that some form of incandescent electric light will furnish to such institutions a light safer and in many other respects superior to any now in use; but we are not satisfied that such progress has been made in electric engineering, that the safest and most economical method of lighting can now be determined."

The introduction of the incandescent light at Anna is especially desirable, in view of the fact that that Hospital is lighted by atmospheric air impregnated with gasoline, and not by genuine gas—a mode of lighting somewhat cheaper, it is true, but on many accounts very objectionable in any public institution.

The Edison Company have furnished estimates for lighting the hospitals at Anna and at Elgin, which will be found in detail in their reports. They substantially agree, except that at Elgin they propose to put in two dynamos, one of 100-light capacity, and the other of 400-light; but at Anna, one dynamo, with a capacity of 500 lights; and at Anna they will furnish 750 lamps, but at Elgin only 568. The proposal includes dynamos, an automatic regulator, a volt-box, an Ampère indicator, attachments and fixtures, and switches; also, at Anna, suitable shades and shade-holders, of which no mention is made in the proposal for Elgin. Electroliers are probably included under the head of fixtures: the proposals are in this respect somewhat vague. The price named at Elgin is \$10,500, but at Anna, \$11,837.98. They further offer to furnish an extra 100-light dynamo at Anna, for night service, for \$1,500, and to set-up and attach a 6½x8 inch Armington & Sims automatic cut-off, high-speed engine, to drive the 100-light dynamo, for \$900.

The question is now fairly before the legislature for decision, whether these institutions shall continue to use gas or be permitted to make the desired improvement in lighting. We have no doubt of its desirability, but of course it is not a necessity. At Elgin, the expiration of the contract with the gas company compelled the trustees to meet the question at once.

If, as we understand to be the case, the Edison Company will put in its plant and allow an institution to pay for it in instalments, in the form of an agreed rental, as was done by the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, the improvement can be made without any direct appropriation from the State treasury, though it is probable that the cost in the end will be greater. But on the other hand, the institution, on a five years' lease of the apparatus, would, at the expiration of that time, be in a position to take advantage of any later improvement which may be developed by the ingenuity of inventors in this field.

The application for the electric light at Kankakee is of a different character. That hospital has gas-works of its own, which, until the recent enlargement of the institution, have been of capacity sufficient to meet the demand upon them. Now, it is believed that either these works must be enlarged, or resort must be had to other means of lighting. The introduction of the incandescent light at this time is not proposed, but the hospital asks for an appropriation of \$7,500 for the introduction of the arc light, which can be used to advantage upon the grounds, and in large rooms with high ceilings, like the amusement hall and the general dining-room. We favor the granting of this request, especially in view of the increased security of the detached wards at night, and the diminished facilities for disorder or immorality, which would result, if the grounds were thoroughly illuminated.

Side-Tracks.

The amount asked, this year, for side-tracks, is:

Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	\$17,968 50
Central Hospital for the Insane.....	9,000 00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	6,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$32,968 50

The argument for these side-tracks is, of course, that they will save expense in hauling. The northern insane hospital claims that the cost of hauling fuel alone is \$1,300 or \$1,400 every year. The central hospital makes a calculation, tending to show that it will, when the new building is completed, have to haul annually, about 2,200 wagon-loads of coal. (But the amount paid out for hauling, during the last two years, was only \$167. The hospital does its own hauling with its own teams.) The institution for the deaf and dumb gives no figures, but the cost of hauling is stated in its financial report, for two years past, at \$327.65. Admitting, to the fullest extent, all that is said by the superintendents and trustees of these institutions, we are not able to see that the State of Illinois would be materially benefited by the construction of side-tracks

for their convenience. The interest on \$33,000, at six per cent., is about two thousand dollars. All that would be saved would be the margin above this figure; what that margin would be is not clear to our minds. Neither are the proposals, except at Elgin, in such form as to constitute a satisfactory basis for legislative action. There is nothing, in fact, to show that any formal proposal has been made by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific road. The engineer of the Chicago & Alton road estimates the cost of doing the work at \$7,871.08, and the company offers to switch free to Hardin avenue, (but would not fuel have still to be hauled from that point?) or to deliver coal at the coal-house for a charge of one dollar a car (which would rapidly diminish the assumed balance of profit in switching over-hauling). But there is nothing to show that permission can be obtained from the city to run an engine through Michigan avenue; nor is there any assurance that right-of-way can be obtained for the institution for the deaf and dumb to the line of the Wabash road. All that the legislature has before it is the estimate of the engineer of the road that the improvement could be made for \$6,098.75. These estimates are two years old, and that for the Elgin switch is four years old. No later information is given on the question of the present state of mind of the companies interested. It is difficult to believe that applications for appropriations, made in this crude way, are serious. They are open to the further objection that they would, if granted, virtually give to one road, in each of the three places named, the monopoly of furnishing freight-facilities to the institution to which it has a switch. We do not give to either of these appropriations the endorsement of our approval.

The remainder of these requests may be treated in order, as follows:

Northern Insane Hospital.

Our views with respect to the additional appropriation of \$500 asked for a front fence at Elgin have been sufficiently indicated above on page 46. It is a small matter, perhaps, but the granting of this request might be taken as a precedent and cause future embarrassments.

The artificial lake, for which an appropriation of \$5,000 is now requested for the second time, is an improvement partly ornamental in its character, and to some extent useful as a convenient water supply in case of conflagration. We have nothing to add to what was said by us in our last report. The whole question is fully discussed by the trustees and superintendent in the report of the hospital. On the ground of its being an additional protection against fire, we favor it.

We recommend the appropriation of \$1,000 for an outside fire-line. (It is desirable to get rid of the extra dollars and cents in these appropriations, and make them, as far as practicable, in even sums).

Eastern Hospital for the Insane.

The most important and pressing want of the hospital at Kankakee is the completion of the main building, by the addition of a section to the north wing for male patients. The original plan of the institution embraced a close hospital proper, with detached buildings; the hospital proper to consist of a centre and two wings, each wing to include two sections. The two sections for female patients have been constructed and occupied, but only one section on the male side. The necessity for this addition arises from the want of proportion between the number of patients in the detached wards and the number who require the severer form of restraint. It is indispensable to the successful operation of the hospital that this section should be built without any further delay. The amount asked for this purpose seems to be rather high. For the corresponding section of the male wing, an appropriation of \$73,000 was made, and prices are lower now than they were then.

With the enlargement of the hospital and the increase in the number of inmates, a corresponding increase of officers and employees is inevitable, for whose accommodation additional room is required. The plan adopted at Kankakee for the care of employees is: not to scatter them, as is commonly done, but to collect them together in a single building, where they are under observation and have proper facilities for social intercourse, when not on duty. Next to the completion of the main building, in importance, is the completion of the employees' quarters. If this is not done, they will have to be housed in one of the detached buildings for patients, which will diminish the number of patients who can be admitted. The room for officers will be most economically provided by building a separate residence for the medical superintendent. The centre building is not large, and was not designed to accommodate the entire staff of officers. It cannot be enlarged, and its enlargement would be much more expensive than the appropriation of the small amount needed for the construction of an ordinary dwelling-house. We approve the request for \$6,000 for this purpose, and hope that it will be granted without hesitation. There are also great advantages to the discipline of the hospital, which will result from the isolation of the superintendent, who needs the rest and refreshment of body and mind, under the heavy strain of responsibility attaching to him, which would be secured for him by giving him a home for himself and family, apart from the daily life of the institution.

It is proposed to erect this dwelling-house on a tract of seven-teen acres, joining the hospital grounds on the northwest, and situate between the hospital and the Illinois Central railroad. The public highway runs along the west side of this tract, next to the railroad. The price asked, \$3,600, is not unreasonable in view of the location; and the land brought this price at private sale. It was purchased by Mr. Lillie, the contractor who built the hospital, and it is his intention to sell it out in town lots, if the State does not take it. He has agreed, at the solicitation of the trustees, to hold it until the question of its purchase for the use of the institution shall have been determined by the General Assembly, and to let them have it at the price paid by him, with simple interest on

the amount of the purchase money. This land is well situated for a vegetable garden. It is so near to the hospital buildings, and especially to the pleasure-grounds for women patients, that its sale to small lot-holders would be a misfortune, and should be prevented. It is situated precisely where the main entrance to the grounds will ultimately be. We think that it should be bought by the State while the opportunity offers.

It has been found advantageous, in other institutions, particularly at Elgin, to buy beef-cattle on the hoof, instead of buying dressed meats from the butchers. This is not only a saving in expense, but insures a better quality of meat. The plan suggested by the trustees is to build a slaughter-house, ice-house and packing-house in conjunction, on the bank of the river, at a point near the farm buildings but remote from those occupied by patients. The scheme is feasible, and we believe its accomplishment to be every way desirable, but we do not see that the institution would suffer from delay in its realization in practice, as much as it would suffer from the failure to make some other of the appropriations asked.

The enlargement of the present farm is a matter of absolute necessity, with an average population of 1,500 patients. We believe that every hospital for the insane should have one acre of ground for every patient. The number of acres owned at present by the Kankakee Hospital is only 500. As one illustration of the need of land, it may be stated that milk, of uniformly good quality and in sufficient amount for 1 500 patients, cannot be obtained from private parties in the neighborhood at a reasonable price, and with certainty that the supply will not at times be short. The number of milk cows required will average not less than one to every ten patients, or 150 cows, who will probably require two acres of pasture and two acres of meadow land each for their sustenance, or not less than 600 acres for this one item. This calculation does not include the cows who are dry, the young stock and the cattle for meat, nor the land for corn.

The distribution of food to the detached buildings is a problem of considerable magnitude, which does not appear to have been fully solved in the original plans for the general kitchen and bakery. It was not supposed, when they were designed, that the number of patients to be provided for would be as great as it now is. The trustees and superintendent prefer a general kitchen and distribution from a central point by hot-water carts. But if this method is adopted, the present kitchen and bakery are not large enough, and they are sunk below the surface of the ground in such a way as to make it very inconvenient to take food from them; besides, there is no opening from them on the male side. It has been suggested that the whole of the building now occupied by the kitchen, bakery, a small dining-room for employees, and a few sleeping apartments of small size, be converted into a kitchen; the floor raised so as to bring it to a level with the ground; all partitions above this level taken out, and the space below used for kitchen store-rooms; and an entrance be made on each side from the open air. These changes can, in the judgment of the architect, be made for \$5,000. A new bakery will then be necessary, which can be built in the rear of the employees' quarters, next to the railroad switch, so as to

admit of the easy handling of flour, and bread can be distributed from that point. This bakery might, if thought best, be connected with the detached kitchen and boiler-house, which are required in connection with the general dining-rooms for patients and employees, which have already been built. All of these changes appear to be desirable.

The drying-room of the laundry is of insufficient capacity for 1,500 patients and must be enlarged, which can be done by building an addition to the laundry building on one side, and making an opening through the wall.

The capacity of the amusement hall, which is also too small, can be increased at slight expense by erecting a gallery, room for which was purposely included in the original design. The legislature refused to give the amount at first asked for an amusement hall, which was, we think, a mistake; the amount asked was too little, rather than too much.

These are, in our judgment, the primary needs of this hospital. The other requests are sensible and proper, but of less importance. We oppose any appropriation for detached wards, at present, because time must be given to allow the institution to recover from the embarrassments incident to such a sudden and overwhelming increase in numbers, which is a terrible strain upon its organization and management. The appropriation for drainage will, of course, not be wanted, if no additional land is acquired. An appropriation of some amount is indispensable, for furniture; its size must depend upon the extent of the changes and additions authorized by the legislature. A mortuary, house for storage of plants, and additional protection against fire, are advisable and necessary, but might be postponed. Of the need for shops, we are fully convinced. We are also strongly impressed with the necessity for a large amount of inside and outside painting.

We have not named amounts to be appropriated for the foregoing uses, because we have not the plans and estimates on which the applications are based before us, nor have we any assurance that the plans would not be changed after the appropriations have been made. Our general impression is, that the amounts asked are high, and that the majority of the improvements suggested could be made in a satisfactory manner at somewhat lower figures.

Central Hospital for the Insane.

The arguments advanced above, on the question of additional land at Kankakee, apply with augmented force to the hospital at Jacksonville, since that institution has a capacity of nine hundred and thirty patients, and only two hundred acres, including the ground occupied by buildings and for the recreation of patients.

Southern Hospital for the Insane.

The most important request from the institution at Anna is for new boilers, which are certainly much needed. The present boilers have been in use for many years, and should be renewed at once.

We remarked, in our last report, upon the applications for a stone culvert, a carpenter shop, and a slaughter-house (see Seventh Biennial Report, pp. 86-7). We doubt whether the amounts asked for the shop and slaughter-house are sufficient. The estimate for a culvert has, we observe, been raised from \$2,600 to \$3,258. Whenever this culvert must be built, it will probably be advisable to slightly change the grade of the road. For the present, we think that the wooden bridge, if kept in repair, will suffice.

The conservatory and gate-house would be an improvement, but these are not of paramount necessity.

New fences on the farm are badly needed, and we have repeatedly urged attention to this want.

The demand for a second settling basin is to enable the institution to make use of the two basins alternately, so that either can be cleaned when it becomes foul. This is the proper course to pursue; but if the appropriation were delayed for the next two years, no harm would come of the delay.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

We refer to our Seventh Biennial Report for our views respecting the requests of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, for a cottage for girls, the purchase of fifty-two acres of land and of four city lots, and the proposed side-track. (See pages 75, 88-92 and 101.) We continue to be inflexibly opposed to any increase of the capacity of this institution, and therefore do not favor either the cottage for girls or the new hospital building; particularly as the institution has a hospital department, in a separate building, over the dining-room, completely isolated from contact with the pupils.

At the last session of the General Assembly, the institution asked for an appropriation of \$19,711 for a gymnasium and bath-rooms. The present request for \$3,000 for a gymnasium only is much more reasonable, and we recommend that it be granted. We regard the physical development of these children as a matter of great moment.

We also recommend the appropriation for a new boiler.

Of the necessity for a dairy barn, the legislature can judge. We incline to favor it.

The appropriation for the extension of the articulation department, and the establishment of an aural school, should, if made, be an addition to the ordinary expense appropriation, rather than a separate fund. We have discussed the questions of articulation and aural training elsewhere in this report.

Institution for the Education of the Blind.

The number of pupils at this institution is so small, that we should regard the appropriation of \$13,000 for a refrigerator, bakery and store-room, as an extravagance.

The extension of the north wing is desired, to give more room for a chapel. The chapel is large enough for the pupils, but not for visitors, when public concerts are given. It would be cheaper to hire a hall for public concerts, down town. We do not regard this as important.

For the purpose of enabling the blind to learn the use of the organ, as a means of livelihood, the purchase of a pipe organ, if the legislature will grant the money, would be a proper and wise thing to do.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.

The erection of a hospital building for the asylum is, we think, demanded by hygienic and sanitary considerations, for the isolation of the sick, in an institution numbering three hundred pupils. A smaller sum than \$7,500 would accomplish all that is required.

We decidedly recommend the purchase of the forty acres of land asked for, which adjoins the asylum grounds and is needed for the use of the institution, besides giving an opportunity to employ the older boys at profitable and healthy labor, calculated to develop their faculty for self-support under competent direction.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

We favor, for the soldiers' orphans' home, the appropriation of an amount considerably in excess of that asked by the trustees, in order to enable it to erect a new kitchen, dining-room and chapel, so as to relieve the present main building of the pressure upon it. It is very much over-crowded, and at best poorly adapted to the needs of the institution. At some time in the future, to be determined by the people of the State and their representatives in the legislature, the sphere of activity of the Home will embrace the care of neglected children who are not the orphans of soldiers; and it would seem to be judicious to prepare gradually for the change in the object of the institution which is inevitable. But, irrespective of this possibility, and even if the institution should be continued on its present basis for many years to come, there is an immediate necessity for relief, which should be met.

We, of course, recommend the small appropriation asked for the pupils' library.

Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

We see no objection to any of the modest requests preferred by the infirmary.

State Reform School.

The principal need of the reform school is for more room to accommodate the constantly increasing number of inmates committed to the institution by the courts. The main building was erected in 1870, and the school opened in 1871. At the close of the year 1872, the number of pupils was one hundred and sixty-five, and an application was made at that time for an appropriation of a sum suffi-

cient to erect four additional family buildings, which was not granted; but in 1875, an appropriation of nine thousand dollars (increased in 1877 to fifteen thousand dollars) was made for one additional building, and in 1883, thirty thousand dollars was appropriated for another. These two family buildings have a combined capacity of less than one hundred boys. In the meantime, the number of inmates has increased from one hundred and sixty-five, in 1872, to three hundred and eight, in 1884; and the number, by the close of 1886, will probably be in excess of three hundred and fifty. At the present time the boys sleep in double-deck bunks, one over the other, placed close to each other, side by side and end to end, with passages at the ends to enable them to crawl into bed. The dining-room barely contains room enough for them to eat standing—not enough for them to sit down at their meals. From every point of view, sanitary as well as disciplinary, this arrangement is in the highest degree injurious and discreditable to a great and wealthy State. The chapel is almost equally crowded, and the room reserved for a hospital has been converted into a dormitory. We see but one practical mode of relief, namely: To do as was done at the institution for the deaf and dumb, use the present main building for dormitories and school rooms only, and provide a separate building for kitchen, dining-room and chapel. This would very nearly double the present amount of space for dormitories. The enlargement would probably still be inadequate, and additional family buildings would require to be erected at some future time: but the immediate relief would be very great. Plans for such a separate building have been prepared by Mr. L. D. Cleveland, of Chicago, a competent architect, who estimates the probable cost of construction at \$51,493. We are very decidedly of the opinion that a sufficient appropriation for this purpose should be made at once. The institution is not in the position of the other educational and charitable institutions of the State, which can refuse to admit inmates and discharge them at will; it must receive and hold all who are sent up by the courts, and it is not right that it should be required to do reformatory work without being granted the necessary facilities for accomplishing the end of its creation.

The necessity for strengthening the shop, which has been pronounced to be in an unsafe condition, and liable to fall, is obvious. The amount estimated by Mr. Cleveland to be necessary for this purpose is \$4,291.50. The loss of life which would follow from the collapse of the north and south walls, already out of plumb, would be fearful to contemplate, and we urge immediate precautions against such a peril.

Instead of appropriating eight hundred and fifty dollars for additions to the present apparatus for lighting the school, we would recommend the introduction of the electric light.

The other requests preferred, for one thousand dollars for grading around the new building, eight hundred and seventy-five dollars for painting, and two hundred dollars a year for keeping up the school library, have our approval and endorsement.

CHAPTER III.

PROVISION FOR THE INSANE.

History of the controversy as to the care of the chronic insane—Dr. Godding's paper—Propositions of the Association of Superintendents—Miss Dix—Dr. Kirkbride's book on the Construction of Hospitals for the Insane—Dr. Ray on the situation in 1866—Action of the New York Superintendents of the Poor, in 1855—Report of the Senate Committee—Dr. Willard's report, in 1865—Creation of the Willard Asylum—Tewksbury—Dr. Hill's proposed "Hamlet Home," in Ohio—The Journal of Insanity—Discussion, in the Association, of Dr. Butler's paper, recommending the establishment of a State Farm for incurably insane patients—Dr. Cook's paper, 1866—Dr. Walker's resolutions—Dr. Chipley's substitute—Misapprehension of the question at issue—Dr. Chapin's paper, 1867—Dr. Jarvis' paper, 1870—Discussion, at Toronto, in 1871—Article in the Journal of Insanity—The Illinois Conference, in 1869—Views of Dr. McFarland—Report of the Pennsylvania Commissioners of Public Charities, in 1874—Creation of the Kankakee Hospital, in 1877—Mr. Wines' report on European Institutions for the Insane—Gheel and Clermont—Gheel discussed by the Association, in 1879—Detached buildings in American hospitals for the insane—Growth of the feeling in their favor—Remarks on Kankakee—Dr. Ray's observations on European Hospitals—Suggestions to those about to build, on the detached plan—County care, and the Wisconsin experiment.

In a recent paper on "Progress in Provision for the Insane," read at Philadelphia by Dr. W. W. Godding (the accomplished superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane), on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, he divides the history of the progress made in this country into three eras: (1) that of small institutions, chiefly of a curative character, from the adoption of the "propositions" of the Association, in 1851, until 1866, when a material modification was made in the one relating to the proper maximum number of patients to be cared for in a single hospital; (2) that of large institutions, embracing both the acute and chronic insane, with a centre building and wings, with all the wards for classification of patients under one roof, or connected by corridors, and each ward complete in itself; and (3) that of detached buildings for the insane, which seems to him to have just begun. The creation of the Willard Asylum for the Chronic Insane, by the State of New York, marked the transition from the first to the second period, and that of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee, marked the transition from the second to the third.

The part taken by the Illinois Board of Public Charities in the history of this movement makes it proper for us to review it as briefly as is consistent with a perspicuous exposition of the character of the movement to be elucidated, and of the reasons for it. We write this review, primarily and chiefly, for the information of the people of the State of Illinois. This will explain why certain names and events are not mentioned, to which reference might have appropriately been made, and why some facts are stated with more fullness of detail than would have been necessary for the information of specialists, to whom they are already familiar.

There were insane people in the United States, before there were any hospitals for the insane. They were kept, as the insane for whom there is now no room in hospitals are kept, wherever it was possible to keep them, at their homes or elsewhere, and many of them, as at the present time, in almshouses and prisons. The demand for better accommodations led to the establishment of institutions for their especial benefit. These were at first only departments of general hospitals. The oldest American hospital for the insane is the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Virginia. Then followed the Friends' Asylum at Philadelphia, opened in 1817; the McLean Asylum at Somerville, Massachusetts, in 1818; the Bloomingdale Asylum, New York, in 1821; the Retreat, at Hartford, in 1824; and others, in succession, until the number of those now in operation, public and private, is over one hundred.

In 1845 was organized the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, which held its first meeting in the city of Philadelphia. This Association, in 1851, adopted a series of twenty-six propositions on the construction of hospitals for the insane, which were written by Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital. They are so admirable in themselves and have exerted such an influence upon the development of the American system of care for the insane, that they are here reproduced in full. Without a knowledge of them, the history of the controversy, which began in 1866 and is not yet at an end, would be unintelligible.

1. Every hospital for the insane should be in the country, not within less than two miles of a large town, and easily accessible at all seasons.

2. No hospital for the insane, however limited in its capacity, should have less than fifty acres of land devoted to gardens and pleasure-grounds for its patients. At least one hundred acres should be possessed by every State hospital, or other institution, for two hundred patients, to which number these propositions apply, unless otherwise mentioned.

3. Means should be provided to raise ten thousand gallons of water, daily, to reservoirs that will supply the highest parts of the building.

4. No hospital for the insane should be built without the plan having been first submitted to some physician or physicians who have had charge of a similar establishment, or are practically acquainted with all the details of their arrangements, and received his or their full approbation.

5. The highest number that can, with propriety, be treated in one building, is two hundred and fifty, while two hundred is a preferable maximum.

6. All such buildings should be constructed of stone or brick, have slate or metallic roofs, and as far as possible be made secure from accidents by fire.

7. Every hospital, having provision for two hundred or more patients, should have in it at least eight distinct wards for each sex—making sixteen classes in the entire establishment.

8. Each ward should have in it a parlor, a corridor, single lodging-rooms for patients, an associated dormitory communicating with a chamber for two attendants, a clothes-room, a bath-room, a water-closet, a dining-room, a dumb-waiter, and a speaking-tube leading to the kitchen or other central part of the building.

9. No apartments should ever be provided for the confinement of patients, or as their lodging-rooms, that are not entirely above ground.

10. No class of rooms should ever be constructed without some kind of window in each, communicating directly with the external atmosphere.

11. No chamber for the use of a single patient should ever be less than eight by ten feet, nor should the ceiling of any story occupied by patients be less than twelve feet in height.

12. The floors of patients' apartments should always be of wood.

13. The stairways should always be of iron, stone, or other indestructible material, ample in size and number, and easy of access, to afford convenient egress in case of accident from fire.

14. A large hospital should consist of a main central building with wings.

15. The main central building should contain the offices, receiving-rooms for company, and apartments (entirely private) for the superintending physician and family, in case that officer resides in the hospital building.

16. The wings should be so arranged that if rooms are placed on both sides of a corridor, the corridors should be furnished at both ends with movable glazed sashes, for the admission of light and air.

17. The lighting should be by gas, on account of its convenience, cleanliness, safety and economy.

18. The apartments for washing clothing, etc., should be detached from the hospital building.

19. The draining should be under ground, and all the inlets to the sewers should be properly secured to prevent offensive emanations.

20. All hospitals should be warmed by passing an abundance of pure, fresh air, from the external atmosphere, over pipes or plates containing steam, under low pressure, or hot water, the temperature of which does not exceed 212° F., and placed in the basement or cellar of the building to be heated.

21. A complete system of forced ventilation, in connection with the heating, is indispensable to give purity to the air of a hospital for the insane, and no expense that is required to effect this object thoroughly, can be deemed either misplaced or injudicious.

22. The boilers for generating steam for warming the building, should be in a detached structure, connected with which may be the engine for pumping water, driving the washing apparatus and other machinery.

23. The water-closets should, as far as possible, be made of indestructible materials, be simple in their arrangements, and have a strong downward ventilation connected with them.

24. The floors of bath-rooms, water-closets and basement stories should, as far as possible, be made of materials that will not absorb moisture.

25. The wards for the most excited class should be constructed with rooms but on one side of a corridor not less than ten feet wide, the external windows should be large, and have pleasant views from them.

26. Whenever practicable, the pleasure grounds of a hospital for the insane should be surrounded by a substantial wall, so placed as not to be unpleasantly visible from the building.

In these propositions the essential, characteristic features of a well planned hospital, of small size, are clearly and concisely stated. The majority of them embody suggestions which are likely to be of permanent and universal application. But it is to be noted that Dr. Kirkbride, at the outset, warns every reader that the number of patients to which they apply is, unless otherwise mentioned, two hundred. The attempt to make certain of them apply to buildings with a capacity of six hundred or more, is the exciting cause to which, in part, at least, is referable the agitation on the question of hospital construction which has marked the past twenty years. It is further to be noted, that in the language of their revered author, they apply to "hospitals" for the care of insanity, and not to asylums for the insane whose malady has passed into a chronic and probably incurable stage of development.

In order to obtain a just conception of the relations of this question, it must be remembered, on the other hand, that the wretched condition of the chronic pauper insane in jails and almshouses has been, from the beginning, the principal ground of appeal for liberal action on the part of legislatures in the matter of provision for the

insane. Miss Dix, who has made more personal effort to secure such provision than any other living citizen of any country, and who has enjoyed the unspeakable happiness of seeing her philanthropic labors crowned, in her life-time, with a degree of successful achievement beyond her own initial hopes, said, for instance, in her memorial to the New York legislature, in 1844, (before the organization of the Association of Superintendents, and seven years before the adoption of the propositions): "My earnest, my importunate intercession, is in behalf of the incurable insane, who, lost for life to the exercise of a sound understanding, exposed to suffering and degradation, to neglect and abuse, and often abandoned of friends, are at once the most dependent and most unfortunate of human beings."

It is true, that the Association, in 1851, at the same meeting at which the propositions were adopted, also adopted a resolution, that "it is the duty of the community to provide and suitably care for all classes of the insane, and that . . . it is improper, except from extreme necessity, as a temporary arrangement, to confine insane persons in county poorhouses or other institutions, with those afflicted with or treated for other diseases or confined for misdemeanors." But it is highly probable that undue expectations were at that time entertained of the result of the establishment of "hospitals" for the insane. This may have been due to an exaggerated estimate of the probability of effecting a cure for the disease, or to a want of foresight of the rapid and extraordinary increase in the number of the chronic insane. Be this as it may, it is certain that the chronic pauper insane are not named in the propositions, and the use of the word "patients" instead of inmates, suggests the possibility that they were not consciously alluded to. The propositions did not completely cover the ground, or else they were not worded with sufficient precision to make their meaning and application unmistakable.

The particular propositions which have occasioned the largest dispute are the fourteenth with the seventh and eighth. "A large hospital should consist of a main central building with wings. Every hospital having provision for two hundred or more patients, should have in it at least eight distinct wards for each sex—making sixteen classes in the entire establishment. Each ward should have in it a parlor, a corridor, single lodging-rooms for patients, an associated dormitory communicating with a chamber for two attendants, a clothes-room, a bath-room, a water-closet, a dining-room, a dumb-waiter, and a speaking-tube leading to the kitchen or other central part of the building."

The conception embodied in this language was elaborated, by Dr. Kirkbride, in a book of great value, "On the Construction, Organization and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane," originally published in 1854, of which a later and revised edition appeared in 1880. The influence of this book, in the United States, has been even greater than that, in France, of the great work of

* It is worthy of remark, in passing, that Miss Dix, in her memorial to the legislature of New York, used the following expression: "Cottages might be adjacent to a main building for the most tranquil male patients." And again: "The true remedy will be found in State asylums, on a cheap but comfortable plan, for the incurable."

M. Parchappe, entitled "Des Principes à Suivre dans la Fondation et la Construction des Asiles d'Aliénés." Dr. Kirkbride's ideas have been embodied in brick and mortar in nearly all of the great institutions for the insane erected either by the several States or by private corporations; and every one who has seen any one of these institutions knows, without further description or explanation, what they are. The type is uniform; the differences are in the details. Wards, with central corridors and rooms "placed on both sides;" the majority of the rooms "single lodging-rooms for patients;" each ward complete in itself; the number of wards governed by the total capacity of the hospital: the number of patients to a ward averaging twenty-five, more or less; all the wards for male patients in one wing and all the wards for female patients in the other; the two wings separated by a centre building for the offices and the officers, which may be believed to have been of moderate size, in a hospital for two hundred patients, but in a hospital for six hundred is overgrown and reminds one of a great hotel; the wings prolonged, on either side, to a length of almost fabulous extent; and the domestic buildings detached, but usually connected with the main edifice by corridors or underground passages. Such are the main features of an American institution for the insane, constructed in accordance with the interpretation which has been everywhere put upon the propositions. The experience of half a century shows that the actual average cost of institutions of this pattern has been from one thousand to twelve hundred dollars a bed.

It is astonishing that so great stress has been laid, in this country, upon the form of the edifice, as if there were in it some mysterious curative power and effect, and any departure from this type would inevitably lead to some unknown disaster. Contrast with this feeling of devotion to a single ideal the saying of Dr. Rutherford, of Lenzie, in Scotland: "Given a skilled physician and competent, trained attendants, with removal of the patient from his home, and I do not care what the house is." Contrast with it the saying of Mr. Mould, of Cheshire, England: "If I had charge of six hundred insane people, I would not want hospital accommodation for more than one hundred," a saying founded on his personal experience in the care of the insane in ordinary rented dwellings, and in cottages on his own grounds. In England, there is no such uniformity of architectural construction. In France, there is uniformity, to a very considerable extent; but the type of construction is as different from our own as possible. Yet insane people recover, and those who do not recover are kindly and well cared for, in both these and in other countries.

From 1851, when the propositions were adopted, until 1865, when Dr. Cook asked to have them modified by the Association, so as to meet what he conceived to be the altered conditions of the problem of provision for all the insane, their authority was practically unquestioned. The pressure for admission to institutions was so great that some of them were enlarged to accommodate more than two hundred or even two hundred and fifty patients. But neither the increase in their size nor in their number proved to be sufficient to empty the jails and almshouses of the chronic insane, who dragged

out in them a miserable existence. What enlarged provision was made was exclusively on the lines laid down in the propositions; but it was inadequate to the public demand.

We cannot better describe the situation than in the words of Dr. Isaac Ray,* who was, at the time of his death, in 1881, the acknowledged Nestor of the fraternity of superintendents: "In the early stages of this benevolent enterprise of establishing hospitals for the insane, one of the principal objects proposed by it was the proper care and custody of the old incurable cases. It was their sufferings, as exhibited in the jails and poorhouses of the country, which, some five and thirty years ago, led Horace Mann and a few others to begin that movement, the first fruits of which were the hospital at Worcester, Massachusetts. They labored, as they supposed, for the poor, the neglected, the friendless, the hopeless, not for the wealthy and curable, who might be safely left to the ministry of their friends. For a time it seemed as if the precise object of their labors had been accomplished and placed beyond the reach of any change of fortune. The jails and poorhouses were emptied of their unfortunates, and an incalculable amount of relief from the last extremity of human wretchedness was effected. A more curious change of purpose has seldom been witnessed than that which has been induced on this subject by the very development of the original enterprise itself. For whereas the object at first was to place all these persons in the hospitals, the question that agitates the philanthropists of our day (1866) is how to get them out of the hospital. In the course of a few years, the hospital came to be generally regarded as the only suitable place for the insane, and their claims on the public bounty were recognized by regular legislative appropriations. There is not a community among us that thus provides for even one-half of its insane, unless it may be Massachusetts. In this condition of things, the conclusion has been generally adopted, that if any are to be excluded from the hospital, for lack of room, it should be those to whom it would be a permanent home, rather than those for whom a few months' residence would lead to recovery or considerable improvement. The almost universal practice of our State hospitals is, therefore, to discharge their patients after they have clearly become incurable, in order to make room for those recently attacked. The patients thus discharged, after exhausting, perhaps, the patience and the bounty of their friends, arrive, sooner or later, at a final home in the poorhouse or jail, and thus steadily increase that mass of suffering humanity whose dimensions seem to defy all the resources of public benevolence. To furnish hospital accommodations for all, is what no community here or abroad has yet done, and it is less likely than ever to be done in this country, while staggering under the burdens which the great national contest has heaped upon us. Are they then to be left to a kind of custody and care which deprives them of many a comfort and inflicts upon them many a suffering, without the slightest attempt to better their condition? This is the question which is now beginning to be considered as scarcely second in importance to that which found its practical solution in the first establishment of hospitals for the helpless insane."

*Journal of Insanity, April, 1866.

A condition like that described could not exist without being apparent to many, and in more than one State. Efforts began to be made, here and there, to remedy so great an evil. But, for reasons which are obvious, we confine our attention to the movement, in the State of New York, which directly led to the establishment of the Willard Asylum.

At a convention of the superintendents of the poor, in Syracuse, February 21, 1855, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the convention do unanimously recommend to the legislature the establishment of an asylum for such insane persons as cannot be received by the present State Lunatic Asylum, but more particularly for the reception of such patients as have been discharged therefrom uncured.

At an adjourned meeting of the superintendents of the poor, in August of the same year, at Utica, they adopted the following:

WHEREAS, It is already conceded, and has been adopted as the policy of the State, that insanity is a disease requiring, in all its forms and stages, special means for treatment and care, therefore,

Resolved, That the State should make ample and suitable provision for all its insane not in a condition to reside in private families.

Resolved, That no insane person should be treated, or in anyway taken care of, in any county poor or almshouse, or other receptacle provided for (paupers) and in which paupers are maintained or supported.

Resolved, That a proper classification is an indispensable element in the treatment of the insane, which can only be secured in establishments constructed with a special view to their treatment.

Resolved, That insane persons considered curable and those supposed incurable should not be provided for in separate establishments.

The following resolution, adopted at Syracuse, in September, completed their action:

Resolved, First, that the present provision for the insane of the state is defective and inadequate. Second, that their present condition demands immediate attention and relief. Third, that the relief should be commensurate with the demand. Fourth, that a committee of five be appointed to memorialize the legislature, at its ensuing session, and recommend such action as will secure attention to the wants of this class of our citizens.

The chairman of the committee appointed was from Oneida county. The memorial, which was presented in January, 1856, recommended "the immediate erection of two State lunatic hospitals, so located that they may accommodate the largest number of insane at present unprovided for."

A committee of the senate was appointed to visit and examine the poorhouses of the State. It made a report, in which it also recommended "the establishment of two or more asylums for the insane, to be under similar control and management with the State Asylum."

But although a bill was introduced for the creation of two additional hospitals, it failed to pass; and for a number of years the only visible fruit was the effect upon public opinion outside of the legislature.

As the result of certain action by the State Medical Society, the legislature in 1864 authorized the secretary of that society, Dr. S. D. Willard, who was also surgeon-general of the State, to investigate the condition of the insane in the county poorhouses. The investigation was made by correspondence with physicians appointed, by the county judges in the several counties, to examine in person the institutions reported upon; and their reports, in the form prescribed by Dr. Willard, were by him tabulated and a full report presented to the legislature, in January, 1865.

After the governor had transmitted Dr. Willard's report to the legislature, Dr. John B. Gray, of Utica, met Dr. Willard and expressed his surprise at his recommendation of the establishment of a separate institution for the care of the chronic insane. He told him that the scheme had been tried in Europe and failed; that it would be injurious to the interests of the insane and of the community at large, to adopt it in this country; that it was a retrograde step, unnecessary, and condemned by the profession; and that it would be only the continuance of the almshouse system, disguised under another name. Dr. Willard asked Dr. Gray to draft a bill such as would, in his opinion, meet the wants of the State, which Dr. Gray did, simply providing for the two new institutions, one east and one west of Utica. Dr. Gray's bill, or its equivalent, was in fact introduced, but before coming to a final vote, what is known as the Willard act was substituted for it.

The name originally given to the institution in the bill was the "Beek Asylum," in honor of Dr. F. Romeyn Beek, but it was changed to the "Willard Asylum," in honor of Dr. Willard, who died while it was pending.

This act was an attempt to supersede the system of providing for the chronic insane in the poorhouses. It provided that all cases of insanity not of not less than one year's duration should be sent to the State Asylum at Utica, and that no more chronic insane should be sent from the State Asylum to the county poorhouses, but that on the contrary the chronic insane in the county poorhouses should be transferred to the new asylum.

Reference may be made, in passing, to the fact that this year (1865) was that in which the long projected receptacle for pauper lunatics of the State of Massachusetts was erected, in connection with the State almshouse at Tewksbury. It was also the year in which Dr. Hills, superintendent of the Central Lunatic Asylum of Ohio, proposed, in his report to the legislature, that they should purchase a farm of five hundred acres, and erect upon it two buildings, one for each sex, each to accommodate one hundred patients, that other similar buildings, to be clustered in village style, should be erected annually, and that the new institution should be called a Farm Home for the Insane, or, in view of the village style of buildings proposed, a Hamlet Home for the Chronic Insane. Dr. Hills had previously recommended, in 1859, the building of a State asylum for the chronic insane, rather than to turn back the patients upon the counties.

In the October number of the *Journal of Insanity*, (1865), an article on "The Willard Asylum and Provision for the Insane" appeared, the object of which was stated to be: to call attention "to some of the fundamental principles upon which proper provision for the insane is based, and to show, inter alia, that the law fails to meet the necessities of the State," in which it was declared that over the gateway to such vast establishments for the incurable should be written, "All hope abandon, ye who enter here." The

Subsequently, in 1866 the Hall on River H. Sp. for the Insane at Longmeadow, Mass., erected by the Legislature of New York, (Laws 1866, Ch. 240) State Asylum for the Insane.

insufficiency of the law to meet the question of proper provision for the insane was pointed out and argued at length. "There is, perhaps, no subject connected with provision for the insane," it was said, "upon which the verdict of the profession has been more unanimous than their condemnation of asylums for incurables." The writer advocated the creation of three districts, the eastern, the western and central; and the erection in each of a hospital proper, in conjunction with separate buildings, less expensive and of simpler construction than the hospital, and disconnected with it, for the quiet, the filthy demented and paralytics. Buildings of a suitable form should also be erected for the treatment of epileptics. Each hospital should have a farm attached to it, of from three to five hundred acres. Upon the farm, there should be cottages for the employees engaged in the various agricultural and industrial departments of the institution. With these employees the orderly, industrious chronic or the convalescent acute patient might reside. Such an arrangement would permit a certain amount of family life and a larger liberty to this class than are compatible with the organization of the hospital proper. It might be found practicable, after due consideration, to withdraw a certain proportion of patients from the hospital and domicile them in cottages, which could, in a great measure, be constructed at small expense by the labor of patients themselves. That some classes of the insane may be thus provided for, with advantage to themselves and at comparatively small outlay, has been fully demonstrated in asylums in England and on the Continent. It should, however, be remembered that, in the judgment of those European physicians who have had most practical experience, and whose medical and administrative capacities are of the highest order, although this arrangement is attended by the happiest results in certain instances, it has thus far been found applicable to a relatively small proportion only of the insane. Still, as an appendage to the hospital, it would add greatly to the facilities of classification. Its capability of extension, so as to embrace any very large number of patients, observation and experiment can alone determine.

The opinion of the law expressed in the "Summary," in the same number of the Journal from which the above quotation is taken, was that it had given a "fictitious influence" to the exploded theory of separate establishments for the so-called incurable class of insane; that it "was adopted during a period of civil war, when the great question of the day absorbed every thought;" that it was "to some extent based on wrong principles;" and that it was to be hoped that the legislature would "convene under happier auspices, when the defects of the present law" would be remedied.

At the meeting of the Association in Pittsburgh, in July of the same year, Dr. Butler made an address on the subject of "The Condition of the Indigent and Incurable Insane," which is said to have given rise to the most spirited debate of the session. He began by saying that in the early history of the care of the insane in this country, special steps were taken in the direction of provision for curable cases; but at that time, when the Association first met, the present condition of incurable cases could not be foreseen. The question before the Association was: what shall we do with them?

and can we devise any plan at a rational expenditure? He favored a State Farm, with all the appliances necessary for the care of incurable patients. The presence of the incurables in an institution for the curables he believed to be an evil.

The prevailing sentiment of the Association, as demonstrated by the discussion which followed, was in opposition to the separation of curable and incurable cases of insanity; but a committee was appointed to take into consideration the chronic and supposed incurable insane, and the best possible arrangement for their custody and treatment, and to report at the next meeting.

At the meeting of the Association, the following year, in Washington, Dr. Butler informed the secretary, by letter, that on account of ill-health he had not been able to prepare a report. The Association decided to discuss the question, which it regarded as of great importance, without a report from the special committee, and Dr. George Cook was requested to read a paper prepared by him on "Provision for the Insane Poor in the State of New York."

The essential points made by Dr. Cook, in the paper read by him, were as follows:

That in fifty-five counties of the State of New York, not including New York and Kings, there were, as shown by Dr. Willard's report to the legislature in 1865, thirteen hundred and forty-five lunatics, confined in poorhouses or poorhouse asylums, nearly all of them incurable, some of whom had been returned from the State asylum at Utica as incurable, while others had never had the benefits of asylum treatment.

That the capacity of the Utica asylum was limited to six hundred patients.

That the lunacy laws of New York required the discharge from the State asylum of patients of the indigent or pauper class, when, in the opinion of the superintendent, they were not likely to be benefited by remaining longer, and the room occupied by them was needed for recent cases; and that, under the operation of this provision of the law, the number of chronic insane in the county poorhouses was steadily increasing.

That the condition of hundreds of these patients confined in county receptacles was most deplorable, paupers themselves, surrounded by paupers, cared for, or rather neglected, by paupers, friendless and forlorn.

That there were but three possible answers to the question, what shall we do with these chronic pauper insane now in county poorhouses, namely: (1) Leave them where they are; or, (2) Make provision for them in hospitals constructed in accordance with the propositions of the Association; or, (3) Provide for them in institutions of cheaper construction, and with diminished cost of maintenance.

*In the "Summary," this paper is characterized as "the first labored effort in defense of separate establishments, in this country, for the chronic insane."

That the propositions of the Association asserted that two hundred and fifty was the maximum number of patients which should be provided for in one hospital.

That to leave the chronic insane poor in the county poorhouses was wrong; to provide for all of them according to the propositions of the Association was impracticable; therefore humanity to these unfortunates demanded that the State should make such provision for them as was within its power, even if not in accordance with the propositions.

That the objections to separate provision for the chronic insane were fallacious; but that even admitting their force, it would be wiser to accept separate provision, if nothing better was attainable, than to adhere to the unattainable and get nothing.

That the great obstacle to State care of all the insane was the cost of support under the existing hospital system; and that not only might the chronic insane properly be provided for in less costly buildings than those erected for curative treatment, but the cost of maintenance might be considerably reduced.

Dr. Cook replied to the attack upon the Willard law in the October number of the *Journal of Insanity*, in substance as follows: He pointed out that the propositions were adopted many years ago, and were based upon the condition and apparent wants of the insane at that time; that they looked only to the erection of small hospitals, mainly for the treatment of recent cases, and ignored the fact that the county poorhouses were as much a part of the actual provision for the insane as the State Asylum, neither did they point out any remedy for the evils complained of. On the contrary, the "hospital" system, as administered, was a barrier to any effective action in the direction of checking the growth of the county receptacles. He insisted that an institution for the chronic insane cannot be properly denominated an institution for incurables, since "the medical solecism of pronouncing any patient incurable is hardly worthy of notice." He repudiated the imputation that he supposed that any institution for the insane could be made self-supporting through the labor of the inmates. He called attention to the fact that the separation of the chronic insane was not an original proposition with the friends of the Willard Asylum, but an existing fact; that they were separated in the poorhouses from the supposed curables in the State Asylum, and would not be any more separated than they already were, if they should be gathered together in a State institution, under proper medical supervision. He presented to the Association an alternative method of caring for them, if they would not approve of the Willard Asylum, and said: "If there is any better practical solution of this question, I beg that it may be brought forward now. * * Were all the insane poor of our State provided for in State hospitals, or did I believe that such provision could be obtained for them, I should not now come forward as a defender of a separate and distinct asylum for the chronic class. * * These less expensive buildings for the quiet and industrial classes might be erected upon the farms connected with our State hospitals, and separate provision be thus made for the chronic insane. I am inclined to the opinion that some plan of this kind will be eventually adopted."

The historical importance of this paper is such, that a less full abstract of it than that which has been here given would be insufficient for the truthful elucidation of the origin and progress of the controversy which followed. Its reception by the Association was remarkable on many accounts, but chiefly because it was so completely misunderstood. To a fair-minded man, in the light of subsequent events, it would seem that the only answer which could be made to it would have been to show that provision for all the insane, in accordance with the propositions of the Association, on what he terms "the hospital system," was not (as Dr. Cook believed it to be) impracticable. This was in fact the ground taken at the time by the majority of the members present, though there were a few who thought as Dr. Cook did on this question.* But the general tone of the debate, upon which we refrain from comment, was such, that the author of the paper, in closing it, very justly said that "the discussion had taken a wide range and much had been said which had little bearing upon the question presented," and alluded with genuine pathos to "the denunciation which had been heaped upon him and other friends of the Willard Asylum, as advocates of 'cheapness' and 'inhumanity.'"

Dr. Walker, on behalf of the special committee on the care of the chronic insane, proposed a series of resolutions, of which the fifth declared that "demented persons, in whose cases the disease is chronic and advanced, may, with propriety, be provided for in institutions other than hospitals, but always in buildings constructed expressly to meet the requirements of their peculiar condition, with such arrangements and provisions for their care and custody as shall effectually secure them from the danger of abuse and neglect to which, as a class, they would otherwise be specially liable, and under the entire control of a competent resident physician." This was rejected. Dr. Chipley moved, as a substitute, the resolutions of the superintendents of the poor of the State of New York, quoted above, (page 11) but subsequently modified his motion to include only the first and second of the second series, which were adopted. Dr. Cook asked the Association to qualify the propositions so far as to admit that if the question presented in any State be: Shall the chronic insane poor continue to be confined in county poorhouses, or shall provision be made for them in special asylums at a less cost than in hospitals? on this question the Association would accept the special provision, if hospitals were not attainable, and abolish the county receptacles. But this the Association would not agree to. On the contrary, it voted that "all hospitals for the insane should be constructed, organized and managed, substantially in accordance with the propositions adopted by the Association in

* Dr. Chipley said that he conceived the combination of the asylum and hospital principle in one institution to be the best plan. Dr. Bancroft thought that if any modification of the existing system was wanted, it might be accomplished by a system of classification under which the chronic insane should be provided for in buildings attached to regular hospitals, under the care of the regular superintendents. Dr. Brown saw no objection to the annexation of a department for the chronic insane to an ordinary hospital, under the same general supervision. Dr. Walker agreed with Dr. Brown, and added that in his own case in Boston he would advocate the erection of a contiguous building especially for the chronic insane, to be under the same direction. Dr. Nichols took the same ground. Dr. Earle thought that the addition to the State almshouse at Tewksbury for the chronic insane might have been made as cheaply at one of the State hospitals for the insane already established.

1851 and 1852, and still in force," and that "the enlargement of a city, county or State institution for the insane * * * may be properly carried, as required, to the extent of accommodating six hundred patients (the number then in the New York State Asylum), embracing the usual proportions of curable and incurable insane in a particular community." The adoption of these resolutions, taken together, was an affirmation of the doctrine that the incurable insane must be cared for in institutions for the curable, constructed after the then existing type of hospitals for the insane in the United States, but upon an enlarged scale. This was in accordance with the opinion expressed by Dr. Kirkbride, that "the only proper mode of providing for the chronic insane, is for every state to erect just as many hospitals as are necessary to provide for all the insane, and that the propositions of the Association of Medical Superintendents, both in regard to construction and organization, should be fairly carried out."

There is no more reason to doubt the honesty of the Association in its opposition to the views expressed by Dr. Cook, than there is to question the honesty and humanity of feeling which prompted their expression by him. It may well be believed that both parties to the controversy sincerely desired the welfare of the insane, and of all the insane; but the difference between them related to the mode of provision on the part of the State. There was no possible escape from Dr. Cook's analysis of the situation. All were agreed that the county poorhouses were unfit places in which to keep the insane, even the pauper insane. The friends of Willard said: the State will not build hospitals for the care of incurables; let us build asylums. The opponents of Willard replied: The State *will* build hospitals for incurables, and the proposal to build asylums is a suggestion to lower the standard of care of these unfortunates, which we must resist with all our might.

After the lapse of nearly twenty years, with the added experience and knowledge gained during that period, it appears that the friends of Willard were right, and their opponents at fault, in their conclusions. The question was argued, at the time, on the assumption that it was simply a question of caring for the chronic insane together with recent cases or separately. In reality, this question, instead of being vital, as it was supposed to be, was so entirely subordinate to the main question at issue, that it might have been completely ignored, as of no practical moment. The true issue was, whether the State could or would build hospitals, constructed in accordance with the propositions, in sufficient number and of sufficient capacity, to empty the poorhouses and accommodate all the insane who were destitute of homes, or who could not, for any reason, be kept at home; and if not, whether it would be practicable and right to build up institutions of a simpler type of construction, and of a less expensive pattern, in which to collect together the chronic insane of the State, under proper medical oversight and control, rather than leave them to perish in the county receptacles. Whether there should be one such institution or several; whether it should be on the grounds of a State hospital for the insane and under the same general management, or distinct and separate; whether it should or should not receive curable cases for treatment; were questions wholly subsidiary in importance.

At the meeting of the Association in Philadelphia, in May, 1867, Dr. John B. Chapin re-opened the question of provision for the chronic insane poor, by reading an article so entitled. A careful study of his paper reveals its motive, which was to secure additional provision by the State for the care of the chronic pauper insane, in such a form and under such restrictions as to secure the discontinuance of the system of county care, by rendering it impossible to divert the provision made from its actual intention. But if separate provision could not be made for these unfortunates, then he sought to have the Association commit itself to the position that they should not be discharged from hospitals for the insane unless restored to reason. Under no circumstances should they be sent to poorhouses. He thought that institutions for the insane should be first curative, but also custodial, in their character—not hospitals only, but asylums as well. He quoted the French Commission as in favor of the separation of the recent and acute from the chronic and incurable, for both economical and medical reasons. But he would be satisfied if detached buildings for the reception of those whose sufferings he sought to alleviate, supplementary to hospitals, could be erected. One-third of all the patients would probably require the accommodations of the hospital structure. The establishment would permit of considerable enlargement, and the average cost of support thus be materially reduced; the buildings would not cost exceeding one-half (*per capita*) the amounts usually expended in this way; and a most important result would be accomplished in the great reduction of personal seclusion and restraint that would ensue.

In opposition to the views expressed by Dr. Chapin were quoted the propositions adopted by the Association the year before; that hospitals for the insane should be constructed, organized and managed in accordance with the propositions adopted in 1851 and 1852; and that "the facilities of classification or ward separation possessed by each institution should equal the requirements of" both recent and chronic cases. The interpretation put upon these declarations was undoubtedly unfavorable (1) to classification in separate institutions, and (2) to classification in separate buildings. The separation must be by classification in *wards* of a single building; but the erection of a building with a capacity of six hundred patients, though not desirable, might be tolerated as a necessity, under the pressure for additional room.

At the meeting of the Association in Hartford, in 1870, Dr. Jarvis gave utterance to his opinion, in a paper on "Proper Provision for the Insane." After remarking on the great variety of types of insanity and the corresponding variation in treatment which this diversity suggests, and declaring that some of the insane may be restored at home, while others only require separation from disturbing causes, in order to their restoration, but that others still need both separation and supervision, he entered upon the examination of the question whether the hospital, as now constructed, is adapted to the various conditions and wants of all classes of patients. The history of the treatment of insanity shows that the original conception of this affliction was that it was due to possession of the devil, and therefore the patient must either be rescued from the control

of his demoniac possessor by the intervention of supernatural agency, or else, as a sinner, be punished as his case seemed to demand. But, as the supernatural or miraculous power of healing was not given to man, "the punitive method became the rule which was, for centuries, adopted by the world. Sometimes, according to the rude notions of the period, the triple purposes of religion, medicine and justice were combined in the treatment of lunacy. In the middle ages, when the monasteries were, in a manner, hospitals, to which the sick resorted for care or relief, the Franciscans had especial charge of the insane. In one of their establishments, some of these severe disciplinarians applied to their lunatic patients the same rule of chastening that they did to themselves, and gave to each one ten lashes a day. * * The lunatic hospital, as it now presents itself, as a curative institution, is modern. The question arises whether hospitals cannot be so arranged as to meet the varied wants, capacities and liabilities of the inmates: whether they may not provide and offer comfortable, home-like accommodations for the mild and the trustworthy, as well as security for the dangerous, and all the intermediate grades of strength and pleasant convenience for the intermediate grades of mental disorder. * * Instead of one uniform construction in every part, with the same means of confinement for all, in a single building, there should be separate buildings, differing in structure and character, according to the necessities of the various classes of patients. While some may be strong as the whole now is, for the untrustworthy and violent, others should be built in the form and manner of ordinary dwellings, with generous, confiding and unbarred windows and doors, such as the patients have been accustomed to in health. * * In all of these the confinement and liberty can be measured in accordance with the condition of each patient. * * It would be a boon to a large portion of the milder patients, to be allowed to be under the faithful care and skillful treatment that now protects and heals them, and yet suffer no needless pain and mortification, and no unnecessary circumscription of their remaining enjoyments. It is not proposed here to adopt the system of Gheel, nor the cottage system of Scotland, nor that of Clermont, but the power and virtue that belong to them are not to be overlooked."

Dr. Jarvis' paper was not discussed until the following meeting, at Toronto, in 1871. Among those who favored the views which he expressed were Dr. Landon, who said: "The cottage system, I believe, is desirable, because it gives liberty and domesticity." Dr. Parsons said: "Asylum accommodations can be increased so as to be admirably adapted to the wants of these classes (the quiet and the incurable) by the erection of detached buildings, one or two stories in height, at a little distance from the main structure—near enough for convenience of administration, but so far off as not to interfere with the completed plan. These buildings should be constructed in a simple, economical manner. There need be no separate rooms for patients, and no strong guards for the windows. Considerable advantage would be gained by erecting these buildings two stories in height, using the upper story as an associated dormitory, and the lower story as a day-room. The large day-room and the associated dormitory are admirably adapted for quiet, but untidy and

filthy cases, that require constant supervision throughout the whole twenty-four hours; while the situation of the day-room on the first story so diminishes the trouble of getting the patients out into the open air, that in point of fact they will enjoy this agreeable and healthful mode of life to a much greater extent than they would if a flight of stairs intervened between the day-room and the airing courts." Dr. Hughes said: "In my own experience, I do know that there are numerous patients who certainly derive benefit from being assigned to nicely constructed cottages upon the asylum premises, allowing them the utmost latitude compatible with their physical and mental welfare, and not having them under lock and key. It is a much more economical system than the present one." On the other hand, Dr. Ray questioned whether the patients would be any happier from being managed in the way proposed by Dr. Jarvis; also whether the supervision absolutely necessary to the proper management and treatment of the insane could be secured in scattered buildings. He thought that the facilities for elopements and escapes would be better. Dr. Kirkbride said that he had built a cottage on the grounds of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in 1851, but that experience had taught him not to build a second; even the highest officer would find himself making excuses for not visiting these detached structures on cold and stormy nights, and on other inconvenient occasions. The system only leads to the transfer of responsibility to subordinates. Dr. Gray said that just such views as those advocated by Dr. Jarvis, sent forth to the public, are more injurious to hospitals than even the public prejudice that exists through ignorance and superstition.

In the July number of the *Journal of Insanity*, following the meeting of the Association in 1870, an important article was printed, on "Hospital and Cottage Systems for the Care of the Insane," in which the position that "the best arrangement for all the material purposes of a large asylum, so far as a good experience goes, is that of connected buildings, either under one roof, or so adjacent and communicating by protected passages that they may all be readily accessible, at a moment's warning, by the superintendent and attendants, without exposure to the weather, and that all necessary transfers or removals of patients may be promptly made without a like exposure and without much observation," was maintained by a number of arguments. "Such a plan excludes the idea of detached buildings, except, perhaps, porters' lodges, tenements for gardeners and workmen, and such external conveniences as may be demanded for outside service. The compactness and order of such an arrangement, as compared with detached buildings, call them cottages or what you will, is so advantageous for economy of structure, of repairs, of supervision, of attendance, of removals, of classification, of recreation and diversion, and of household service, that such circumstances should give it, as they have done in this country, a decided preference." "It is proposed by some that the cottages should be scattered about in the vicinity of a central hospital building and its offices; sufficiently remote for isolation, but not so distant as to be removed from the supervision of the hospital officers. On the score of economy, which seems to be the chief pretext for such an arrangement, they must signally fail. In a sanitary view, the cot-

tage system in any way of management, by isolating chronic cases from the rest, adds to the unhappiness of a state already sufficiently unhappy."

These citations will suffice to show the new form which the controversy as to the best practicable mode of caring for the insane had now assumed. It was no longer a question of separate establishments for incurables. In fact, only four such establishments, owned and controlled by states, and not by counties or municipal corporations, have ever been founded in this country,—Willard and Binghampton, in New York; Tewksbury, in Massachusetts; and the State Farm, at Cranston, in Rhode Island. These are not, strictly speaking, for "incurables," but for chronic insane paupers.

It was at this moment, when the question under discussion had so far changed its form, that it was rather that of separate buildings than of separate institutions, that the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities for the State of Illinois was created, in 1859.* Without hesitation, and as if by instinct, it assumed the position that the classification demanded by the interests of all parties, especially of the insane themselves, was not in separate wards of one building, on the one hand, nor in separate institutions, on the other. It took the only remaining alternative—separate or detached buildings, for the care of both recent and chronic cases, in a single institution, under a single head. This was really middle ground between extreme views on both sides. It was not unacceptable to Dr. Cook and his friends, for Dr. Cook had said, at the meeting of the American Social Science Association, in New York, in 1867, "The proposition in behalf of the chronic insane poor is simply this: Either in proximity to our present state hospitals for the insane, or in connection with those to be built hereafter, or separate from either, if necessary, build for them suitable homes. It is impossible to secure the necessary conditions in our county poor-houses. Give them a hospital building, with every convenience for the care and treatment of the smaller number of excited and paroxysmal cases, and, for the more quiet and industrious class, erect less expensive buildings, at suitable places upon the farm, as necessity and convenience may require." The Illinois Board in effect acted upon the principle "*in medio tutissimus ibis*."

The Board was organized, April 27, 1869, and at its October meeting ensuing, it issued a call for a conference of the State officers, together with the trustees of the three insane asylums of the State, to consider the respective merits and demerits of the two systems, (one large building, with wards, or separate and smaller buildings), with a view to determining which of them should be adopted in the erection of the two new institutions at Elgin and at Anna. It applied to every superintendent of every hospital for the

*Three similar boards were then in existence, in the states of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

insane in the United States for an expression of opinion upon this question; and when the conference met, in Springfield, November 10, their replies were submitted to it:—

Three superintendents of insane hospitals were present at this meeting: Drs. McFarland and Patterson, of Illinois, and Dr. Woodburn, of Indiana. The principal address was made by Dr. McFarland, who said: “For those who do not need them, the bolts and bars found in all our asylums are not only no advantage, they are positively injurious. They irritate many patients and retard their recovery. The present system of architectural construction adapts the entire institution to the demands of its smallest and worst class, while for the great majority all of these appliances are utterly unnecessary. Besides irritating the patient, confinement abridges his sources of recreation. . . . Under the existing system of confinement, he has not sufficient useful employment. . . . The insane asylum, constructed upon the monastery plan, is a costly institution. . . . We need more of the element of home life in the treatment of the insane. . . . I would not abolish the old form of the institution. I hail the fact that the two systems may exist side by side. I would have the central hospital in the foreground. At a little distance I would have a group, not of cottages—they should be houses, of two stories in height, each to accommodate its forty inmates. * * * Under this system, the facility of extension would be very great. * * * Classification could be more complete. * * * We shall rather protect than weaken the close

Dr. Barstow wrote: “The plan proposed for the new State asylum in Illinois is one which commands my warm sympathy and approval. . . . In my judgment, the arguments in favor of the family system far outweigh those against it.”

Dr. Tyler: “I am delighted that Illinois is disposed to step out of the long-followed track. * * * Let there be the hospital proper for the care of those acute cases which require restraint; and then let the rest be cared for in houses of cheaper construction, more domestic aspect, and with less of the machinery of restraint.”

Dr. Bemis: “For five years in succession I have pressed upon our trustees the necessity of adopting the segregate system. Within three months past, I have purchased an estate of about two hundred acres, within the city limits, (Worcester, Mass.,) for the purpose of carrying out my plans, and my trustees have voted to petition the legislature for permission to execute them at once. The plan is briefly this: A central hospital, for about one-third of our whole number, comprising of course the violent and dangerous, the acute cases and the very feeble. On the one hand at a little distance from each other, a group of houses for the females; and on the other hand, at a little distance from each other, a similar group for the males. * * * I hope to execute it.”

Dr. DeWolf: “The proposal to erect a building upon the present plan, and to supplement this by detached cottages near the main structure, is a scheme which commends itself as worthy of trial on this side of the Atlantic. . . . It has been found to work well, for years past, in Devonshire, England, and elsewhere.”

Dr. Earle: “As I am far from the positive belief that the general plan of our hospitals for the insane is the best that can be devised, I should be glad to have a trial made of the plans mentioned in your letter.”

Dr. Schullz: “Our successors, fifty years hence, will probably look back upon the present mode of treating the insane, with feelings akin to those which we now experience, when we think of the bars and chains in use at the time when the reforms were inaugurated in England and France, half a century ago. * * * Your letter, and the meeting at Springfield, I believe, should be taken as an omen of some substantial advance, not very remote, in the care of the insane.”

Dr. Jarvis: (To Dr. Chas. A. Lee, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., read by permission). “In regard to hospital construction, my main idea is: *expression limited by the needs of the patient*; hospitals diverse in their parts, not built in one magnificent block, to suit the architect’s eye, and be praised by the outer beholders, but varied to meet the wants of the patients. The hospital should be in detached sections; the houses separated and diverse; all the parts as nearly like an ordinary house as possible, to remind the inmates as little as possible of repression and confinement. Few of them should have gates or locks. They should have wood-sashed windows, and light, airy rooms, looking not on another wing, like itself, with strongly barred windows, but on trees, lawns, fields, or other attractive dwellings.”

supervision which a good humanitarian propose dictates. * * I believe that the influence of this discussion, whatever may be the immediate result, will sooner or later be felt by the entire nation.”*

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this conference, a combination in insane asylums so far as practicable, of the cottage system with that at present in vogue, is desirable.

Resolved, That there are weighty reasons for the belief that such a combination is practicable, and that it would increase both the economy and efficiency of asylums for the insane.

These resolutions exerted no immediate influence in the modification of the plans for the institutions at Elgin and at Anna; but they prepared the way for the establishment of the institution at Kankakee, some years later.

The want of space compels us to pass without notice many of the indications of progress in thought upon this subject, during the next few years; but we must quote, from a special report to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, in 1874, relating to the insane, the language employed by the Commissioners of Public Charities of that State: “Although every hospital built and projected [in Pennsylvania] has been recommended to the legislature with the same view, namely, with a view to provision for the *indigent* insane, the system pursued in this State since 1861 has not extinguished and never will extinguish or even abate the evil. The unnecessary expensiveness of these hospital establishments for the indigent insane, and the liberal admission into them of ‘paying patients,’ forbid the realization of the intentions and desires of the legislature and of the public. The high cost of these structures is on every ground unnecessary and injurious to the interest of the class for whom they are provided. We believe that it is practicable to attach, to all the hospitals for the insane of the State, supplementary buildings, for the accommodation of quiet, tranquil patients, who usually find their way to poorhouses, jails, etc. These buildings can be constructed, including steam, water and gas, for not over five hundred dollars per patient.”

The history of the origin of the Kankakee Hospital for the Insane may be given in a very few words. The act by which it was created was passed by the legislature of Illinois in 1877; the plans (in part) were adopted in January, 1878, and work commenced during the spring of that year. The committee which recommended its creation had said: “We have left the question of the mode of construction open to examination and decision by the board of trustees, in the hope that they may be able to ascertain and demonstrate the feasibility of a reform, by the adoption of the village plan of construc-

* This was not the first public utterance by Dr. McFarland on this question. In 1868, at the meeting of the Western Association for the Promotion of Social Science, in Chicago, he had read a paper entitled: “What shall be done with the Insane of the West?” in which he said: “A single type has given impress to all our institutions. Nothing has broken in upon the stereotyped monotony of their interior. It would seem as if the insane man was regarded as a species of mollusk, whose shell must concrete about him in a form pre-determined since creation. * * * The radical fault of this system is, that the individuality of the subject is stifled and lost in the immensity and compactness of the organization in which he exists. * * * Insane asylums must be, as it were, decentralized; so much of their truly good features retained as adapt them to the necessities of the appropriate class, and into the remainder must be incorporated so much of the home element, in construction and care, as the great classes above excepted (the chronic, harmless insane) imperatively demand.”

tion, with detached buildings." The trustees hesitated to take the responsibility of the innovation, but consented to accept a plan which was so devised as to admit of the construction of certain portions of an establishment which might in the outcome assume either the congregate or the detached form, and to let the next General Assembly decide whether detached buildings should or should not be erected. Mr. Wines, Secretary of the Illinois Board of Public Charities, was sent to Europe, in 1873, by the State, to attend the International Penitentiary Congress, at Stockholm, and during his journey he made such observations on the methods of caring for the insane, in Great Britain and upon the Continent, as enabled him to submit to the legislature of Illinois a report, which resulted in the making of appropriations for detached buildings at Kankakee. Thus the policy of that institution was determined and forever settled by the highest authority known to the law, under the constitution.

At this point, it is proper to remark that, much as Gheel and Clermont and the Scotch system have been discussed in this country, the application of foreign experience to our own needs has not been correctly apprehended by some of those who have taken a prominent part in the debate. They have spoken as if it were proposed to imitate that which exists abroad, in disregard of the different conditions to be found in the United States. The true bearing of the many reports which have been made on foreign care of the insane is to show that the method of care practised in American hospitals for the insane is not the only practicable method, and that it is therefore susceptible of modification, in accordance with the conditions which exist this side of the Atlantic. Whoever makes the tour of foreign countries in the interest of the insane will find that they are, in one place or another, very comfortably and successfully cared for outside of institutions, and in institutions of the most dissimilar types of construction; that they can dine in common dining-rooms, instead of each ward having in it a separate dining-room; that they can sleep in associated dormitories, instead of in single lodging-rooms; that they can be held, without bars on the windows, and even in rooms with unlocked doors; that the "corridor" required by the propositions of the Association can be dispensed with, and a day-room on the ground floor be substituted for it; that instead of heating wards by steam, they can be and are heated, in some institutions of the highest reputation, by fires in open grates; that the number of patients in a separate ward may vary indefinitely, from one to eighty; that insane patients can be and are trusted in the fields and upon the public highways, with or without an attendant in charge, and in large numbers; that the proportion of them who may be usefully employed is very large, and the proportion who require mechanical restraint very small. These discoveries shake the faith of the observer (who cannot distrust the evidence of his own eyes) in the supposed necessity for an absolutely rigid adherence to a single type of hospital construction, and tend to convince him that detached buildings are not so impracticable nor so objectionable as the advocates of the "main central building with wings," whose enlargement "may be properly carried to the extent of accommodating six hundred patients," have been in the

habit of insisting. That is all. It is not necessary to substitute either Gheel or Clermont for the existing American institution for the insane. A new combination of the elements which enter into successful care and treatment of these unfortunates is possible; and at Kankakee such a new combination has been attempted. It is not the only possible combination; it may not be the best possible combination; but it demonstrates the possibility of a departure from the corridor plan, and that there are certain advantages in such a departure. But Kankakee resembles neither Gheel nor Clermont, any more than it resembles Danvers or Morris Plains.

Gheel was discussed at the meeting of the Association of Superintendents in 1879. Dr. Shew, of Connecticut, had visited it and reported his impressions. In the debate which followed, Dr. Lathrop said: "I think that an institution for the harmless and incurable should be established on the grounds of a hospital adapted to the treatment of acute cases, and under the same superintendent. Undoubtedly, as Dr. Bancroft has said, the people demand cheaper buildings than many of the large hospitals." Dr. Nichols said: "It has long seemed to me that the only practicable solution of the difficulty is the one just suggested by Dr. Lathrop. It is certain that the added wards for the chronic patients need not cost, per patient provided for, more than one-third of the cost of our original establishments for two hundred and fifty or three hundred cases. It is my strong impression that the chronic, poor insane can be comfortably and properly taken care of at considerably less cost than the acute and active cases. The chronic, dependent insane, of whom there are large numbers, must be taken care of, and the question is: what is the best plan of doing it, that the representatives of the people will adopt? Such additions may be detached or otherwise, to suit the site, or the views of those in immediate charge of a particular hospital. The Association has not approved of detached wards, but, while I think a continuous structure preferable, I do not think detached wards as objectionable as some of my friends in the specialty do." But Dr. Kirkbride said: "My friend, Dr. Nichols, has expressed sentiments that I trust the Association will be very careful about adopting. I trust we shall be exceedingly careful how we give countenance to the idea that the chronic insane are to be treated in a different kind of structure from what is proper for the acute cases, and especially how we countenance the idea that the people of this country are not able and willing to take proper care of all the insane, no matter what is their condition."

Notwithstanding the opposition to provision for the chronic insane "in a different kind of structure from what is proper for the acute cases," the growth of the conviction that such provision is necessary and desirable, as well as practicable, has been most rapid, as the following citations from recent reports of institutions for the insane will show:

ALABAMA: "Another expedient for meeting the demand for more room is the enlargement of the present accommodations here in Tuscaloosa. This can be done, either by adding new sections to the ends of the present building, or by the erection of a detached building for the exclusive occupation of the harmless and incurable insane. Of these two, our preference is for the latter. The cost of erecting the detached building will be less in proportion to the number accommodated. Intended only for the quiet and harmless insane, the wards can be made much larger and fewer in number, and the furniture and appointments far less expensive, than those of the present building. The difference in the cost of supporting the acute and chronic cases is much greater than would be supposed

by those who have had no experience in their care and treatment, and in a separate building the cost of support of the chronic class can be very materially lessened. For many other reasons, sanitary and economic, the segregation of the two classes in separate buildings is very desirable—so much so, indeed, that I should recommend that system in the construction of every new hospital for the insane."

CONNECTICUT: "The philanthropic spirit of the age demands cheerful halls, large windows, light furniture, open doors, and the total abolition of mechanical appliances for personal restraint. And these demands are just, when applied to the great principles which should govern us in the treatment of ordinary cases of insanity. * * * Our new south hospital for the chronic insane has been occupied more than two years. This experience convinces me that the plan of supplemental buildings adjacent to the central hospital is the true solution of that most difficult problem—how best to provide for the chronic insane. In this respect we followed the lead of the Willard Asylum, at Ovid, N. Y. Since then, Dr. Godding has adopted the same policy at the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D. C. And now the State of Illinois is erecting buildings at Jacksonville, modeled after the plans of our new south hospital. Let me not be misunderstood in advocating the plan of separate buildings. I deem it of paramount importance that each building should be large enough to employ all of the time and best energies of an assistant physician, who, with his family, should reside in the building, and be responsible to the superintendent for its proper detail management."

IOWA, (*Independence*): "When all parts of Iowa have been provided with curative institutions, then detached buildings, for such incurable insane as are quiet and in good physical condition, can be erected, when needed, in connection with either hospital. Such a building may be made two stories in height, and large enough to accommodate one hundred patients of either sex. * * * It would be less expensive than accommodation for an equal number in the hospital proper, because it need not be divided into single rooms; the second story would be one large associated dormitory, to be used by all at night; the first story would contain a large dining-room and a day-room. This detached building would have a kitchen, but no bakery or laundry. Such a building would serve well in connection with a hospital, but not at a distance from and independent of it. Even if suitable cases are selected for such quarters at the outset, one and another will soon become unfit for the 'congregated' mode of life. Sickness or excitement will make it necessary to remove patients to one of the hospital wards. Exchanges can be made, and suitable cases supplied, without inconvenience or expense, if these buildings for incurables exclusively are connected with the hospital."

KENTUCKY, (*Hopkinsville*): "We have had, for some years, detached quarters for a class of quiet male patients—accommodations better, in many respects, in my judgment, for such persons, than can be had in any very large building. I have been anxious to make similar arrangements for a few females, as a test of the expediency of establishing a more domestic mode of life for such as can be trusted; to give them a larger liberty than is usually found in asylums for the insane; and to remove them as far as possible from the disagreeable associations unavoidably incident to a residence with any considerable number of insane people. Such provision will also obviate the necessity of sending those ill with certain nervous troubles to private asylums out of the State, where better surroundings and more privacy may be obtained than in most public charitable institutions. As means are available, such additions to this and others of the State charities should be multiplied. To secure the ends suggested, I have built a substantial and well-finished cottage, at some distance from the main building, yet near enough for constant medical oversight, with all the appliances of a home-like dwelling, including open fire-places, dining-room, kitchen, bath-room and water-closet. It will be handsomely furnished, then put in charge of a responsible matron and needed attendants. I believe that in this cottage, and another now in use, it will be demonstrated that a system of detached buildings is, in most respects, preferable, for a large class of inmates, to the present manner of asylum construction."

MARYLAND: "Cottages could be built in connection with the institution, for the quiet, chronic class of insane, who do not need the restraints of the large, strong hospital, but who are not able to manage for themselves away from some hospital."

MASSACHUSETTS, (*McLean*): "We tried the experiment, the past year, of a cottage on the sea-shore, at LYNN, for some of the patients, during the summer months; and the results were so satisfactory, that it will be repeated, the coming summer, on a somewhat larger scale. * * * Six ladies spent all or a part of the season there; and communication by railroad being easy, nearly every week parties of ladies were sent to spend the afternoon there, to dine or take tea. This usually included some pleasant hours spent in strolling on the beach or sitting on the rocks, and was altogether a source of much pleasure and benefit."

MICHIGAN, (*Pontiac*): "A more feasible means of relief would be the erection of supplementary buildings in connection with each of the present asylums for the insane, for the care of selected patients in good bodily health, who do not require constant supervision and care. Such buildings need not be expensive. The great bulk of patients occupying them could be cared for in dormitories, and a large degree of personal liberty could be afforded. * * * Buildings of the character mentioned can be operated in connection with the present asylum buildings at less proportionate cost than institutions for the chronic insane supply, and their working would be vastly more satisfactory. After a careful consideration of the subject, I am of the opinion that thirty per cent. of the present inmates of asylums could be provided for thus."

MISSOURI, (*St. Joseph*): "I am almost persuaded to assert my belief that less expensive segregated cottages, erected on asylum farms, for the treatment of the improved and chronic insane, sufficiently near the main edifice, where all can be under one supervision, and where exchange of patients may readily be made, when the condition of the patient requires it, would be a very great improvement on the present mode of provision and treatment of the insane."

NEW YORK, (*Willard*): "Guided by our observations here, were we to undertake a new or similar work, such as we have been engaged in, we would advise further changes in the direction we have taken, which we are more firmly convinced, with every year's added experience, was a move in the right course. The Willard Asylum now consists of a central hospital structure, accommodating five hundred and fifty patients; four groups of detached blocks, each group embracing five blocks; and the former State Agricultural College building, modified as was practicable for the insane. We know of no good reason to depart from the general idea which has prevailed; but experience has suggested desirable changes and modifications. If the plans of an asylum or hospital contemplated provision for fifteen hundred patients, a central hospital building, adapted to the care of three hundred cases of the acute or paroxysmal class, would suffice and prove to be a liberal allowance. With the general plan of our groups, and the conveniences of administration they furnish, we are well satisfied, and have no changes to suggest, except as to the interior arrangements. It would be better to place patients on the first floor during the day, and on the second floor at night, to sleep, dispensing with many of the partitions now in use. For the care of demented, paralytics, epileptics, and helpless, bed-ridden patients, and patients with dirty habits, we would propose a special provision in the nature of a one-story structure, the essentials of which would be: a large day-room, with a broad veranda on all sides; a large dormitory adjoining, and communicating with a few single rooms for temporary isolation of noisy patients at night; and ample provision for a night service."

OHIO, (*Cleveland*): "The construction of additional buildings on the grounds of this asylum is feasible, and, if adopted, would bring relief to the district. I have, in former reports, advocated this method, and still am of the opinion that it possesses many advantages."

(*Dayton*): "The open ward, spoken of in the report of last year, has been continued as such. It is gratifying to note that, during the year, but two patients from this ward have eloped; and one of them, after four days' absence, returned of his own accord. I am convinced that a number of those who have occupied this ward have been benefited, and their recovery hastened, by having the comfort and satisfaction of going out and in at pleasure."

RHODE ISLAND, (*Butler*): "Plans have also been prepared, and are on file at the hospital, for detached cottages, one for each sex, designed to receive a few such patients as need care and treatment away from home associations, but desire more ample accommodations than the ordinary wards of a hospital can give. One of the proposed cottages will accommodate half a dozen boarders, giving to each a parlor, dining-room, sleeping-room and bath-room, with attendant's room adjoining, and, if desired, a private work-room or library. They will be situated near the main hospital, but entirely screened by trees, and will command some of the finest views of the landscape and the river to be found upon our grounds."

SOUTH CAROLINA: "The 'Kankakee' system is essentially a combination of the hospital and cottage system; a substantial central building for the proper custody and treatment of violent and acute cases, and simpler detached houses which form the homes of the homeless incurables. * I have thought that this system, which I have observed in practical operation, is, in its main features, the one best adapted to our requirements. It, in fact, is doing from choice, and therefore with more system, what we have been doing from necessity. Five years ago, when the main buildings became crowded, and we had no appropriations for their extension, we began the erection of plain but comfortable frame houses in the various courts. In this way we have from time to time provided for the increasing population, until now we have more than two hundred quartered in these detached buildings."

We have so fully described the Kankakee hospital, in former reports, that it is unnecessary to repeat the description here. The institution is only fifty-six miles from Chicago, on the Illinois Central railroad, and is easily accessible.

The principal ends sought in its construction were: (1) the cheapening of the cost of building, in order that a larger number of the insane of the State might, with a given appropriation, be furnished with proper quarters, attendance and medical oversight, thus relieving the county poorhouses of the pressure upon them; and (2) the application of the principle of graduated restraint, or differentiation in the treatment of the insane, so as to allow to each patient the largest measure of personal liberty of which he is individually capable. Some of the incidental results hoped for were: the introduction of a simpler and more natural mode of life; the disuse, so far as possible, of mechanical restraints; and an increase in the amount of useful labor by patients. These ends have to a very considerable degree been attained, particularly that of diminution in the cost of construction, which is due to the diminished

height of the buildings and the smaller number of rooms and passages. All the appropriations thus far made, for land, buildings, and furniture, including the sewerage, water-supply, gas-works and improvement of the grounds, with all the out-buildings, aggregate something less than one million dollars, while the capacity of the institution is fifteen hundred patients. The *per capita* cost of construction, therefore, is about one-half the average cost of hospitals on the corridor plan. The effect will be to accomplish, for the present, the great design of emptying the county poorhouses of this State.

The main features of the plan adopted are: A complete system of sewerage, lighting and water-supply, by mains laid down in regular streets, with gravelled roads and sidewalks, bordered by shade-trees: a hospital proper, on the corridor plan, for three hundred patients, fire-proof throughout, with a centre building for the medical staff; detached buildings of various sizes, and with different internal arrangements, for groups of patients of both sexes; (most of these detached buildings are without bars on the windows; all of them have large porches for the use of patients in the summer season); all the domestic buildings commonly found in institutions for the insane, such as a general kitchen, laundry, boiler-house, etc., with the addition of a general residence for employees, a general dining-room for a portion of the patients, a general bath-house for women, and a general store-house for supplies, with offices for the transaction of business and keeping of accounts, separate from the medical department; all of these buildings are of stone, and well and substantially built. The impression made is that of a village for the insane; not a *commune* like that of Gheel, in Belgium, where patients board in the cottages of peasants, singly or in pairs; nor a colony like that of Fitz-James, at Clermont, in France. It is a village, in which all the sane residents are salaried employees of the State, with its dwellings, its shops, its chapel and its theatre, all free to the insane inhabitants of Illinois.

The advantages of this system are:

- (1) Comparative exemption from the perils of conflagration.
- (2) Improved sanitary conditions in the detached buildings, in consequence of their smaller size.
- (3) Diminished social pressure and friction among the inmates, on account of the diminution in density of population.
- (4) The elimination of a large part of the irritation occasioned by rigid confinement under lock and key, behind grated windows.
- (5) Variety in the life of the insane, by means of occasional transfers from one house to another, the houses being dissimilar in plan and internal appearance.
- (6) A larger amount of life in the open air, owing to the ease with which patients can go out of doors.
- (7) Increased sense of responsibility on the part of attendants, which implies increased efficiency.
- (8) More individual treatment and less routine.
- (9) Facilities for night-nursing, in large associated dormitories.

(10) Provision for an increased number of insane persons, because of the smaller cost of such provision.

(11) A marked decrease of the prejudice and distrust felt by the public toward the institution itself, and a corresponding increase of confidence and good will on the part of the friends of patients.

The three characteristic distinguishing features of an institution for the insane, on the detached plan, are two-story houses, large associated dormitories, day-rooms on the ground floor, and unbarred windows. With respect to these, no less an authority than Dr. Isaac Ray, (*Observations on European Hospitals for the Insane*, 1846), has said: "It is to be deeply regretted, that in many of the later erections in this country, the day-rooms, which, in the older establishments, had often dwindled down to the smallest dimensions, have disappeared altogether, and their place is supplied by that wretched substitute, a long, narrow gallery, lighted imperfectly at the ends, and lined on both sides by sleeping-rooms." "Limited as the use of (associated) dormitories must necessarily be with us, I am so strongly convinced of their benefits in certain classes of cases, that I do not hesitate to recommend their adoption, as a measure warranted by the proportion of those who are perfectly willing to sleep in them, and those who, whether willing or not, would be all the better for sleeping in them. There is a class of timid, nervous patients, who would be far more comfortable in an associated dormitory, especially when they first enter the institution. They are far better also for those suicidal cases which we now manage by having an attendant sleep in their rooms, by the side of the bed. Many filthy patients, too, when tranquil, are no doubt better managed in dormitories, because the supervision there exercised is sufficient to improve their habits by exciting their self-control, and also secures that attention to their wants which they cannot receive so effectually when sleeping alone." "In connection with such elaborate contrivances for saving the glass and securing the patients, I was sometimes surprised by seeing arrangements that indicated how little such safeguards were needed. In an asylum where the windows of the rooms were regularly covered every night by a wooden shutter, the gallery windows were unguarded, both inside and out, and so loosely confined in the frames, that it would have required very little ingenuity to get them out. But escapes from that asylum were very rare, and seldom if ever from the windows." "Third stories should be avoided, if possible. It is better to obtain the requisite room by extending the erections, than by increasing the stories above the second."

With respect to the question of increased facilities for escapes, it may be said that patients of the class for which detached buildings are meant do not often attempt to escape. The escapes and accidents at Kaukakee have been almost wholly on the part of patients confined in the wards of the close hospital proper. As to supervision, the use of the telephone and the electric light have greatly augmented the ease with which an institution can be governed by the superintendent: attendants are just as much out of his sight in a ward as in a detached building; and the watchfulness of under officers is increased, under the detached system. Practically, no difficulty has been experienced in the matter of thorough supervision,

and none is anticipated. Much of what might otherwise have been felt, has been obliated by the minuteness of the daily reports and the care with which they are examined and recorded. But for a full account of the practical working of the system, reference may be made to the published reports of the medical superintendent, Dr. R. S. Dewey.

The system has been adopted in the territory of Dakota and the States of Ohio and Indiana; and something of a similar nature is contemplated by the city of New York, for the new pauper asylum on Long Island.

There are, however, objections to Kankakee, which we will frankly state. The chief of these is its size—the great number of patients there aggregated together. No arrangement of buildings can overcome our conviction that such aggregations of misfortune and defect, in any of their forms, are unnatural and injurious. We will not enter into the elaboration of reasons why this must be so. We tolerate the evil of which we complain, only because, if we do not, the public will compel us to assent to a still greater evil, the total neglect of these wretched victims of a diseased brain, in county jails and poorhouses. The time will come, we believe, when the results of such undue enlargement of institutions will become so apparent as to occasion a re-action in public sentiment, and it may even be that the original proposition of the Association will be accepted, in its literal significance: "The highest number that can, with propriety, be treated in one building (one institution) is two hundred and fifty, while two hundred is a preferable maximum."

However this may be, Kankakee marks, as has been said, a transition from one system to another diametrically opposite. It was to be expected that the transition would not be sufficiently thorough; that traces of the old would be found in the new, even where they were incongruous and out of place. This is precisely what has happened. An institution on the detached system should be so planned exclusively and not bound by precedents derived from the necessities of the corridor plan. This is an objection to additions proposed to existing hospitals. They cannot be so satisfactory as an institution would be with a single motive, and with all its parts in harmony with one general design.

If we could rebuild the hospital at Kankakee, with our present experience, we would observe the following suggestions, which may be of use to others:

(1) The amount of land to be purchased should equal one acre for every patient to be provided for, and it should be remembered that land can be bought for a less price when the institution is first established than at any time thereafter.

(2) The first step to be taken, is to lay out the ground, with the aid of a skilled engineer, in such a manner as to insure thoroughly good and sufficient sewerage, and a proper distribution of water-pipes, gas-pipes and pipes for steam-heating, so arranged that they can be directly connected by branch-pipes with every building. The plan adopted for the placing of buildings should have reference to this system of pipes. The pipes should follow the lines of the streets which are laid out. The land on each side of these streets should be subdivided into building lots, in sufficient number to admit of

the gradual development of the institution by the addition of a few buildings at a time, and of sufficient size to avoid crowding the patients in consequence of the too close contiguity of houses. All thought of connecting the "blocks" by corridors should be abandoned.

(3) Large tracts must be reserved for pleasure-grounds, for both sexes.

(4) Not more than from one-fifth to one-third of the total capacity of the institution should be in the form of a close hospital, and the hospital proper, instead of being made the prominent feature, should be as inconspicuous as possible. This end may be attained by dividing it, and having a separate hospital for each sex. There should be no centre building for the use of the officers of the institution; least of all should the officers be collected together in the building designed for the care of the acute and paroxysmal cases of insanity. Separate residences for officers and their families, scattered over the grounds, are in every respect preferable.

(5) The medical offices should be entirely separated from those devoted to the transaction of ordinary business. The business offices should be in a distinct building, in connection with the store-rooms for general supplies; and it is this building, not the hospital, which should be ornamented and made to attract the attention of visitors as the principal feature and central point of the architectural design. It should be devoted exclusively to business, and there should be in it no sleeping apartments or living-rooms. If, however, it is desired to give it additional dignity, the hall for amusements may be included with it and occupy the upper floor.

(6) There is no rule for the construction of the detached buildings. In respect of size, capacity and arrangement, they must be adapted to the probable classification of patients and the needs of each class, remembering that the same arrangement is not equally suited for all patients, and that uniformity is as objectionable in detached wards as in any other form of construction. Generally speaking, such buildings should be only two stories in height; basements should, as much as possible, be discarded; the day-rooms should be on the lower floor; the upper floor should consist of large associated dormitories; the amount of floor-space to be allowed is about fifteen square feet per patient for dining-rooms, thirty feet for day-rooms, and forty-five feet for dormitories. Bars and gratings should be left off the windows. A single building may contain one ward or more, according to circumstances; but the larger the building, the nearer the approach to the system for which detached buildings are a substitute, and the sacrifice of the advantages of the new system is proportionably great. In planning these buildings, it must constantly be borne in mind that each ward does *not* need to be complete in itself; and that general dining-rooms, bath-houses and clothing-rooms obviate, to a certain extent, the necessity for elaborate arrangements for these uses in a portion, at least, of the detached wards,—not in all of them. Neither is it necessary to have a resident physician in each house.

(7) The abandonment of the "main central building with wings" renders it possible to introduce entirely new arrangements of the kitchens, laundries, shops, boiler-houses, etc., in which the work of an institution is carried on. They may be placed wherever it is

convenient to have them, without being in a line at right angles to the main structures, and in the rear. They need not be connected with each other. The entire structure is, by the fundamental principle of the detached system, broken up; and the more completely this principle is carried out, the more satisfactory the final result is likely to be. But care must be taken not to under-estimate the capacity of these domestic buildings and their appurtenances, including boilers, pumps and machinery, for the work of a large community. Some of them might possibly be duplicated, with advantage, for each of the two sexes separately. These and other similar details must be left to the good sense of the designer, who needs to be an architect of no small experience and of more than ordinary intellectual force.

Whatever may be the defects of the detached system, it is justified by the arguments advanced by Dr. Cook, in 1866; that no State will provide, or ever has provided, sufficient accommodations for all its insane, on the corridor plan, and that therefore a modified plan is indispensable, if the chronic pauper insane are not to be left to accumulate in county jails and county poorhouses. The United States census of 1880, reports a total insane population of 91,959, of whom 40,942, or less than one-half, are in hospitals for the insane; while 9,302 are in almshouses, and 397 in jails and prisons, which is very nearly one-fourth the number in hospitals, and probably greater than ever before in the history of the country, notwithstanding all the efforts put forth by the Association of Superintendents and by benevolent men and women not identified with the Association. To take 10,000 insane from the jails and almshouses will cost on the corridor plan, twelve million dollars; on the detached system, six millions. The first-named sum may be out of our reach, but the latter is not.

The system is further justified by the balance of advantages, which seems to be in its favor. Its advantages, and not its comparative cheapness, are its chief recommendation. It was not born, as has been charged, of the spirit of parsimony. It is not the foolish, ignorant conception of men who know nothing of insanity and of the requirements of the insane. It originated in a broad view of the situation and needs, not merely of the insane who are in hospitals and properly cared for, but of those who cannot be admitted and retained in hospitals, and are therefore neglected and forlorn, who appeal most strongly to the sympathies of the humane. The rapidity with which it is spreading proves its adaption to meet a public want, and its power to elicit popular appreciation and approval.

The only practicable alternative is county care, under State supervision and control—the system which is in process of elaboration under the careful administration of the Wisconsin Board of Charities and Reform. That and this are both experimental. We give all honor to the State of Wisconsin for what it is doing, and regard its work as a most valuable contribution to the solution of this vexed problem. But we claim for the State of Illinois whatever degree of recognition properly belongs to it, in connection with the endeavor to embody in actual practice the maxim of that great citizen of Massachusetts who first declared, "THE INSANE ARE THE WARDS OF THE STATE."

CHAPTER IV.

THE LAW OF COMMITMENT OF LUNATICS.

Legislation on insanity—Mr. Harrison's book—Preliminary observations—Definitions of insanity—Classification of insane persons—Insanity a medical question—Legal aspects of the question—Classification of States—Commitment on medical certificate—Commitment without certificate—Doubtful States—Threefold purpose of inquest—Commitment and guardianship—Jurisdiction in lunacy—Proceedings in vacation—Subjects of inquest—Statement and application—By Whom made—Notice—Place of inquest—Presence of the patient—Arrest of patient—Witnesses—Medical testimony—Medical history of the case—Special qualifications of medical witness—Form of inquest—Inquest by the judge—Inquest by a jury—Orders by the court—Commitment to a State institution—The insane in private asylums—In almshouses—In jails—In custody of private persons—Appeals—Transfers of custody—Discharges—Supervision of the insane in institutions and elsewhere.

The publication by Mr. George L. Harrison, of Philadelphia, at his own personal expense, and the gratuitous distribution of a work prepared, under his supervision, at great cost, entitled "Legislation On Insanity," has made it possible for us to present to the General Assembly of Illinois a brief summary of the laws relating to the commitment and detention of the insane in all the states and territories of the Union. Mr. Harrison's book, for which he deserves the thanks of all who take an interest in the condition and treatment of the insane, purports to be "a collection of all the lunacy laws of the states and territories of the United States, to the year 1883, inclusive, also the laws of England on insanity, legislation in Canada on private houses, and important portions of the lunacy laws of Germany, France, etc." In the following digest, we have not gone outside of this book, to consult original authorities, but have based our statements upon his researches.

Public interest on the subject of insanity centres in the inquiry: Under what circumstances and by what methods may an insane man be deprived of his personal liberty? How must the necessary proceedings for the commitment of lunatics be conducted, in order to guard against the incarceration of sane persons falsely charged with insanity? What precautions need to be taken to prevent the improper detention of persons, sane or insane, who no longer require the restraints of an insane hospital or asylum? As will be seen, the answers given to these questions in the statutes of different states are very varied, and for the most part, too vague to be satisfactory. The laws of Illinois are peculiarly open to criticism, and call loudly for revision and amendment, as we have endeavored for many years past to impress upon the public mind and conscience. Possibly, in the light of the statements made in this chapter, the legislature will see its way clear to make such changes in it, as will, without detriment to personal liberty, relieve it of its harsher features, and secure for a larger number of the insane the benefits of early treatment.

Insanity, in the medical sense, may exist, where there is no necessity for the commitment of the insane person to any institution for the insane, (since he may be as well or better cared for elsewhere), and no justification for any restraint upon his actions, (since he is in no danger of harming himself or others, if let alone).

Insane persons may be disqualified for the transaction of business and the care of their property, and yet require no restraint.

Where the commitment of any insane person to an institution is requisite or proper, it must be because the character of the manifestations is such as to imperil the community; or because the patient is himself in danger, if allowed to go at large; or because there is hope of his restoration, if treated in a hospital; or because his commitment will promote his comfort, if incurable. He may have no home, or his remaining at home or in an almshouse, if a pauper, may be manifestly a hardship both to himself and others, whose interest must also be considered. For an insane person, although not dangerous, may be very troublesome and disagreeable, so much so as to render the depriving him of his liberty a less evil than his freedom to annoy others who cannot escape from his presence would be.

In the legislation of the several states, these principles are more or less clearly recognized, but not always grasped, apparently, in their full extent. The double purpose in the commitment of lunatics—their own good and that of others—is well stated in Rhode Island,¹ where it is defined to be “either for cure or restraint;” and in Maine,² where any insane person may be committed to the hospital, “whose comfort and safety, or that of others interested, will be promoted.” In North Carolina,³ the finding of the inquest must be that the person adjudged to be insane “is a fit subject for an insane asylum, and that his being at large is injurious to himself and disadvantageous if not dangerous to the community.” But in many states, the wording of the law is far less comprehensive.

Definitions of Insanity.

The statutes of several states contain sections in which an attempt is made to define insanity, as follows:

A person shall be considered of sound mind who is neither an idiot or lunatic, nor affected with insanity, and who hath arrived at the age of fourteen years, or before that age, if such person know the distinction between good and evil.⁴

The term lunatic shall be construed to include idiots, insane and distracted persons, and every person who, by reason of intemperance, or any disorder and unsoundness of mind, shall be incapable of managing and caring for his own estate.⁵

¹ Public Statutes, 1882, ch. 74, sec. 6.

² Revised Statutes, 1881, ch. 143, sec. 12.

³ Battle's Revision, 1873, ch. 93, sec. 17.

⁴ Arkansas, Gantt's Digest, 1871, sec. 1229.

⁵ Colorado, General Laws, 1877, sec. 1731.

The term "insane" as used in this act includes any species of insanity or mental derangement. The term "idiot" is restricted to persons supposed to be naturally without mind.⁶

The words "insane person" shall be construed to include every idiot, non-compos and lunatic person.⁷

The words "insane person" and "lunatic" shall include every idiot, non-compos, lunatic and insane person.⁸

The words "insane person" include idiots, lunatics, distracted persons and persons of unsound mind.⁹

The following oath shall be administered to the jury: "You do swear that you will * * say in your verdict, whether A B, * * if of unsound mind, is an idiot or lunatic, that is, whether he was destitute of mind from infancy or has lost it since his birth."¹⁰

The words "insane person" may include an idiotic, non-compos, lunatic or distracted person.¹¹

The words "insane person" and "lunatic" shall include every idiot, non-compos, lunatic, insane and distracted person.¹²

The terms "insane" and "insane persons" include every species of insanity, and extend to every deranged person, and to all of unsound mind, other than idiots.¹³

The term "insane" includes every species of insanity, but does not include idiocy or imbecility.¹⁴

The terms "insane and "lunatic" include every species of insanity or mental derangement.¹⁵

Wherever the words "person of unsound mind" or "insane person" occur, said words shall be construed to mean either an idiot, or a lunatic, or a person of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs, as the case may be.¹⁶

The words "insane person" shall be construed to mean every idiot, person of unsound mind, lunatic and distracted person.¹⁷

The terms "lunatic," "insane," "non compos mentis," include all persons of unsound mind.¹⁸

⁶Dakota, Act of 1879, ch. 23, sec. 45. Also; Nebraska, General Statutes, 1881, ch. 40, sec. 54. The language of the law in Iowa, (McClain's Annotated Statutes, 1889, sec. 1131), and in Ohio, (Revised Statutes, 1889, sec. 729), is precisely identical, except that idiots are defined to be "foolish from birth, supposed to be naturally without mind."

⁷Delaware, Revised Code of 1852, amended, 1874, rule 5, ch. 5.

⁸District of Columbia, Revised Statutes of the United States, sec. 1.

⁹Iowa, McClain's Statutes, 1889, sec. 45, par. 6.

¹⁰Kentucky, General Statutes, 1881, ch. 53, art. 2, sec. 7.

¹¹Maine, Revised Statutes, 1871, ch. 1, sec. 1.

¹²Massachusetts, Statutes 1882, ch. 3, sec. 3, ch. 10.

¹³Michigan, Howell's Annotated Statutes, 1882, sec. 1927. The law in New Jersey, (Revision of 1877, p. 627, sec. 124, and in New York, (R. S., p. 1913, L. 1874, ch. 446, tit. 3, sec. 37), is in almost precisely the same words.

¹⁴Minnesota, Statutes of 1878, ch. 33, sec. 31. For a different definition, see ch. 4, sec. 1.

¹⁵Missouri, Revised Statutes, 1879, sec. 4132.

¹⁶Ibid, sec. 5836.

¹⁷Rhode Island, P. S., 1882, ch. 21, sec. 6.

¹⁸Tennessee, Compiled Statutes, 1871, sec. 50.

The word "lunatic" shall be construed to include every insane person who is not an idiot.¹⁹

These definitions make one think of the two famous conundrums: What is mind? No matter. And what is matter? Never mind. A person of sound mind is one who is not a lunatic, and a lunatic is one who is not of sound mind. A lunatic is an insane person and an insane person is a lunatic. Idiots are sometimes lunatics and sometimes not, according to the state in which they reside. Where a distinction between insanity and idiocy is expressed, as in Ohio, Kentucky and Iowa, idiocy is wrongly defined. One definition of insanity is required, where the insane person is to be committed to a hospital, another where he needs to have a guardian appointed, and a third, where he is on trial for crime. Accordingly, some states have more than one definition, as in Minnesota, where contrary definitions are given.

Classification of Insane Persons.

The definition of insanity, either in a medical or in a legal sense, being a task of such difficulty, it is not surprising that there should be found to be also a great variation in the subdivision of the insane as a class.

It is usual to describe specifically what classes of insane persons may or may not be received into the institutions for the insane created and maintained by the state.

Idiots are excluded in Arkansas,²⁰ California,²¹ Dakota,²² Illinois,²³ Indiana,²⁴ Iowa,²⁵ Kansas,²⁶ Maine,²⁷ Nebraska,²⁸ Texas,²⁹ Utah,³⁰ Vermont,³¹ West Virginia³² and Wisconsin.³³ In Kentucky,³⁴ pauper idiots are excluded, unless the jury find, by their verdict, that they are so dangerous or so uncontrollable that they cannot be safely and prop-

¹⁹Virginia, Code of 1873, ch. 82, sec. 58. Also: West Virginia, Revised Statutes, 1879, ch. 108, sec. 51; see also ch. 111, sec. 17.

²⁰Act of 1883, No. 19, sec. 13: "no idiot, nor congenital imbecile."

²¹Hittell's Codes of 1876, sec. 2229: "no case of idiocy, or imbecility, or simple feebleness of mind." See also act of 1876, (Napier, p. 133, sec. 13).

²²Act of 1879, ch. 23, sec. 15.

²³Revised Statutes, 1883, ch. 85, sec. 11.

²⁴Revised Statutes, 1881, sec. 2851.

²⁵McClain's Statutes, 1880, sec. 1131.

²⁶Compiled Laws of 1879, sec. 3143.

²⁷R. S., 1871, ch. 145, sec. 9, as amended.

²⁸G. S., 1881, ch. 40, sec. 51.

²⁹R. S., 1879, sec. 98: "no idiot who can be safely kept in the county to which he belongs."

³⁰Act of 1880, ch. 31, sec. 17.

³¹Revised Laws of 1880, as amended, 1882, No. 18, sec. 4: "who are not dangerous."

³²R. S., 1879, ch. 108, sec. 21, as amended.

³³R. S., 1878, sec. 591: "no person idiotic from birth."

³⁴G. S., 1881, ch. 92, art. 1, sec. 26. "The question of the disposition to be made of pauper idiots occupies much space in the Kentucky statute. A pauper idiot is an idiot who has been found by the verdict of a jury, to be an idiot, and that he has no estate sufficient for his support; and that his parents, if alive, have not sufficient estate to maintain him; and that he is unable to work for his support. Jurisdiction in inquiries of idiots is conferred to the circuit and criminal courts. The state provides for the support of all pauper idiots, on the basis of an allowance for each of not more than seventy five dollars a year, according to the certificate of the court, which may not exceed the sum named. Pauper

erly kept by a committee within the county. But in Florida,³⁵ Georgia³⁶ and South Carolina,³⁷ they are expressly included in the classes for whose benefit the asylums are established; and in Ohio,³⁸ by implication, in the words, "all insane persons over the age of seven years."

Epileptics are excluded in Arkansas;³⁹ and in Kentucky,⁴⁰ if not otherwise insane. They are expressly admitted in Georgia⁴¹ and South Carolina.³⁷ In many states, the question whether the patient is epileptic must be determined at the inquest or answered in the certificate of the physicians by whom the patient was examined.

Persons suffering from any contagious or infectious disease are rejected in Illinois,⁴² Kansas,⁴² Missouri,⁴³ Texas⁴⁴ and Washington territory.⁴⁵

Demented inebriates are admitted in Georgia.³⁶ The definition of a lunatic in Colorado⁴⁶ includes them. Habitual drunkards may be sent to the asylum in Kansas.⁴⁷ The law in New Mexico⁴⁸ is not specific as to this point, but will bear a similar construction. Persons temporarily insane by reason of the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks may be committed to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane (Dixmont),⁴⁹ until such temporary fit of insanity is cured. But in California,⁵⁰ the admission of any case of delirium tremens or acute mania-a-potu is forbidden, as it is also in Utah.⁵¹

Both in California and Utah, the reception of any case of harmless, chronic, mental unsoundness is prohibited. There is a like provision in the law of Wisconsin,⁵² to the effect that no physically infirm or mentally imbecile person, not deemed to be dangerous when at large, shall be committed solely because of such infirmity or imbecility.

idiots may be delivered to their friends or to any other person appointed by the court; the court has power to direct that they shall be kept in the county poor-house, if there is one, and in that case the allowances for their support are paid to the receiver of the poor-house, who is liable on his official bond for a faithful appropriation and a just account thereof.

³⁵McClelland's Digest, 1881, ch. 147, sec. 12.

³⁶Code, 1882, sec. 1344 *b*, 1353.

³⁷G. S., 1882, sec. 1586.

³⁸R. S., 1880, sec. 736; but this applies only in Hamilton county (Longview).

³⁹Act of 1883, No. 19, sec. 13. "No idiot, nor congenital imbecile."

⁴⁰G. S., 1881, ch. 53, art. 2, sec. 24.

⁴¹Revised Statutes, 1883, ch. 85, sec. 11.

⁴²Compiled Laws of 1879, sec. 3113.

⁴³R. S., 1879, sec. 4126.

⁴⁴R. S., 1879, sec. 98.

⁴⁵Code, 1881, sec. 2260.

⁴⁶G. L., 1877, sec. 1731.

⁴⁷C. L., 1879, sec. 3060, 3063; but the court is not authorized to commit to an asylum, unless satisfied that the person is insane, sec. 3064.

⁴⁸G. L., 1880, ch. 74, sec. 1 compared with sec. 11.

⁴⁹Act of 1863, p. 539, sec. 5.

⁵⁰Hittell's Codes of 1876, sec. 2220; See also act of 1876, (Napa), p. 133, sec. 18.

⁵¹Act of 1880, ch. 31, sec. 17.

⁵²R. S., 1878, sec. 593 *a*, sub-sec. 6.

The state of Arkansas⁶³ forbids the removal of any insane convict from any penal institution to the state lunatic asylum. The law in most states provides for such removal. In New York⁶⁴ and Michigan,⁶⁵ special asylums for the criminal insane have been established.

The admission of pay-patients is authorized in nearly all the states. But the institutions of Illinois,⁶⁶ Indiana,⁶⁷ Ohio,⁶⁸ Wisconsin,⁶⁹ Minnesota⁷⁰ and Mississippi⁷¹ are open to all residents of those states, free of charge.

Non-resident patients are excluded from the state institutions for the insane in California,⁷² the district of Columbia,⁷³ Tennessee,⁷⁴ Utah,⁷⁵ Virginia⁷⁶ and West Virginia;⁷⁷ but with the exceptions indicated in the notes. The admission of patients from other states is authorized in Alabama,⁷⁸ Georgia,⁷⁹ Illinois,⁸¹ Kentucky,⁸² Nebraska,⁸³ and South Carolina.⁸⁴

⁶³Act of 1883, No. 19, sec. 12.

⁶⁴R. S., p. 1919, ch. 406, tit. 8, sec. 1-16.

⁶⁵Act of 1884, No. 190, sec. 1-29.

⁶⁶Alabama, Code, 1876, sec. 1478-91; Arkansas, act of 1883, No. 19, sec. 10; California, act of 1876, p. 133, sec. 19, as amended; Colorado, G. L., 1877, sec. 1726, 1739; Connecticut, G. S., Rev. of 1875, tit. 3, ch. 1, part 13, sec. 7, as amended; Dakota, act of 1881, ch. 81, sec. 24-4; District of Columbia, R. S., U. S., sec. 4853; Florida, Digest, 1881, ch. 147, sec. 12; Georgia, Code, 1882, sec. 1351; Iowa, McClain's Stat., sec. 1429-21, 1433; Kansas, C. L., 1879, sec. 3109-10; Kentucky, act of 1876, ch. 900, sec. 45, (but see G. S., 1881, ch. 53, sec. 17); Louisiana, R. S., 1876, sec. 1769; Maine, R. S., 1871, ch. 143, sec. 19; Maryland, R. C., 1878, art. 26, sec. 10; Massachusetts, Stat., 1882, ch. 87, sec. 33; Michigan, Howell's Stat., 1882, sec. 1913; Missouri, R. S., 1879, sec. 1119; Nebraska, G. S., 1881, ch. 40, sec. 28-9, 48; Nevada, act of 1879, ch. 42, sec. 16; New Hampshire, G. L., 1878, ch. 10, sec. 17; New Jersey, Rev'n of 1877, p. 625, sec. 108; p. 625, sec. 111; p. 621, sec. 87-8; New York, R. S., p. 1905, L. 1874, ch. 46, tit. 3, sec. 22, 30; North Carolina, act of 1883, ch. 156, sec. 39; Oregon, act of 1878, p. 72, sec. 2; Pennsylvania, act of 1845, p. 411, sec. 9; act of 1863, p. 539 (Dixmont), sec. 1, 17; Rhode Island, act of 1883, ch. 348, sec. 7; South Carolina, G. S., 1882, sec. 1587, 1593, 1603; Tennessee, act of 1871, ch. 138, sec. 5; Texas, R. S., 1879, sec. 95-6; Utah, act of 1880, ch. 31, sec. 18; Vermont, R. L., 1880, sec. 2891; Virginia, Code, 1873, ch. 82, sec. 13, 52-3; Washington, Code, 1881, sec. 1632; West Virginia, R. S., 1879, ch. 108, sec. 46.

⁶⁷R. S., 1883, ch. 23, sec. 44.

⁶⁸R. S., 1881, sec. 2842.

⁶⁹R. S., 1880, sec. 631.

⁷⁰R. S., 1878, sec. 595.

⁷¹Statutes, 1878, ch. 35, sec. 19.

⁷²R. C., 1880, sec. 659, as amended.

⁷³Codes, 1876, sec. 2199; act of 1876, p. 133, sec. 20. This does not apply to non-residents who became insane in the state, nor to insane sailors, arriving in a port within the state.

⁷⁴R. S., U. S., sec. 4840; but the district commissioners may apply for his temporary admission, if indigent, to the hospital, until he can be removed to his place of residence.

⁷⁵Act of 1871, ch. 138, sec. 1.

⁷⁶Act of 1880, ch. 31, sec. 19; but persons stricken with insanity while travelling or temporarily sojourning in the territory may be temporarily committed and cared for.

⁷⁷Code, 1874, ch. 82, sec. 22; except when there is a vacancy not applied for on behalf of any resident. A non-resident whose residence cannot be ascertained may be temporarily kept in the asylum, if there is room.

⁷⁸R. S., 1879, ch. 108, sec. 19; same as Virginia.

⁷⁹Code, 1876, sec. 1178; should vacancies occur, unclaimed by natives or residents of Alabama.

⁸⁰Code, 1882, sec. 1354, 1358.

⁸¹R. S., 1883, ch. 23, sec. 41; but no resident of another state may be received or retained to the exclusion of any resident of Illinois.

⁸²Act of 1876, ch. 900, sec. 13.

⁸³G. S., 1881, ch. 40, sec. 57.

⁸⁴G. S., 1882, sec. 1587; but no foreign lunatic or idiot shall be admitted or kept to the exclusion of subjects (of the institution) being citizens of this state.

In some of the states, it is provided that if, for want of room or any other reason, it becomes necessary to discriminate in the admission of patients, a certain order of selection shall be observed. The preferences expressed relate (1) to recent and curable cases, in Alabama,⁷⁵ Arkansas,⁷⁶ Dakota,⁷⁷ Illinois,⁷⁸ Indiana,⁷⁹ Iowa,⁸⁰ Missouri,⁸¹ Nebraska,⁸² Ohio,⁸³ Pennsylvania,⁸⁴ Texas⁸⁵ and the territory of Washington.⁸⁶ By recent cases are meant those of less than one year's standing. (2) To the indigent insane, in all the states just named, except Arkansas, Illinois and Ohio, with the addition of North Carolina.⁸⁷ (3) To the order of application for admission, in Dakota,⁸⁸ Indiana,⁸⁹ Iowa, Nebraska⁹⁰ and Ohio.⁹¹ (4) In Illinois,⁹² violent, dangerous or otherwise troublesome cases have the preference over those of an opposite description.

Similar distinctions are made in the matter of the retention and discharge of patients.

There are few if any states, in which the provision made for the care of the insane in public institutions is adequate to the demand. Hence it is necessary to ordain rules for securing to each portion of the state its equitable share in the benefits of the existing institutions. This end is reached in two ways: first, by restricting the state, geographically, where there is more than one institution; and second, by assigning to each town or county its legal quota of inmates, in proportion either to the insane population or to the total population.

Districts have been established, and their boundaries defined, in Illinois,⁸⁸ Kentucky,⁸⁹ Michigan,⁹⁰ New York,⁹¹ North Carolina,⁹² Ohio⁹³ and Pennsylvania.⁹⁴ In Virginia,⁹⁵ commitments are made to the

⁷⁵Code, 1876, sec. 1478.

⁷⁶Act of 1883, No. 19, sec. 13; the insane are classed as "acute," (less than one year), "chronic," (more than one year), and "probably incurable," (cases complicated with epilepsy, original imbecility or feeble-mindedness, deformities of skull from injuries, old age or general paralysis).

⁷⁷Act of 1879, ch. 23, sec. 32.

⁷⁸R. S., 1883, ch. 23, sec. 21.

⁷⁹R. S., 1881, sec. 2870.

⁸⁰McClain's Stat., 1880, sec. 1422.

⁸¹R. S., 1879, sec. 4127.

⁸²G. S., 1881, ch. 10, sec. 37.

⁸³R. S., 1880, sec. 711.

⁸⁴Act of 1845, p. 41, sec. 15; act of 1876, p. 48, sec. 2; act of 1863, p. 539, (Dixmont), sec. 16; act of 1876, p. 21, (Norristown), sec. 9.

⁸⁵R. S., 1879, sec. 97, as amended.

⁸⁶Code, 1881, sec. 2261.

⁸⁷Act of 1883, ch. 156, sec. 39.

⁸⁸R. S., 1883, ch. 23, sec. 52.

⁸⁹G. S., 1881, ch. 92, art. 1, sec. 25.

⁹⁰Howell's Stat., 1882, sec. 1880.

⁹¹R. S., p. 1916, L. 1874, ch. 416, tit. 5, (Hudson River), sec. 5-6; the laws relating to the boundaries of the other districts, are not contained in Mr. Harrison's book, *Legislation on Insanity*.

⁹²Act of 1883, ch. 156, sec. 4-5; the eastern asylum is exclusively for colored insane, sec. 3.

⁹³R. S., 1880, sec. 699. Hamilton county has the Longview asylum and is not included in the other districts.

⁹⁴Act of 1863, p. 539, (Dixmont), sec. 18; act of 1868, p. 90, (Danville), sec. 1, as amended; act of 1874, p. 333, (Warren), sec. 1; act of 1876, p. 121, (Norristown), sec. 1.

⁹⁵Code, 1873, ch. 82, sec. 15.

nearest asylum. In Kansas,⁹⁰ all of the state institutions of a benevolent character are under the government of a single board of trustees, and the board designates the superintendent of one of the insane asylums, to whom all applications for admission must be made; this superintendent determines, under rules established by the trustees, to which asylum each applicant shall be admitted. In Iowa,⁹¹ the superintendents of the two hospitals and the governor of the state adopt regulations in regard to what patients or class of patients shall be admitted to the respective hospitals, and from what portion of the state patients may be sent to either of them. In Michigan,⁹² the boards of trustees of the different hospitals meet in joint session, for the adjustment of all questions which may arise pertaining to them. In Connecticut,⁹³ the hospital at Mansfield is set apart for the care of chronic insane paupers who are regarded as incurable or who do not need special medical treatment.

The power to transfer patients from one hospital to another will be considered later.

The admission of patients in the ratio of population is directed in the statutes of Alabama,⁹⁴ Arkansas,⁹⁵ Illinois,⁹⁶ Indiana,⁹⁷ Maine,⁹⁸ Maryland,⁹⁹ Missouri,¹⁰⁰ New Jersey,¹⁰¹ Ohio,¹⁰² Pennsylvania,¹⁰³ Tennessee,¹⁰⁴ and Wisconsin.¹⁰⁵

In addition to the various classes of insane persons already named, for the purpose of their commitment we find two other classes alluded to, namely, dangerous lunatics and lunatics at large.

It will be observed that nearly all these distinctions among the insane relate either to their residence, their pecuniary condition or the manifestations of the disease and its duration.

Insanity a Medical Question.

That insanity is a disease is almost a truism. A most obscure disease it is in its essential nature, and impossible of satisfactory definition, but often easy to recognize in its manifestations. When of a pronounced type, there is no need of medical skill to deter-

⁹⁰C. L., 1879, sec. 436, as amended.

⁹¹McClain's Stat., 1880, sec. 1432.

⁹²Howell's Stat., 1882, sec. 1926.

⁹³Act of 1871, ch. 117, sec. 4.

⁹⁴Code, 1876, sec. 1456; in the ratio of insane population, as determined by the annual reports (census) made by the probate judges to the secretary of state.

⁹⁵Act of 1883, No. 19, sec. 20.

⁹⁶R. S., 1883, ch. 23, sec. 53.

⁹⁷R. S., 1881, sec. 2870.

⁹⁸R. S., 1871, ch. 113, sec. 8; among the towns.

⁹⁹R. C., 1878, art. 26, sec. 9; applied to 250 pauper patients.

¹⁰⁰R. S., 1879, sec. 4127; according to insane population, (how determined not stated).

¹⁰¹Rev'n of 1877, p. 623, sec. 1007 p. 624, sec. 103.

¹⁰²R. S., 1880, sec. 711.

¹⁰³Act of 1875, p. 111, sec. 8; according to insane population, (how determined not stated) Each county entitled to send at least one patient.

¹⁰⁴Act of 1871, ch. 138, sec. 3, applicable to 300 non-paying patients, 1 to 1,000 of the population of each county.

¹⁰⁵R. S., 1878, sec. 520; each county entitled to send at least two patients.

mine its presence: it is patent to every observer. But the danger of unjust incarceration is not in the direction of the clearly marked cases: it is where the insanity is slight or veiled from observation, or where it is blended with mental idiosyncrasies natural to the patient, or with other forms of physical disease, so that its existence is doubtful. Here the special knowledge and training of the physician are demanded, in order to guard the public from the perpetration of a wrong, and the individual, on the one hand, from an undeserved and ineffaceable brand, and, on the other, from the fatal consequences of neglect. Yet it is not every physician who is competent for a task of such delicacy. The physician who attempts it should be something more than a physician: he should be a metaphysician, as well. He should have more than ordinary medical experience, to save him from the peril of a mistaken diagnosis. If errors are sometimes committed, in judging of the mental condition of men who are merely excitable or eccentric, this is not more than is to be expected in view of the limitations of human nature. In practice we must be content to do the best that we have the ability and the opportunity to accomplish; and experts in insanity are not to be found in every county, much less in every town. All that a court can do, when confronted with the responsibility of deciding a doubtful case of sanity, is to avail itself of the best medical advice at its command. It is unnecessary to say that to do this is its duty.

Accordingly, we find, on a careful examination of the statute-books, that such medical examination and testimony is nearly everywhere provided for, as a necessity too obvious to be overlooked. The physician may be called as a witness, or as a medical examiner, or as a member of a jury or a commission, or he may be associated with the judge as his personal counsellor and assistant in the inquest made; but his evidence or certificate in some form is always demanded. The only apparent exceptions are Colorado, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Mexico and Wyoming. In all the legislation respecting the commitment of lunatics in these states and territories, the word "physician" is not named. Yet it is impossible to believe that, notwithstanding the silence of the statutes, any patients are in fact committed, in any of them, to an insane hospital, without medical examination and proof of their insanity.

Legal Aspects of the Question.

Where the insanity of any person is of such a description that no necessity exists for any interference with his freedom of action, the question of his condition may be regarded as a purely medical question, as in the case of any other disease. The treatment of ordinary diseases is left entirely to the physician, without the intervention of a court.

But insanity is not an ordinary disease. Its peculiarity consists in its tendency to unfit its victims for the maintenance of normal social relations. It is often indispensable that the insane man should be, to a greater or less extent, deprived of his personal freedom. His right to the control of his person and estate is involved

in the decision of the question of his sanity. It is not merely a question of insanity, but of custody, and that is not a medical but a legal question.

No man can be rightfully deprived of his liberty, otherwise than by due process of law. Commitment to a hospital or asylum for the insane, however we may gloss it over, is deprivation of liberty. It is to be shut up under lock and key. It is to be subjected to liability to undergo painful discipline, at the will of another; the discipline of the camisole and the muff, for instance, if the medical officers of the institution deem such treatment important or judicious. It is to have no assurance of any termination to this irksome confinement; for there is no patient who may not have to remain in custody for the term of his natural life, if no improvement takes place in his condition. It is to be cut off in a large degree from the companionship of friends not only, but from their present and active sympathy, and even, in many cases, from their very remembrance. That such deprivation is unavoidable, that it is proper, that it is beneficial, does not render it less painful, nor change its essential nature.

But what is due process of law? Is it a private agreement between the friends of the patient or his attending physician and the authorities of the hospital? Or is it a judicial inquiry and a solemn, responsible decision by a court, based upon evidence?

It is the right of every alleged lunatic to protest against a judgment which would consign him to imprisonment and give the control of his property to another. It is his right to have notice and a hearing. Not even the right to have his case passed upon by a jury can be lawfully taken from him. If he is not capable of entering any protest, nor of appreciating or insisting upon his rights, as patients in acute mania or a state of dementia are incapable, so much the worse for him. But this is not the state of doubtful lunatics, and it is for their protection that the arm of the law is made strong.

Classification of States.

The degree in which a clear perception of this duplex relation of the insane is embodied in statutory enactments varies greatly in the several states.

Roughly speaking, the states and territories may be divided, in this regard, into four groups, as follows: (1) Those in which insane persons may be committed without even the formality of a medical certificate of insanity. (2) Those in which, for the reception of the patient into the hospital, a medical certificate is required, but not the order of a court. (3) Those in which a judicial inquisition into the fact of insanity is a necessary pre-requisite to the patient's commitment, but such inquest need not be by jury. (4) Those in which trial by jury is obligatory and indispensable, and the verdict of the jury is the warrant for the action of the judge.

* The expression occurs in the statutes of Rhode Island, "not committed by process of law," as applicable to private patients. P. S., 1882, ch. 71, sec. 11.

Actually, it is impossible to discriminate thus sharply between different states, since the insane are in many of them sub-divided into classes, (particularly into the self-supporting and the non-self-supporting), and the processes of commitment vary according to the class to which the individual patient belongs. It is perhaps worthy of notice, that wherever there is more than one mode of commitment provided, in any state, the easiest method is always prescribed for persons possessed of real or personal estate, in apparent forgetfulness of the palpable fact that the inducements to seek for their incarceration and the chances of injustice and injury are far greater in the case of the rich than of the poor. Not only so, but the likelihood of their discharge from an institution, after commitment, is less. That this should be so, argues that the framers of the statutes had in mind chiefly, if not solely, the question of liability for the support of the patient in the hospital or asylum; and that, since persons in independent circumstances are able to pay their own way, no necessity is believed to exist, in their case, for any reference of the question of the patient's insanity to any tribunal for judicial investigation and determination.

Commitment on Medical Certificate.

The states in which insane persons may be admitted into the hospital (either for treatment or for restraint, as the case may be) on the simple certificate of a physician or physicians that they are insane, are: Alabama,¹¹² Connecticut,¹¹³ the district of Columbia,¹¹⁴ Georgia,¹¹⁵ Kansas,¹¹⁶ Missouri,¹¹⁷ New Hampshire,¹¹⁸ New Jersey,¹¹⁹ New York,¹²⁰ Rhode Island,¹²¹ Tennessee,¹²² Texas,¹²³ and Vermont.¹²⁴ Observe that all these states, except New York and New Jersey, are either in New England or in the south, with the further (doubtful) exception of Kansas; and that there are only thirteen of them, out of a total list of forty-seven. In Kansas,¹¹⁶ for the admission of private patients, in addition to the medical certificate, a certificate from the probate judge that he has been "informed" of the insanity of the patient is necessary; in other cases he certifies that the patient has been "adjudged" to be insane.

In Alabama,¹¹² the district of Columbia,¹¹⁴ Georgia,¹¹⁵ Kansas,¹¹⁶ Missouri,¹¹⁵ Tennessee¹²² and Texas,¹²³ admission on medical certificate alone is expressly restricted to pay-patients. In the other states

¹¹²Code, 1876, sec. 1479, as amended.

¹¹³G. S., Rev'n of 1875, tit. 8, ch. 5, sec. 6.

¹¹⁴R. S., U. S., sec. 4854.

¹¹⁵Code, 1882, sec. 1357-8.

¹¹⁶C. L., 1879, sec. 3110.

¹¹⁷R. S., 1879, sec. 4129.

¹¹⁸G. L., 1878, ch. 10, sec. 18.

¹¹⁹Rev'n of 1877, p. 623, sec. 101.

¹²⁰R. S., p. 1901, L. 1874, ch. 416, tit. 1, art. 1, sec. 1.

¹²¹P. S., 1882, ch. 74, sec. 11.

¹²²Act of 1871, ch. 138, sec. 2.

¹²³R. S., 1879, sec. 91-92.

¹²⁴R. L., 1880, sec. 2906, as amended.

¹²⁵R. S., 1879, sec. 4119.

named, this right is unrestricted; it extends to pauper patients committed by the persons having them in charge, unless in conflict with some other provision contained in the statutes.

In Connecticut,¹¹⁰ Missouri,¹¹⁷ New Jersey,¹¹⁹ New York,¹²⁰ Tennessee¹²² and Texas,¹²¹ the medical certificate must be under oath; in the other states named, it need not be.

The signature of at least one physician is required in Alabama,¹¹² Connecticut,¹¹³ Georgia,¹¹⁴ Kansas,¹¹⁵ New Jersey,¹¹⁹ Tennessee¹²² and Texas;¹²¹ in the other states named, of at least two.

The qualifications necessary in a physician who certifies to the insanity of any person will be mentioned hereafter.

The certificate of a judicial or other competent officer to the standing of the maker of the certificate and genuineness of his signature is required in Connecticut,¹¹³ Georgia,¹¹⁴ (if the patient is received from some other state), New Hampshire,¹¹⁶ Texas¹²¹ and Vermont.¹²³

In Connecticut,¹¹⁴ the certificate must be made within one week after the medical examination of the patient, and it must be presented within thirty days after it is made. In the district of Columbia,¹¹⁴ the request for admission must be made within five days of the date of the certificate of insanity. In Missouri,¹¹⁷ the certificate must be signed on the same day with the medical examination and presented within two months. In New Hampshire,¹¹⁶ the committal must be within one week after the examination of the patient. In New Jersey,¹¹⁹ the committal must be within one month after the making of the certificate. In New York,¹²⁰ the certificate must bear date of not more than ten days prior to commitment. In Tennessee,¹²² it must be dated within one month of the presentation of the patient at the hospital. In Vermont,¹²³ it must be made within five days of the medical examination and not more than ten days previous to admission to the asylum.

The certificate must be accompanied, in the district of Columbia,¹¹⁴ Missouri,¹¹⁷ New Jersey¹¹⁹ and Texas,¹²¹ by a written request for admission, signed by the applicant.

In Vermont,¹²³ the two physicians making the certificate may not be members of the same firm, and neither of them may be an officer of an insane asylum in the state. It is not lawful, in New York,¹²⁰ for any physician to certify to the insanity of any person for the purpose of committing him to an asylum of which the said physician is either the superintendent, proprietor and officer, or a regular professional attendant therein.

In New York, the medical certificate must be approved by a judge or justice of a court of record; and the judge or justice may (not

¹¹⁰ Code, 1882, sec. 1357; certificate of three physicians, or of one such physician and two respectable citizens.

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*, sec. 1358.

¹¹² R. S., 1879, sec. 93.

¹¹³ R. L., 1880, sec. 2907.

¹¹⁴ R. S., p. 1901, L. 1874, ch. 416, tit. 1, art. 1, sec. 2.

¹¹⁵ R. L., 1880, sec. 1908.

¹¹⁶ R. S., p. 1901, tit. 1, art. 1, sec. 3.

shall) institute inquiry and take proofs as to any alleged lunacy, before approving or disapproving of such certificate.

Commitment without Certificate.

The states in which patients may be committed (so far as appears from the statutes) without either judicial investigation or medical certificate are: Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia.

In Louisiana,¹³³ the board of administrators (trustees) is given authority to receive insane persons, not sent to the asylum by a district or parish judge, on such terms and conditions as it may see fit to adopt.

In Maine,¹³⁴ parents and guardians of insane minors, if of sufficient ability to support them there, may, within thirty days after an attack of insanity, send them, without any legal examination, to the state hospital or to some other hospital for the insane.

In Maryland,¹³⁵ the provisions relating to judicial investigation apply to insane persons confined at the expense of the county or city; but nothing contained in the act shall prevent the friends or relations of a lunatic or insane person from confining him or providing for his comfort.

In Mississippi,¹³⁶ on application for the admission of any lunatic who is a resident of the state, the trustees may, if they think that he ought to be admitted, receive him as a patient, even though no proceedings in lunacy have been instituted.

In South Carolina,¹³⁷ inquests are obligatory in case of insane paupers; but the regency (trustees) must admit idiots, lunatics or epileptics, where their admission is requested under the hands of the husband or wife, or (where there is no husband or wife) of the next of kin of idiot or lunatic; and nothing contained in the act may be held in any manner to apply to the entrance of pay-patients into the asylum.

In Virginia,¹³⁸ on application for the admission of a person into an asylum, the examining board, if unanimous that he ought to be admitted, may receive him as a patient.

Commitment After Inquest.

The states in which provision is made for a judicial inquisition into the mental condition of persons alleged to be insane are: all the states except the district of Columbia,¹³⁹ (where commitments

¹³³R. S., 1876, sec. 1769.

¹³⁴R. S., 1871, ch. 143, sec. 11.

¹³⁵R. C., 1878, art. 53, sec. 2.

¹³⁶R. C., 1880, sec. 661.

¹³⁷G. S., 1882, sec. 889, 1603.

¹³⁸Code, 1873, ch. 82, sec. 18.

¹³⁹R. S., U. S., sec. 4845-46. The physicians certify to the insanity and the householders to the indigence of the patient.

are made on the order of the Secretary of the Interior, based upon the certificate of a judge of the supreme court of the district or a justice of the peace, that two physicians and two householders of the district have made the required depositions before him), and Maine.¹⁹ (where the municipal officers of towns are constituted a board of examiners, and their decision is final, unless an appeal is taken within five days to two justices of the peace and quorum).

Iowa,²⁰ Nebraska²¹ and Dakota²² have each a system of commitment, common to these three states and peculiar to them, by boards of county commissioners in lunacy, constituted as follows: with the clerk of the circuit court, in Iowa, but with the clerk of the district court in Nebraska, and with the judge of probate, in Dakota, are associated two other citizens of the county, one of whom must be a respectable physician and the other a respectable attorney. In Iowa and Nebraska, the associate members of the board are appointed by the judge of the court; in Dakota, they are elected by the board of county commissioners. Their usual place of meeting is at the office of the judge or of the clerk of the court: the judge is, in Dakota, *ex-officio* the president of the board, and in the other two states, the clerk of the court is *ex-officio* clerk of the board: the judge or clerk of the court, as the case may be, signs all notices, warrants, subpoenas or other process given or issued by the board: he keeps a separate docket of their proceedings, and all papers connected with any inquest by the commissioners are filed in his office: for the purpose of discharging the duties required of them, they have power to issue subpoenas and compel obedience thereto, to administer oaths, and do any act of a court necessary and proper in the premises. In effect, they are the court, acting not through a single judge, but through a bench of three, for the special purpose of dealing with questions of lunacy in their respective counties.

The states in which no patient can be admitted to an insane hospital without a judicial inquest are: Arizona, California, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming—24.

Doubtful States.

There is some obscurity in the law in the states of Arkansas, Delaware, Florida and Michigan, which renders it difficult to assign to them their proper place in the classification which has here been attempted. It is due in part to the silence of their statutes as to certain points.

In Arkansas, it is not clear whether the provisions of section 324 of the Revised Statutes are or are not superseded by those contained in the act of 1883. If they are, which seems probable, then

¹⁹ R. S., 1871, ch. 113, sec. 12, 14.

²⁰ McClain's Stat., 1880, sec. 1395-98.

²¹ G. S., 1881, ch. 40, sec. 17-20.

²² Act of 1879, ch. 23, sec. 16-18.

there is but one lawful method of commitment in that state, namely: by order of a court, made after due and formal inquest. But if not, then an insane person may be placed in the asylum by the voluntary act of his friends or relations, apparently without inquest; and there are two different methods of inquest prescribed. In what follows, this section will be ignored, as if it had been formally repealed.

In Delaware,¹⁴⁴ (where there is no state institution for the insane), the law relates only to indigent and pauper insane; it does not appear that there is any law for the commitment of insane persons possessed of any real or personal estate.

In Florida,¹⁴⁵ it is lawful for the physician in charge of the asylum for indigent lunatics, when directed by the board of commissioners of state institutions, to receive into the asylum any lunatic, idiot or insane person whose friends, parents or guardians are able and willing to pay for his care, custody and maintenance, but whether without inquest or medical certificate is not apparent from the language of the statute.

In Michigan,¹⁴⁶ the law appears upon its face to warrant no commitment without inquest; but there is an obscure section which reads as follows: "This act shall not be construed to authorize the confinement of any person in any asylum, except such person be expressly required by law to be so confined, contrary to and against the wishes of any parent or guardian or other legal custodian of any such person, provided said board of trustees shall be satisfied such parent or guardian or legal custodian shall have sufficient pecuniary ability to maintain and support such insane person." It is possible that this section is designed to authorize the confinement of insane persons by their friends, if of sufficient pecuniary ability.

Threefold Purpose of Inquest.

In every judicial inquiry into the mental condition of a person supposed to be insane, there are three possible and proper objects of investigation; the inquiry has three branches.

- (1) As to his sanity.
- (2) As to his property.
- (3) As to his residence or settlement.

If the person alleged to be insane is found to be not insane, the examination is arrested at this point.

But if found to be insane, a double question arises. What shall be done with his person? and what shall be done with his estate?

As to his person, much depends upon the nature of the manifestations of insanity. If the case is of recent origin and brief duration, so that there is a reasonable ground for the belief that his

¹⁴⁴Act of 1871, vol. 14, ch. 37, sec. 1; act of 1883, vol. 17, ch. 76, sec. 1-2; R. C., 1852, amended 1874, ch. 48, sec. 8, 23.

¹⁴⁵Digest, 1881, sec. 12-14.

¹⁴⁶Howell's Stat., 1882, sec. 1, 961.

commitment to an insane hospital may result in a cure, the propriety of such commitment is indisputable. If the patient is violent and dangerous to be at large, his commitment to some place of confinement is indispensable. Where the insanity is chronic and the manifestations harmless, the propriety of his commitment is more questionable, and can only be determined in view of all the circumstances--his present situation, for instance, and the probability of bettering it, or the amount of anxiety and annoyance to others resulting from his being at large.

As to his estate, its character and amount will decide, first, whether he requires to have a committee appointed to take charge of it, and second, whether he is able to pay the cost of his own maintenance in the institution to which he is committed.

If found to have sufficient estate, a conservator will be appointed; and in states which require payment for care and support in the hospital from those able to pay for the same, his estate will become bound for the cost thereof.

If found to have no estate, he will become a public charge, whereupon the question will have to be settled, from what fund is the cost of his maintenance while a patient to be defrayed? who is liable for it, under the law? This will open up the further question of his legal settlement.

It may thus be seen that there is a close connection between the method of support of a state institution for the insane and the form of inquest into insanity of the persons who are to be benefited by it. The more entirely the state assumes the pecuniary responsibility for its maintenance, the simpler the question of inquest becomes. If, in the first place, there is no distinction between the rich and the poor, but the institution is free to all insane residents of the state, there is no need for any investigation of the patient's pecuniary condition. If, on the other hand, the state insists that all who are able shall pay for custody and treatment, but it assumes the liability for all pauper and indigent patients, there is no necessity for dispute as to the patient's residence. The question reduces itself to the simple question of insanity. This connection is very apparent to a close student of the lunacy laws of the several states by comparison with each other.

A further obvious relation exists between the law of inquest and that of settlement. The more complicated the law of settlement, the more involved the law of inquest must of necessity be.

Commitment and Guardianship.

It is not uncommon to find in the statutes of a particular state one mode of procedure prescribed, where the purpose of the inquest is simply commitment to an institution, and another where the appointment of a committee, or guardian or conservator¹⁶ is sought.

¹⁶The words "committee," "conservator" and "guardian" are used, in the paragraphs which follow, as if they were interchangeable. Strictly speaking, a conservator has charge of the property of an insane ward; a guardian, of his person. But this distinction is not always observed in the statutes.

The two proceedings may be separate, or they may be joined in one; and the two methods of procedure may be identical, or they may be dissimilar and conflicting.

The influence of the method of support of the state institutions upon the law of inquest is here again apparent. If the hospital is sustained by charges against the inmates, the question of liability for support, instead of being eliminated, becomes prominent, and is likely to absorb the attention both of the authorities of the institution and of the legislature to an undue degree. There being no question as to the ability of patients of independent means, or with relatives or friends in easy circumstances, to pay the hospital charges, they are exonerated from the obligation to submit the question of their sanity to the judgment of any legal tribunal; they are not included in the law of inquest. On the other hand, the poor, who have no real or personal estate of sufficient amount to demand special care on the part of the court to prevent its misuse or dissipation, are not included in the law of guardianship.

Courts possessing the necessary jurisdiction may be authorized by the law of guardianship, where proceedings are instituted for the appointment of a conservator, to commit the person adjudged to be insane to a hospital or asylum. Or they may be empowered, where proceedings are instituted for commitment to an institution, to appoint a conservator. Or the law of commitment may be silent as to the appointment of a conservator, and the law of guardianship silent as to the commitment to an institution.

The chancery courts of Mississippi¹⁴⁸ may appoint guardians to idiots, lunatics and persons non compos mentis, and, after inquisition and judgment, the court or chancellor, or clerk (in vacation) may direct the confinement in the asylum of any lunatic who should be so confined.

The appointment of a guardian, if the person adjudged to be insane is found, on inquest for commitment, to be possessed of real or personal estate, is authorized in Arizona,¹⁴⁹ California,¹⁵⁰ Indiana,¹⁵¹ Kansas,¹⁵² Oregon¹⁵³ and Utah.¹⁵⁴

In Virginia¹⁵⁵ and West Virginia,¹⁵⁶ a committee is appointed for every person found, either by a justice of the peace or by any court of competent jurisdiction, to be insane; the power to appoint committees is vested, in Virginia, in the county or corporation courts or in the circuit court, but in West Virginia only in the circuit court.

In Kentucky,¹⁵⁷ the judge of any court may hold inquest, when the circuit court is not in session, and make all necessary orders

¹⁴⁸R. C., 1880, sec. 2118.

¹⁴⁹C. L. 1877, sec. 1195.

¹⁵⁰Act of 1876, p. 133, sec. 19, as amended.

¹⁵¹R. S., 1881, sec. 5118.

¹⁵²C. L., 1879, sec. 3964.

¹⁵³Act of 1873, p. 72, sec. 2.

¹⁵⁴Act of 1880, ch. 31, sec. 18.

¹⁵⁵Code, 1873, sec. 43-46.

¹⁵⁶R. S. 1879, ch. 108, sec. 37-39.

¹⁵⁷G. S., 1881, ch. 53, art. 2, sec. 14, as amended.

for the care of the person found to be of unsound mind; but if it is found, upon the inquest, that the insane person has any estate, it is the duty of the officer presiding at such inquest to certify the facts concerning said estate to the chancery court, if there be one in the county where the inquest is held, or if not, then to the circuit court, and the judge of said chancery or circuit court appoints a committee; but the officer holding the inquest may, for the purpose of commitment to the asylum, appoint a temporary committee.

In New Jersey,¹⁴⁷ all cases of idiocy and lunacy shall be determined by an inquest, on a commission of idiocy or lunacy, issued out of the court of chancery and returnable thereto; and in cases of idiocy or lunacy found, the chancellor transmits a certified copy of all proceedings had thereon to the orphans' court, which court is required, on further application for that purpose, to appoint some discreet person or persons guardian or guardians of such idiot or lunatic.

In Colorado,¹⁴⁸ the complaint that the person alleged to be insane is so insane as to endanger his own person or property or the person and property of others, if allowed to go at large, may be joined with the complaint that he is so insane as to render him incapable of properly and safely managing his estate; and when both complaints are on file in the court at the same time, one inquest determines the matters charged in both complaints.

Inquests with the same double purpose seem to be contemplated by the law in Florida,¹⁴⁹ Georgia¹⁵⁰ and New Mexico.¹⁵¹ But in New Mexico there is no institution for the insane, and the only language which warrants commitment to such an institution elsewhere is found in the general authority given to the judge, to make such orders touching the care and custody of the person, and the management and safe-keeping of the estate of any person found to be a lunatic, as they shall think necessary and proper.

In Wyoming,¹⁵² there is no institution for the insane, and the statute in terms relates only to the appointment of a guardian of the insane person's person and estate.

The above instances are not cited with a view of exhausting the subject, but to show the extreme difficulty of making any complete and intelligible comparative statement of the lunacy laws of this country, owing to the great number of exceptions and minute distinctions by which they are characterized.

The lunacy laws would be immensely simplified, if in each state there were but one mode of procedure, and but one inquest, for the determination of the patient's mental condition, irrespective of the end sought in such inquest, whether it be to commit the insane person to some institution or make some other order for the disposition of his person, or whether it be to secure the appointment of a conser-

¹⁴⁷ Rev'n 1877, p. 601, sec. 1.

¹⁴⁸ G. L., 1877, sec. 1725, as amended.

¹⁴⁹ Digest, 1881, ch. 117, sec. 4.

¹⁵⁰ Code, 1882, sec. 1855.

¹⁵¹ G. L., 1880, ch. 74, sec. 10.

¹⁵² C. L., 1876, ch. 79, sec. 1-8.

vator of his estate; and if, further, the judicial inquiry provided for were made obligatory in all cases, irrespective of the patient's pecuniary condition.

Since the special purpose of the present examination of the lunacy laws is the analysis of the laws relating to commitment, and to inquest had for that end, the subject of guardian and ward will not be pursued farther.

The following statutory provisions, cited in Harrison, evidently apply only to the appointment of conservators and their duties as such; all reference to them will therefore be avoided in the remarks which follow.

Colorado: G. L., 1877, sec. 1698, 1724.
 Delaware: R. C., 1852, amended 1874, tit. 7, ch. 49, p. 240, sec. 1.
 Kentucky: G. S. 1881, art. 1, sec. 1-5.
 Maryland: R. C. 1878, art. 53, sec. 10.
 Mississippi: R. C. 1880, sec. 2118.
 Missouri: R. S. 1879, sec. 5787-94, 5799, 5805.
 New Hampshire: G. L., 1878, ch. 186, sec. 1, 2, 5.
 New Jersey: Revision of 1877, p. 601, sec. 1.
 New Mexico: G. L., 1880, ch. 74, sec. 13-21.
 Tennessee: C. L. 1871, sec. 3681-87.
 Utah: Act of 1880, p. 75, sec. 14-17, 51-2.
 Vermont: R. L. 1880, sec. 2436, 2438-40, 2444-46, 2502-10.
 Virginia: Code, 1873, ch. 82, sec. 43-48.
 Washington: Code, 1881, sec. 1631.
 West Virginia: R. S. 1879, ch. 103, sec. 37-44.

Jurisdiction in Lunacy.

Two elements are included in lunacy jurisdiction, the power to hold inquest and the power to order the confinement of the person adjudged to be insane. These are ordinarily united in the same court, but not of necessity, nor always.

Jurisdiction in lunacy cases may be either exclusive or concurrent.

1. In the following states, it is exclusive, in the courts named:

The probate court, in Alabama,¹⁵¹ Arizona,¹⁵⁴ Arkansas,¹⁵⁵ Kansas,¹⁵⁶ Michigan,¹⁵⁷ Minnesota,¹⁵⁸ Montana,¹⁵⁹ New Hampshire,¹⁶⁰ Ohio,¹⁶¹ Utah,¹⁶² Vermont,¹⁶³ Washington¹⁶⁴ and Wyoming.¹⁶⁵

¹⁵²Code, 1876, sec. 1482, as amended.

¹⁵⁴C. L., 1877, sec. 1193.

¹⁵⁵Act of 1883, No. 19, sec. 2.

¹⁵⁶C. L., 1879, 3060, 3063.

¹⁵⁷Howell's Stat., sec. 1901.

¹⁵⁸Stat., 1878, ch. 35, sec. 21.

¹⁵⁹R. S., 1879, div. 5, sec. 711.

¹⁶⁰R. S., 1879, ch. 10, sec. 12.

¹⁶¹R. S., 1880, sec. 702, 738.

¹⁶²Act of 1880, ch. 31, sec. 16.

¹⁶³R. L., 1880, sec. 2878.

¹⁶⁴Code, 1881, sec. 1631-2, 1645.

¹⁶⁵C. L., ch. 79, sec. 1, 4.

The county court, in Colorado,¹⁰ Illinois,¹¹ Missouri,¹² Oregon,¹³ Tennessee, and Texas. In Tennessee, the county court issues the warrant for conveying the patient to the asylum, but the inquest is made by a justice of the peace.

The circuit court, in Florida¹⁴ and Maryland;¹⁵ but in Baltimore city, in the criminal court.

The district court, in Nevada¹⁶ and New Mexico.¹⁷

The district or parish court, in Louisiana.¹⁸

The court of chancery, in Delaware¹⁹ and Mississippi.²⁰

The ordinary, in Georgia.²¹

The county commissioners of insanity, in Dakota,²² Iowa²³ and Nebraska.²⁴

Any justice court, in Rhode Island.²⁵

2. In the following states, it is concurrent, in the courts named:

In California,²⁶ Idaho²⁷ and Wisconsin,²⁸ in any court of record.

In Pennsylvania,²⁹ in any law judge.

In Kentucky,³⁰ in any court having general equity jurisdiction.

In Massachusetts, in any judge of the supreme judicial court or superior court, in any county where he may be, or of the probate court, or of a police, municipal or police court, within his county.

¹ L., 1877, sec. 425, as amended.

² R. S., 1881, ch. 85, sec. 4.

³ R. S., 1879, sec. 4125, 4122.

⁴ Act of 1878, p. 72, sec. 2.

⁵ Act of 1871, ch. 118, sec. 4.

⁶ R. S., 1879, sec. 196.

⁷ Digest, 1881, ch. 147, sec. 3.

⁸ L. C., 1878, art. 53, sec. 2.

⁹ L., 1873, sec. 3743; act of 1879, ch. 43, sec. 15.

¹⁰ L., 1880, ch. 74, sec. 1.

¹¹ R. S., 1876, sec. 1768.

¹² Act of 1871, vol. 11, ch. 57, sec. 4.

¹³ R. C., 1880, sec. 663, 2118.

¹⁴ Code of 1882, sec. 1504.

¹⁵ Act of 1879, ch. 23, sec. 16, 19.

¹⁶ McClain's Stat., 1880, sec. 1395, 1398.

¹⁷ G. S., 1881, ch. 49, sec. 17, 29.

¹⁸ P. S., 1882, ch. 71, sec. 1.

¹⁹ Charles of 1876, sec. 2409; for special authority given to county judges and to probate judges of city and county of San Francisco, see act of 1876, p. 134, sec. 17.

²⁰ Act of 1881, p. 309, sec. 3.

²¹ R. S., 1878, sec. 533.

²² Act of 1880, p. 79, sec. 6, 9; in any court of record, act of 1885, p. 411, sec. 14; act of 1887, p. 50, sec. 1.

²³ G. S., 1881, ch. 53, art. 1, sec. 4, and art. 2, sec. 6; but inquests can be held only by the circuit court, when in session, art. 2, sec. 11, as amended. Jurisdiction, in inquests of fact, is confined to the circuit and criminal courts, by the amendment of April 24, 1882, sec. 1.

²⁴ Statutes, 1872, ch. 87, sec. 11.

In New York,¹⁹⁰ in any county judge, special county judge, judge of a superior court or common pleas; but this enumeration of courts is not to be construed as abridging the power and authority of the supreme court.

In New Jersey,¹⁹¹ in the court of common pleas, but without abridging the power and authority of the court of chancery.

In South Carolina,¹⁹² in the probate and circuit courts; but the judge of either may direct an order to any trial justice to hold the inquest, and the trial justice certifies the finding of the commission to the judge or to the board of county commissioners, either of whom may issue an order of commitment.

In Connecticut,¹⁹³ in the probate and superior courts.

3. The following states cannot be classed absolutely with any of the foregoing:

In Indiana, two modes of inquest and commitment are prescribed. The first¹⁹⁴ is by two justices of the peace, at the court-house, (unless an adjournment to another time and place has been ordered), but the subpoenas to witnesses are issued by the clerk of the circuit court, with whom the papers in the case are filed, and the clerk makes the application for admission to the superintendent of the hospital.

The other,¹⁹⁵ where complaint is made, on oath, to any justice of the peace, that any person is insane and dangerous to be at large, is by one justice, with the aid of a jury of six; the justice has power to appoint some resident of the county to confine such person until the next session of the circuit court, to which he certifies his proceedings, and the circuit court re-tries the case, with a jury of twelve, after which it appoints a permanent custodian of his person.

In Virginia, the inquest is held by three justices, who have power to order the patient sent to the asylum,¹⁹⁶ (which is in fact jurisdiction), but they must certify his estate to the next court of the county or corporation of the county of which he is a resident,¹⁹⁷ and the court appoints a guardian for him,¹⁹⁸ and may make other orders respecting him.

¹⁹⁰R. S., p. 1901, L. 1874, ch. 446, tit. 1, art. 1, sec. 14, 18; judge or justice of any court of record.

¹⁹¹Rev'n of 1877, p. 624, sec. 104-5, 118; p. 601, sec. 1.

¹⁹²G. S., 1882, sec. 1588, 1590, 1591.

¹⁹³G. S., Rev'n of 1875, tit. 8, ch. 4, sec. 6, as amended, and sec. 7, 11.

¹⁹⁴R. S., 1881, sec. 2842-51.

¹⁹⁵Ibid., sec. 5142-50.

¹⁹⁶Code, 1883, ch. 82, sec. 14, as amended.

¹⁹⁷Ibid., sec. 36.

¹⁹⁸Ibid., sec. 43.

The law is the same in West Virginia, except that the inquest is by a single justice, and the guardian appointed by the circuit court.

There are doubtless good reasons for the grant of concurrent jurisdiction in the states in which it is the rule; but the majority of states prefer the system of exclusive jurisdiction, and it is upon the whole preferable to the other.

Proceedings in Vacation.

In providing for the exercise of jurisdiction by courts, in the matter of commitments, it is important to lodge power where it can be quickly exercised in case of an emergency. It should therefore be in a court accessible to the parties which may have occasion to call for its intervention, and there should be no delay in its action, when applied to.

In nearly all the states, the distinction between a court and the judge of a court is recognized, and power to act is vested in the judge.

In Alabama,²⁰ if the judge of probate is dead, or incapable of acting by reason of sickness or otherwise, one of the commissioners of the county is empowered and required to act in his stead. In Minnesota,²¹ in the absence of the probate judge, the court commissioner of the county acts; in Montana,²² the chairman of the board of county commissioners.

In Dakota,²³ Iowa²⁴ and Nebraska,²⁵ in the absence or inability of two of the three county commissioners of insanity, one respectable physician or attorney is selected to act in the same capacity, so as to make a quorum.

In Kentucky,²⁶ when the circuit court is not in session, inquest may be held by a judge of a circuit court or of a court of common pleas, or by a chancellor or vice-chancellor, or by the presiding judge of the county court, or by the judge of a city or police court.

In Kansas,²⁷ the probate judge must, on application, in vacation, call a special term of court, for the purpose of holding inquest.

In Illinois,²⁸ for this purpose, the county court shall be considered as always open.

²⁰ R. S., 1879, ch. 198, sec. 11.

²¹ *Ibid.*, sec. 37.

²² Code, 1876, sec. 1190.

²³ Stat. 1878, ch. 35, sec. 21-23, 27.

²⁴ R. S., 1879, div. 5, sec. 711.

²⁵ Act of 1879, ch. 25, sec. 16.

²⁶ McClain's Stat., 1880, sec. 1395.

²⁷ G. S., 1881, ch. 10, sec. 17.

²⁸ G. S., 1881, ch. 5, art. 2, sec. 11, as amended.

²⁹ C. L., 1871, sec. 3061.

³⁰ R. S., 1881, ch. 85, sec. 1.

In Maryland,²¹⁰ during the recess of the circuit court, the judge may hold inquest, as when in session.

In Indiana and Mississippi, the clerk of the court performs the duty which in other states devolves upon the judge.

Subjects of Inquest.

The limitations of jurisdiction of the courts, (if they can be properly so called), in respect of the classes of insane subject to inquest, have been already partially indicated, under the heading "Classification of Insane Persons." It may be assumed that the language employed to designate the forms of insanity which may be sent to the hospital or asylum receives, in practice, the most liberal construction; and that it is not intended so much to restrict the power of the courts, as to serve as a general expression of the will of the legislature in this regard, leaving to judges the largest possible measure of discretionary power.

The states in which patients may be received, in certain cases, without inquest, have been named on pages 103-5.

The question of the temporary confinement of lunatics who are unsafe to be at large will be considered separately.

The following are descriptions of insane persons who may be confined by order of the courts, in the different states, taken from the words employed, either in the allegation of insanity, the medical certificate or the finding of the court, as the case may be.

Any insane person: in Florida,²¹³ Kentucky,²¹⁴ Minnesota,²¹⁵ New Mexico,²¹⁶ Ohio,²¹⁷ and South Carolina^{217 1/2}.

Insane and a fit subject for treatment or custody in an asylum: in Arkansas,²¹⁸ Dakota,²¹⁹ Georgia,²²⁰ Illinois,²²¹ Indiana,²²² Iowa,²²³ Kansas,²²⁴ Louisiana,²²⁵ Massachusetts,²²⁶ Mississippi,²²⁷ Nebraska,²²⁸

²¹⁰R. C., 1878, art. 53, sec. 9.

²¹¹R. S., 1881, sec. 2851.

²¹²R. C., 1880, sec. 663.

²¹³Digest, 1881, ch. 147, sec. 3-4.

²¹⁴G. S., 1881, ch. 53, art. 2, sec. 6-7.

²¹⁵Stat. 1878, ch. 35, sec. 21.

²¹⁶G. L., 1880, ch. 74, sec. 1, 3, 10.

²¹⁷R. S. 1880, sec. 702, 704.

^{217 1/2}G. S., 1882, sec. 1588.

²¹⁸Act of 1883, No. 19, sec. 2.

²¹⁹Act of 1879, ch. 23, sec. 20.

²²⁰Code, 1882, sec. 1855-56.

²²¹R. S. 1883, ch. 85, sec. 5.

²²²R. S., 1881, sec. 2839.

²²³McClain's Stat., 1880, sec. 1359, 1401.

²²⁴C. L., 1879, sec. 3064.

²²⁵R. S., 1876, sec. 1768.

²²⁶Stat., 1882, ch. 87, sec. 11-13.

²²⁷R. C., 1880, sec. 663.

²²⁸G. S. 1881, ch. 40, sec. 21, 23.

North Carolina,²⁷ Ohio,²⁸ Longview,²⁹ Virginia, West Virginia,³⁰ and Wisconsin.³¹

Insane and requiring to be restrained; in Pennsylvania,³² Rhode Island,³³ and Texas.³⁴

Insane and suffering from want of proper care: in Dakota,³⁵ Iowa,³⁶ Nebraska,³⁷ and Pennsylvania.³⁸

Unsafe to be at large, or suffering: in Montana,³⁹ Nevada,⁴⁰ Oregon,⁴¹ and Pennsylvania.⁴²

Insane and dangerous to be at large: in Arizona,⁴³ California,⁴⁴ Colorado,⁴⁵ Connecticut,⁴⁶ New Hampshire,⁴⁷ Indiana,⁴⁸ Missouri,⁴⁹ New York,⁵⁰ Ohio,⁵¹ Pennsylvania,⁵² Rhode Island,⁵³ South Carolina,⁵⁴ Vermont,⁵⁵

Insane and dangerous or curable: in California,⁵⁶ Tennessee,⁵⁷ and Utah.⁵⁸

²⁷Act of 1883, ch. 56, sec. 17.

²⁸R. S., 1880, sec. 738.

²⁹Code, 1873, ch. 56, sec. 15.

³⁰R. S., 1879, ch. 108, sec. 12.

³¹R. S., 1878, sec. 593.

³²Act of 1869, p. 79, sec. 6.

³³P. S., 1872, ch. 71, sec. 6.

³⁴R. S., 1879, sec. 106.

³⁵Act of 1879, ch. 23, sec. 27.

³⁶McClain's Stat., 1889, sec. 1405.

³⁷G. S., 1881, ch. 40, sec. 22.

³⁸Act of 1869, p. 79, sec. 9.

³⁹R. S., 1879, div. 5, sec. 711.

⁴⁰C. L., 1873, sec. 3743.

⁴¹Act of 1878, p. 72, sec. 2.

⁴²Act of 1863, p. 539, sec. 1, (Dixmont).

⁴³C. L., 1877, sec. 1193.

⁴⁴Codes, 1876, sec. 2210, 2217.

⁴⁵G. L., 1877, sec. 1725, as amended.

⁴⁶G. S., Rev'n of 1875, tit. 8, ch. 5, sec. 10, 11; (justice of the peace, subject to order of superior court).

⁴⁷G. L., 1878, ch. 10, sec. 12.

⁴⁸R. S., 1881, sec. 5112-16.

⁴⁹R. S., 1879, sec. 5828-29; two justices or judge of any court of record, until further order by probate court.

⁵⁰R. S., p. 991, L. 1871, ch. 116, tit. 1, art. 1, sec. 6, as amended; if relatives or guardian fail to confine him.

⁵¹R. S., 1889, sec. 708; insane not entitled to admission to asylum.

⁵²Act of 1861, p. 218, sec. 1; (Harrisburg.)

⁵³P. S., 1882, ch. 74, sec. 1; trial justice or clerk of justice court.

⁵⁴2G. S., 1882, sec. 1599; probate judge.

⁵⁵Act of 1882, No. 47, sec. 18; select men may notify guardian or overseer of poor to restrain dangerous lunatic at large, and if no guardian, may apply for appointment of guardian by probate court; if adjudged insane, and guardian appointed refuses to accept and no guardian is appointed, because a pauper, the overseer must restrain him.

⁵⁶Act of 1876, p. 433, sec. 17; (Napa.)

⁵⁷Act of 1879, ch. 138, sec. 1; (T.)

⁵⁸Act of 1890, ch. 31, sec. 16.

Insane and unfit to go at large: in Connecticut,²⁶⁰ and Montana.²⁶¹

Insane paupers: in Connecticut,²⁶² Maryland,²⁶³ Michigan,²⁶⁴ New Hampshire,²⁶⁵ New Jersey²⁶⁶ and South Carolina.²⁶⁷

Insane and indigent, but not paupers: in Connecticut,²⁶⁸ Michigan,²⁶⁹ New Jersey²⁷⁰ and New York.²⁷¹

Insane and indigent: in Alabama,²⁷² Delaware²⁷³ and Idaho.²⁷⁴

Destitute insane without settlement: in Vermont.²⁷⁵

Insane poor, not paupers: in Vermont.²⁷⁶

Insane poor, (county court patients): in Missouri.²⁷⁷ "The words insane poor or indigent insane, when applied to a person without a family, shall mean one whose estate, after payment of his debts, and excluding from the estimates such part of his estate as is exempt from execution, is worth less, in cash, than three hundred dollars; and the same words, when applied to a person having a family, shall mean one whose estate, estimated as aforesaid is worth less, in cash, after payment of his debts and the support of his family for one year, than one thousand dollars; provided, that when the said words are applied to a married woman, her estate and that of her husband shall be estimated as aforesaid, and the amount shall determine the question aforesaid, whether she be a poor person, or not, whithin the meaning of this chapter."²⁷⁸

Statement and Application.

The exercise of jurisdiction by the court usually is based upon a written paper filed with the court, which is variously known as the statement, or application, or petition, or allegation, or suggestion, or information, or complaint, or affidavit, or deposition, in which some person alleges his belief that some other person named is insane, and that action on the part of the court is necessary, for the patient's good or that of others.

²⁶⁰G. S., Rev'n of 1875, tit. 8, ch. 5, sec. 7; superior court.

²⁶¹R. S., 1879, div. 2, sec. 431; any ward of unsound mind.

²⁶²G. S., Rev'n of 1875, tit. 8, ch. 4, sec. 6, as amended; probate court.

²⁶³R. C., 1878, art. 26, sec. 11; art. 53, sec. 2, the expression, "a lunatic or insane pauper" is ambiguous.

²⁶⁴Howell's Stat., 1882, sec. 1901.

²⁶⁵G. L., 1878, ch. 10, sec. 15; supreme court, if overseers of poor neglect to commit.

²⁶⁶Rev'n of 1877, p. 624, sec. 104.

²⁶⁷G. S., 1882, sec. 1588.

²⁶⁸Howell's Stat., 1882, sec. 1904.

²⁶⁹Rev'n of 1877, p. 624, sec. 105.

²⁷⁰R. S., p. 1901, L. 1874, ch. 446, tit. 1, art. 1, sec. 14.

²⁷¹Code, 1876, sec. 1482, as amended.

²⁷²Act of 1871, vol. 14, ch. 57, sec. 1.

²⁷³Act of 1881, p. 300, sec. 3.

²⁷⁴R. L., 1880, sec. 2875-76; state paupers.

²⁷⁵Ibid., 2885-89.

²⁷⁶R. S., 189, sec. 4125, 4132; county court patients.

²⁷⁷Ibid., sec. 4152.

It may be remarked, in passing, that every term which suggests any analogy between proceedings in lunacy and criminal proceedings ought, as far as possible, to be eliminated from the law, as both unfeeling and misleading. For this reason, the term application or petition is preferable to information or complaint.

Really, as just pointed out, the original paper in the case consists of two parts, the statement or declaration of insanity, and the request for action.

By Whom Made.

The filing of the application may be voluntary or obligatory, official or unofficial.

Application may be made, in the great majority of states, by any person; but in Arkansas,²⁷⁰ Indiana,²⁷¹ Mississippi,²⁷² Missouri,²⁷³ North Carolina,²⁷⁴ Ohio,²⁷⁵ Tennessee²⁷⁶ and Wisconsin,²⁷⁷ by any citizen. In Illinois,²⁷⁸ by any near relative, or in case there be none, by any resident of the county. In Delaware,²⁷⁹ by relatives or friends of the patient. In Vermont,²⁸⁰ by the wife, any friend or relative, or the overseer of the poor. In Oregon,²⁸¹ by any two householders. In New Mexico, by a relation by blood or marriage, or by a person interested in the lunatic's estate. (G. L., 1880, ch. 74, § 3.)

Application must be made, in Connecticut,²⁸² for the commitment of pauper insane, by a selectman of the town; in Michigan,²⁸³ by the county superintendents of the poor, or any town or city supervisor; in New Jersey,²⁸⁴ by the township overseer of the poor.

In New York,²⁸⁵ if the relatives or guardian of a dangerous lunatic fail to confine him, it is the duty of the overseers of the poor or constables of the city or town where such lunatic is found, to report the same forthwith to the superintendent of the poor, who must apply for his commitment.

In Kentucky,²⁸⁶ all applications are by the attorney of the commonwealth, or, if he be absent, of the county attorney.

²⁷⁰ Gantt's Digest, 1874, sec. 1182.

²⁷¹ R. S., 1881, sec. 2813.

²⁷² R. C., 1880, sec. 663.

²⁷³ R. S., 1879, sec. 4132.

²⁷⁴ Act of 1883, ch. 156, sec. 17.

²⁷⁵ R. S., 1880, sec. 702.

²⁷⁶ Act of 1871, ch. 138, sec. 4.

²⁷⁷ R. S., 1878, sec. 593.

²⁷⁸ R. S., 1883, ch. 85, sec. 1.

²⁷⁹ Act of 1871, vol. 11, ch. 57, sec. 1.

²⁸⁰ R. L., 1880, sec. 2876, 2887, 2889.

²⁸¹ Act of 1878, p. 72, sec. 2.

²⁸² G. S., Rev'n of 1875, tit. 8, ch. 4, sec. 6.

²⁸³ Howell's Stat., 1882, sec. 1901.

²⁸⁴ Rev'n of 1877, p. 621, sec. 101.

²⁸⁵ R. S., p. 1901, L. 1874, ch. 116, tit. 1, art. 1, sec. 6, as amended.

²⁸⁶ G. S., 1881, ch. 53, art. 2, sec. 6.

In Kansas,²⁹⁵ Missouri²⁹⁷ and Wyoming,²⁹⁸ it is the duty of any judge of the probate court, justice of the peace, sheriff, constable or coroner, who discovers any resident of his county to be of unsound mind, to make application for an inquest.

In Virginia²⁹⁹ and West Virginia,³⁰⁰ any justice who "suspects" any person in his county or corporation to be a lunatic, must hold an inquest to determine his condition.

The purpose in making application by certain officials obligatory, is to insure the performance of an unpleasant duty, which might otherwise be neglected, and, where the insane person is a pauper, to guard him against the consequences of official apathy and neglect.

This statement is in some states required to be attested by an oath, in others not. It would seem to be according to the analogy of judicial proceedings in ordinary practice to require it to be verified in all cases by an affidavit.

In Kansas,³⁰¹ if the person alleged to be insane is discharged, the costs are paid by the person at whose instance the proceeding is had. In Washington territory,³⁰² if he is discharged, and it is thought by the court that there were no grounds for such impression of insanity, the applicant is taxed for the costs.

Notice.

Notice of the proposed inquest is required to be given to the insane person, in Connecticut³⁰³ and Rhode Island.³⁰⁴ In New Mexico,³⁰⁵ it must be given to himself or to some of his near relations or friends; in Pennsylvania,³⁰⁶ to the alleged lunatic and his friends or kindred; in Colorado,³⁰⁷ at least ten days' notice to the alleged lunatic and to the guardian ad litem to be appointed by the court; in Georgia,³⁰⁸ ten days' notice to the three nearest adult relatives of the insane person, unless there is no such relatives in the state; in Michigan,³⁰⁹ to the subject of inquest and to the prosecuting attorney of his county and the supervisor of his township or ward.

In Massachusetts,³¹⁰ the applicant for inquest must first give notice in writing to the mavor, or one or more of the selectmen, of the place where the lunatic resided. In New Hampshire,³¹¹ the

²⁹⁵C. L., 1879, sec. 3063.

²⁹⁶R. S., 1879, sec. 5790.

²⁹⁷C. L., 1876, ch. 79, sec. 4.

²⁹⁸Code, 1873, ch. 82, sec. 14, as amended.

²⁹⁹R. S., 1879, ch. 108, sec. 11.

³⁰⁰C. L., 1879, sec. 3066.

³⁰¹Code, 1881, sec. 1637.

³⁰²Rev'n of 1875, tit. 8, ch. 5, sec. 7; when case is in the superior court.

³⁰³P. S., 1882, ch. 74, sec. 7.

³⁰⁴G. L., 1880, ch. 74, sec. 4.

³⁰⁵Act of 1861, p. 248, sec. 1. "To persons affected," act of 1869, p. 79, sec. 9.

³⁰⁶G. L., 1877, sec. 1826, as amended.

³⁰⁷Code, 1882, sec. 1855.

³⁰⁸Howell's Stat., sec. 1904.

³⁰⁹Statutes, 1882, ch. 87, sec. 14.

³¹⁰G. L., 1878, ch. 10, sec. 12.

judge notifies the selectmen or the guardian or any other person whom he may think best. In New York,⁴² if it is alleged that the patient is indigent, notice must be given to one of the superintendents of the poor of the county chargeable with the expense of supporting him in the asylum if committed.

Place of Inquest.

In many of the states, there is no specific provision as to the place of holding inquest. Two views may be taken of the duty of the judge, where the law is silent as to this point; either that the inquest is intended to be held at the court-house, the place where judicial business is ordinarily transacted, or that the judge has the right to use his discretion in this regard. The latter is the more humane interpretation, since there are cases in which the patient cannot be brought to the court-house, without great hardship and risk.

It is common to order that the patient shall be brought before the judge; but he is before him, if in his presence, wherever the judge may be.

In Missouri,⁴³ the patient must be brought before the court, at a specified time, which time shall be the first day of the first meeting of the court thereafter. In Rhode Island,⁴⁴ before some justice court. In Wyoming,⁴⁵ before the court, in its discretion. In Indiana,⁴⁶ the hearing must be at the county court-house; in Dakota,⁴⁷ Iowa⁴⁸ and Nebraska,⁴⁹ at the office of the judge or clerk, unless for good reasons, the county commissioners of insanity fix on some other place; in Kentucky,⁵⁰ in open court; in Louisiana,⁵¹ in chambers. In Idaho,⁵² all examinations of persons alleged to be insane must be public. In Massachusetts,⁵³ Montana,⁵⁴ Nevada,⁵⁵ New York,⁵⁶ Oregon⁵⁷ and Washington,⁵⁸ the judge is expressly authorized to name the time and place of hearing; and the same right is conveyed by implication in Illinois,⁵⁹ Michigan,⁶⁰ and Texas.⁶¹

⁴²R. S., p. 1901, L. 1874, ch. 446, tit. 1, art. 1, sec. 14.

⁴³R. S., 1879, sec. 4133.

⁴⁴P. S., 1882, ch. 74, sec. 1.

⁴⁵Law of 1876, ch. 79, sec. 3.

⁴⁶R. S., 1881, sec. 2845.

⁴⁷Act of 1879, ch. 23, sec. 17.

⁴⁸McClain's Stat., 1880, sec. 1396.

⁴⁹G. S., 1881, ch. 40, sec. 18.

⁵⁰G. S., 1881, ch. 53, art. 2, sec. 6.

⁵¹R. S., 1876, sec. 1768.

⁵²Act of 1881, p. 300, sec. 1.

⁵³Stat., 1882, ch. 87, sec. 12.

⁵⁴R. S., 1879, div. 2, sec. 711.

⁵⁵C. L., 1873, sec. 3743; Act of 1879, ch. 42, sec. 15.

⁵⁶R. S., p. 1901, L. 1874, ch. 446, tit. 1, art. 1, sec. 14.

⁵⁷Act of 1878, p. 72, sec. 2.

⁵⁸Code, 1881, sec. 1632.

⁵⁹R. S., 1883, ch. 85, sec. 2.

⁶⁰Howell's Stat., 1882, sec. 1901.

⁶¹R. S., 1879, sec. 108.

Presence of the Patient.

Where the patient is arrested by warrant, as shown in the following paragraph, his presence in court is assuredly deemed essential.

In Illinois,³³² the case must be tried in the presence of the patient. In Indiana³³³ and Wisconsin,³³⁴ if there is a trial by jury, he must be present. In Kentucky,³³⁵ no inquest can be held, unless the person charged to be of unsound mind is in court and personally in the presence of the jury; but his presence may be dispensed with, if two physicians make affidavit that they have personally examined him and verily believe him to be an idiot or lunatic, as the case may be, and that his condition is such that it would be unsafe to bring him into court.

In Dakota,³³⁶ Iowa³³⁷ and Nebraska,³³⁸ the county commissioners of insanity may dispense with the patient's presence, if they are of opinion, from such preliminary inquiries as they may make, that it would probably be injurious to him, or attended with no advantage.

In Massachusetts,³³⁹ the judge must see and examine the person alleged to be insane, or state in his final order why it was not deemed necessary to do so. He has him brought before him, if in his judgment his condition or conduct renders it necessary or proper. In Ohio, if, by reason of the character of the affliction or insanity of the patient, it is deemed unsuitable or improper to bring him into court, then the judge must personally visit him and certify that he has so ascertained his condition by actual inspection, and all proceedings may then be had in his absence. (R. S., 1880, § 703).

In Indiana,³⁴⁰ when the inquest is by a justice, for the purpose of commitment to the hospital, he visits and examines the patient, and issues his summons only to the witnesses in the case, to appear at the court house.

Where inquest is by commission, it may be assumed that the patient is usually visited at his home, and the proceedings conducted with no undue publicity.

The humane law of Wisconsin,³⁴¹ while it preserves to the patient the right of trial by jury, if he or his friends so elect, yet provides that though the trial shall take place in his presence and that of his friends and counsel and the medical witnesses, all other persons shall be excluded.

³³²R. S., 1883, ch. 85, sec. 4, 22.

³³³R. S., 1881, sec. 5145.

³³⁴R. S., 1878, sec. 593.

³³⁵G. S., 1881, ch. 53, art. 2, sec. 9.

³³⁶Act of 1879, ch. 23, sec. 21.

³³⁷McClain's Stat., 1880, sec. 1400.

³³⁸G. S., 1881, ch. 40, sec. 22.

³³⁹Stat., 1882, ch. 87, sec. 12, 16.

³⁴⁰R. S., 1881, sec. 2814.

³⁴¹R. S., 1878, sec. 593.

Arrest of Patient.

The requirement that the person alleged to be insane shall be brought before the judge, does not imply that he shall be arrested by any officer of the law, since he may appear of his own volition, or his friends may bring him.

This possibility is recognized in the statutes of Illinois,⁴² Massachusetts⁴³ and North Carolina,⁴⁴ where no warrant issues, except in case of necessity.

There is a very palpable difference between authorizing a writ to issue, and commanding it. The lunacy laws bear many traces of their derivation from the criminal law, of which this is one.

The statutes of California,⁴⁵ Florida,⁴⁶ Indiana,⁴⁷ (where the patient is dangerous), Louisiana,⁴⁸ Mississippi,⁴⁹ New York,⁵⁰ (if dangerous), Ohio,⁵¹ Rhode Island,⁵² Texas,⁵³ Virginia⁵⁴ and West Virginia,⁵⁵ require a writ to issue.

The writ serves one just and kindly purpose: it insures the person whose mental condition is the subject of investigation notice of the proceeding; but it affords him no opportunity to protect himself against any injustice which may be done him. It gives him no opportunity for any resistance by preparing his defence.

Witnesses.

The right to take testimony is implied in the right to make inquiry. The right to compel the attendance of witnesses inheres in a court. The statutes are encumbered with minute directions as to evidence, which are superfluous. The following provisions are, however, worthy of attention.

The names of witnesses whom it is desired to have present at the inquest must be given by the applicant, in his petition, in Indiana,⁵⁶ Missouri,⁵⁷ Ohio,⁵⁸ (Longview), Tennessee.

⁴² R. S., 1883, ch. 85, sec. 2.

⁴³ Stat., 1882, ch. 87, sec. 16.

⁴⁴ Act of 1883, ch. 156, sec. 17.

⁴⁵ Codes, 1876, sec. 2210.

⁴⁶ Digest, 1881, ch. 117, sec. 3, 9.

⁴⁷ R. S., 1881, sec. 5112.

⁴⁸ R. S., 1876, sec. 1768.

⁴⁹ R. C., 1880, sec. 663.

⁵⁰ R. S., p. 1901, L. 1874, ch. 416, tit. 1, art. 1, sec. 6, as amended.

⁵¹ R. S., 1880, sec. 703, 709.

⁵² P. S., 1882, ch. 71, sec. 1, 8.

⁵³ R. S., 1879, sec. 106-7.

⁵⁴ Code, 1873, ch. 82, sec. 11, as amended.

⁵⁵ R. S., 1879, ch. 108, sec. 11, as amended.

⁵⁶ The question of arrest without warrant will be discussed under the heading of "Temporary Commitments."

⁵⁷ R. S., 1881, sec. 2815, 5112.

⁵⁸ R. S., 1879, sec. 4132.

⁵⁹ R. S., 1880, sec. 702.

⁶⁰ Act of 1874, ch. 138, sec. 4.

The hearing of witnesses on behalf of the person alleged to be insane is provided for, in Dakota,³⁶² Illinois,³⁶³ Indiana,³⁶⁴ Iowa,³⁶⁴ Missouri,³⁶⁵ Nebraska,³⁶⁶ Ohio,³⁶⁷ Rhode Island,³⁶⁸ and Tennessee.³⁶⁹

In Kentucky,³⁷⁰ Oregon³⁷¹ and Vermont,³⁷² the states attorney is required to attend, and produce any evidence necessary to protect the rights of the state. In Kentucky, it is his duty to prevent the finding of any person as a lunatic or idiot, who, in his opinion, is not such, or the finding of any person an idiot who is a lunatic.³⁷³

Testimony is "offered" in Arkansas,³⁷⁴ Dakota, Delaware,³⁷⁵ the district of Columbia,³⁷⁷ Idaho,³⁷⁸ Iowa, Nebraska and Pennsylvania:³⁷⁹ in most states, it is given in response to a subpoena, and the court summons witnesses at its discretion.

In Virginia³⁸⁰ and West Virginia,³⁸¹ the interrogatories to witnesses and the answers must be in writing. In North Carolina,³⁸⁴ the answers to certain questions embracing the medical history of the case must be in writing, and subscribed and sworn to by the medical and other witnesses in the case.

Medical Testimony.

The question of admission on medical certificate, without inquest, has been already discussed. What remains to be said relates to medical examinations, testimony and certificates, where there is a judicial investigation.

The law, in the following states, requires the personal presence of a physician or physicians at the inquest:

³⁶¹Act of 1879, ch. 23, sec. 21.

³⁶²R. S., 1883, ch. 85, sec. 3.

³⁶³R. S., 1881, sec. 2845.

³⁶⁴McClain's Stat., 1880, sec. 20.

³⁶⁵R. S., 1879, sec. 4133.

³⁶⁶G. S., 1881, ch. 40, sec. 22.

³⁶⁷R. S., 1880, sec. 703, 739.

³⁶⁸P. S., 1882, ch. 74, sec. 7.

³⁶⁹Act of 1871, ch. 138, sec. 4, (2).

³⁷⁰Act of April 24, 1882.

³⁷¹Act of 1878, p. 72, sec. 2.

³⁷²R. L., 1880, sec. 2877.

³⁷³G. S., 1881, ch. 53, art. 2, sec. 6.

³⁷⁴Act of 1883, No. 19, sec. 2.

³⁷⁵Act of 1871, vol. 14, ch. 37, sec. 1.

³⁷⁶R. S., U. S., sec. 4846.

³⁷⁷Act of 1881, p. 300, sec. 3, 381. Act of 1879, p. 79, sec. 6.

³⁷⁸Code, 1873, ch. 82, sec. 16.

³⁷⁹R. S., 1879, ch. 108, sec. 13.

³⁸⁰Act of 1883, ch. 156, sec. 19.

As witnesses, in Alabama,³⁷ Florida,³⁸ Idaho,³⁹ Indiana,⁴⁰ Michigan,⁴¹ Missouri,⁴² New Jersey,⁴³ North Carolina,⁴⁴ Ohio,⁴⁵ Tennessee,⁴⁶ Virginia⁴⁷ and West Virginia.⁴⁸

As medical examiners, in Arizona,⁴⁹ Arkansas,⁵⁰ California,⁵¹ Indiana,⁵² Nevada,⁵³ Oregon, South Carolina,⁵⁴ Utah⁵⁵ and Washington.⁵⁶ Medical examiners are also witnesses, after making examination; but are commonly called as assistants to the judge in the inquest.

As members of a jury, in Illinois⁵⁷ and Kansas.⁵⁸

In Minnesota,⁵⁹ the judge and two other persons, one of whom must be a physician, constitute a jury, or more properly a commission, to examine the alleged insane person.

In Dakota,⁶⁰ Iowa⁶¹ and Nebraska,⁶² one of the county commissioners of insanity is a physician; they must appoint some physician, who may or may not be of their own number, to visit or see the person alleged to be insane, and make a personal examination of him.

Where a commission is appointed by the judge, to hold the inquest and report to the court, one or more of the members is usually required to be a physician. But the states of Maryland,⁶³ Mississippi,⁶⁴ New Mexico⁶⁵ and Rhode Island⁶⁶ are exceptions to the rule.

³⁷Code, 1876, sec. 1482, as amended.

³⁸Act of 1883, p. 64, sec. 1.

³⁹Act of 1881, p. 300, sec. 4.

⁴⁰R. S., 1881, sec. 2845.

⁴¹Howell's Stat., 1882, sec. 1901.

⁴²R. S., 1879, sec. 1134.

⁴³Rev'n of 1877, p. 621, sec. 105.

⁴⁴Act. of 1883, ch. 156, sec. 17, 19.

⁴⁵R. S., 1880, sec. 703.

⁴⁶Act of 1871, ch. 138, sec. 4.

⁴⁷Code, 1873, ch. 82, sec. 14, as amended.

⁴⁸R. S., 1879, ch. 108, sec. 11, as amended.

⁴⁹C. L., 1877, sec. 1193.

⁵⁰Act of 1883, No. 19, sec. 3.

⁵¹Codes, 1876, sec. 2212; act of 1876, p. 133, sec. 17.

⁵²R. S., 1881, sec. 2841, 2848.

⁵³G. L., 1873, sec. 3743; act of 1876, ch. 42, sec. 15.

⁵⁴G. S., 1882, sec. 1588.

⁵⁵Act of 1880, ch. 31, sec. 16.

⁵⁶Code, 1881, sec. 1632.

⁵⁷R. S., 1883, ch. 85, sec. 4.

⁵⁸C. L., 1879, sec. 3064.

⁵⁹Stat., 1878, ch. 35, sec. 21.

⁶⁰Act of 1879, ch. 23, sec. 21.

⁶¹McClain's Stat., 1880, sec. 1400.

⁶²G. S., 1881, ch. 40, sec. 22.

⁶³R. C., 1878, art. 53, sec. 2.

⁶⁴R. C., 1880, sec. 663.

⁶⁵G. L., 1880, ch. 74, sec. 1, 5.

⁶⁶P. S., 1882, ch. 74, sec. 6.

Where the inquest is held by the judge in person, the statutes of Colorado, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Texas and Wyoming fail in terms to require the presentation of medical testimony. No doubt such testimony is furnished, in fact.

In Connecticut,⁴¹⁵ (where the inquest is by a justice, in the case of a dangerous lunatic at large), Delaware,⁴¹⁶ Massachusetts,⁴¹⁷ Vermont,⁴¹⁸ and (probably) New York,⁴¹⁹ the filing of a medical certificate, without actual presence before the court, seems to be all that is essential. The same appears to be the case in Montana,⁴²⁰ in proceedings for the commitment of an insane ward.

Certificate and History of the Case.

The medical evidence in any case may be either oral or written; but it is in nearly every state put in the form of a certificate, for permanent preservation, either in the archives of the court or of the hospital or asylum. It is usually, but not always, a sworn statement of the opinion of the medical witness or examiner.

The form of certificate demanded, for the use of the court, need embrace nothing more than a declaration that the patient is insane and a proper subject for treatment or restraint. Some such simple form as this is all that is prescribed in Alabama,⁴²¹ Arizona,⁴²² Connecticut,⁴²³ Delaware,⁴²⁴ the district of Columbia,⁴²⁵ Maine,⁴²⁶ Michigan,⁴²⁷ Nevada,⁴²⁸ New Jersey,⁴²⁹ New York,⁴³⁰ Oregon,⁴³¹ Pennsylvania,⁴³² Tennessee,⁴³³ Vermont⁴³⁴ and Washington.⁴³⁵

The finding of the commission or jury, when it includes a physician, is a medical certificate.

But for the information of the medical officers in charge of an institution for the insane, much more is desirable. Accordingly we find that many states direct that an elaborate medical history of the case shall be prepared, at the time of inquest:

⁴¹⁵Rev'n of 1875, tit. 8, ch. 5, sec. 10.

⁴¹⁶Act of 1871, vol. 14, ch. 37, sec. 1.

⁴¹⁷Stat., 1882, ch. 87, sec. 13.

⁴¹⁸R. L., 1880, sec. 2878.

⁴¹⁹R. S., p. 1901, ch. 416, tit. 1, art. 1, sec. 6, 14, compared with sec. 1.

⁴²⁰R. S., 1879, div. 2, sec. 431.

⁴²¹Code, 1876, sec. 1485, as amended.

⁴²²C. L., 1877, sec. 1193.

⁴²³Rev'n of 1875, tit. 8, ch. 5, sec. 5, 10.

⁴²⁴Act of 1871, vol. 14, ch. 37, sec. 1.

⁴²⁵R. S., U. S., 1878, sec. 4846.

⁴²⁶Act of 1874, ch. 256, sec. 7, as amended.

⁴²⁷Howell's Stat., 1882, ch. 87, sec. 1901.

⁴²⁸C. L., 1873, sec. 3743; act of 1876, ch. 42, sec. 15.

⁴²⁹Rev'n of 1877, p. 624, sec. 104-5.

⁴³⁰R. S., p. 1901, ch. 416, tit. 1, art. 1, sec. 1.

⁴³¹Act of 1878, p. 72, sec. 2.

⁴³²Act of 1883, p. 21, sec. 18.

⁴³³Act of 1871, ch. 138, sec. 4, (3).

⁴³⁴R. L., 1880, sec. 2878.

⁴³⁵Code, 1881, sec. 1632.

By the physician, in Arkansas,⁴¹ California,⁴² Dakota,⁴³ Iowa,⁴⁴ Nebraska,⁴⁵ North Carolina,⁴⁶ Ohio,⁴⁷ Utah,⁴⁸ Virginia,⁴⁹ West Virginia⁵⁰ and Wisconsin.⁵¹

By the judge, in Alabama,⁵² Kentucky,⁵³ and (with the aid of the examining physician) in Minnesota.⁵⁴

In Indiana,⁵⁵ two histories are required, one by applicant, previous to inquest, the other by the medical attendant of the patient.

In Texas,⁵⁶ certain special issues are submitted to the jury, which cover a partial history of the case.

The advantage of this practice must be obvious without remark. It is often very difficult for the medical officers to learn the particulars of the patient's condition, previous to admission; and no occasion is so favorable for obtaining the desired information, in the patient's own interest, as when the witnesses are all present and all the facts accessible fully brought out.

Special Qualifications of Physician.

In addition to the customary requirement that the physician who signs a medical certificate of insanity shall be respectable, reputable, of good standing, competent, a practitioner, a resident, etc., special qualifications are sometimes prescribed. In Montana,⁵⁷ Nevada⁵⁸ and South Carolina,⁵⁹ he must be a licensed physician; in Arizona,⁶⁰ California,⁶¹ Idaho,⁶² Massachusetts⁶³ and New York,⁶⁴ he must be a graduate of a medical college; in New York, he must have been in the actual practice of medicine for at least three years, but in Pennsylvania,⁶⁵ for five; and in Massachusetts, for

⁴¹Act of 1883, No. 19, sec. 3.

⁴²Codes, 1876, sec. 2215; act of 1876, (Napu), p. 133, sec. 17.

⁴³Act of 1879, ch. 23, sec. 21, 31.

⁴⁴McClain's Stat., 1880, sec. 1400, 1407.

⁴⁵G. S., 1881, ch. 40, sec. 22, 36.

⁴⁶Act of 1883, ch. 156, sec. 19.

⁴⁷R. S., 1880, sec. 791.

⁴⁸Act of 1880, ch. 31, sec. 16.

⁴⁹Code, 1873, ch. 82, sec. 41, as amended.

⁵⁰R. S., 1879, ch. 408, sec. 41, as amended.

⁵¹R. S., 1878, sec. 593.

⁵²Code, 1876, sec. 1482, as amended.

⁵³G. S., 1880, ch. 53, art. 2, sec. 16.

⁵⁴Stat., 1878, ch. 35, sec. 27.

⁵⁵R. S., 1881, sec. 2813, 2817.

⁵⁶R. S., 1879, sec. 111, 111.

⁵⁷R. S., 1879, div. 5, sec. 711.

⁵⁸C. L., 1873, sec. 3743. Act of 1879, ch. 42, sec. 15.

⁵⁹G. S., 1882, sec. 1588.

⁶⁰C. L., 1877, sec. 1193.

⁶¹Codes, 1876, sec. 2212; act of 1876, p. 133, sec. 17.

⁶²Act of 1881, p. 309, sec. 1.

⁶³Stat., 1882, ch. 87, sec. 13.

⁶⁴R. S., p. 1901, ch. 116, tit. 4, art. 1, sec. 2.

⁶⁵Act of 1883, p. 21, sec. 18.

three years in that state. It is unlawful, in Massachusetts, New York,⁴⁶¹ Pennsylvania and Vermont,⁴⁶² for any officer of any hospital or asylum to certify to the insanity of any person committed to the institution of which such physician is an officer. In Pennsylvania, the medical certificate cannot be made by any relative by blood or marriage, and the two examining physicians must examine the patient separately. In Vermont, they may not be members of the same firm. In Wisconsin,⁴⁶³ they must be "disinterested."

It is not always clear, from the language of the statute, whether the physician is selected by the court or by the friends of the patient.

Form of Inquest.

Three forms of inquest may be distinguished from each other; that in which the judge appoints some other person to investigate the case and report to him, that in which the judge himself (with or without assistance) hears the testimony and decides the case, and that in which the evidence is passed upon by a jury and a verdict rendered.

A commission is sometimes called a jury. The precise point of difference between the two is difficult of definition; but where the jury acts independently of the judge, and not with him, it may be regarded as a commission. Where the judge associates certain persons with him to share the responsibility of his action, but retains the conduct of the case and the right to decide it, this is inquest by the judge. Where the jury hears the evidence in the judge's presence, and the verdict of the jury is the ground of his decision, this may be considered, for our present purpose, as trial by jury.

Inquest by Commission.

Inquest by commission is authorized in Connecticut,⁴⁶⁴ (by the superior court), Georgia,⁴⁶⁵ Montana,⁴⁶⁶ (in inquests as to insane wards), New Mexico,⁴⁶⁷ Pennsylvania,⁴⁶⁸ Rhode Island,⁴⁶⁹ (by the supreme court), and Wisconsin.⁴⁷⁰

One member of the commission must be a physician, in Connecticut, Georgia and Pennsylvania; in Wisconsin, the commission consists of two physicians.

⁴⁶¹R. S., p. 1901, ch. 446, etc., sec. 3.

⁴⁶²R. L., 1880, sec. 2906.

⁴⁶³R. S., 1878, sec. 593.

⁴⁶⁴Rev'n of 1875, tit. 8, ch. 5, sec. 7; the judge of probate, in cases of insane paupers, appoints a physician to investigate and report, but if the insane person is indigent and not a pauper, he appoints a physician and a selectman of the town.

⁴⁶⁵Code, 1882, sec. 1855.

⁴⁶⁶R. S., 1879, div. 2, sec. 431.

⁴⁶⁷G. L., 1880, ch. 74, sec. 1-3.

⁴⁶⁸Act of 1869, p. 79; sec. 3. The right to inquire into the fact of insanity "in a summary way" conferred by the acts of 1861 and 1863, is presumably obsolete.

⁴⁶⁹P. S., 1882, ch. 74, sec. 6.

⁴⁷⁰R. S., 1878, sec. 593.

In Pennsylvania, one member must be a lawyer; and in Connecticut, a lawyer or a justice of the peace.

The number of commissioners appointed is, in Connecticut and Pennsylvania, three; in Rhode Island, not less than three; in Wisconsin, two; in Montana, one; in New Mexico, one or more; but in Georgia, the commission is directed to eighteen discreet and proper persons, requiring any twelve of them, including the physician, to make examination and inquiry and make return to the ordinary.

In Rhode Island, the commission has power to issue summons to and compel the attendance of and swear witnesses. Power to administer an oath is granted them in Georgia.

In New Mexico, the practice is very cirenitous and complicated. The judge appoints a commission; this commission may issue writs of venire, subpoenas and habeas corpus; it may also direct a venire to the sheriff, requiring him to summon not less than six, nor more than twelve persons upon the inquest. But if the person with respect to whom the proceedings are instituted has no estate, or insufficient estate to justify the expense of a commission, the judge holds the commission, in person, during the term of court, and directs an inquest to be impaneled from the jurors in attendance.

Inquest by the Judge.

The states which authorize inquest by the court, without a jury, are: Alabama,⁴⁷¹ Arizona,⁴⁷² Arkansas,⁴⁷³ California,⁴⁷⁴ Colorado,⁴⁷⁵ Connecticut,⁴⁷⁶ (by justice of peace, if any person is dangerously insane and at large), Dakota,⁴⁷⁷ Delaware,⁴⁷⁸ Florida,⁴⁷⁹ Idaho,⁴⁸⁰ Indiana,⁴⁸¹ (by two justices and a physician, for commitment to the hospital), Iowa,⁴⁸² Louisiana,⁴⁸³ Massachusetts,⁴⁸⁴ Michigan,⁴⁸⁵ Minnesota,⁴⁸⁶ Missouri,⁴⁸⁷ Nebraska,⁴⁸⁸ Nevada,⁴⁸⁹ New Hampshire,⁴⁹⁰ New

⁴⁷¹Code, 1876, sec. 1182, as amended.

⁴⁷²C. L., 1877, sec. 1193.

⁴⁷³Act of 1883, No. 19, sec. 3, 4.

⁴⁷⁴Codes, 1876, sec. 2210, 2217, as amended. Act of 1876, p. 133, sec. 17.

⁴⁷⁵G. L., 1877, sec. 1725.

⁴⁷⁶Rev'n of 1875, tit. 8, ch. 5, sec. 10.

⁴⁷⁷Act of 1879, ch. 23, sec. 16, 19-22.

⁴⁷⁸Act of 1871, vol. 11, ch. 37, sec. 1.

⁴⁷⁹Digest, 1881, ch. 117, sec. 3-4.

⁴⁸⁰Act of 1881, p. 309, sec. 3.

⁴⁸¹R. S., 1881, sec. 2863-69.

⁴⁸²McClain's Stat., 1880, sec. 1305, 1398, 1400-1.

⁴⁸³R. S., 1876, sec. 11.

⁴⁸⁴Stat., 1882, ch. 87, sec. 11-12, 16.

⁴⁸⁵Howell's Stat., 1882, sec. 1901, 1901.

⁴⁸⁶Stat., 1878, ch. 35, sec. 21.

⁴⁸⁷R. S., 1879, sec. 1134-35.

⁴⁸⁸G. S., 1881, ch. 19, sec. 17, 20-1, 23.

⁴⁸⁹C. L., 187, sec. 3743; act of 1879, ch. 14, sec. 15.

⁴⁹⁰G. L., 1878, ch. 10, sec. 12.

Jersey,⁴⁹¹ New York,⁴⁹² North Carolina,⁴⁹³ Ohio,⁴⁹⁴ Oregon,⁴⁹⁵ Rhode Island,⁴⁹⁶ (by trial justice or clerk of a justice court), South Carolina,⁴⁹⁷ Tennessee,⁴⁹⁸ Utah,⁴⁹⁹ Vermont,⁵⁰⁰ Virginia,⁵⁰¹ Washington,⁵⁰² West Virginia.⁵⁰³

In Dakota,⁴⁷¹ Iowa⁴⁷² and Nebraska,⁴⁷³ as already pointed out, the inquest is by a special county board, composed of three commissioners.

In Minnesota,⁴⁷⁵ the judge or county commissioner must associate two other persons with himself, (one of whom must be a physician), to ascertain the fact of insanity.

In North Carolina,⁴⁹³ the justice with whom the preliminary affidavit is filed, must associate with himself one or more justices of the county, to examine into the condition of mind of the alleged insane person.

In Virginia,⁵⁰⁴ the inquest must be held by three justices sitting together.

Inquest by a Jury.

Discretionary power to summon a jury is conferred upon the judge in Alabama,⁴⁷¹ Massachusetts,⁵⁰⁴ Michigan,⁴⁷⁵ (if the subject of inquest is in indigent circumstances, but not a pauper), Missouri,⁴⁷⁷ New Jersey,⁴⁹¹ (if the subject is indigent, but not a pauper), New York,⁵⁰⁵ and Tennessee,⁵⁰¹ (by a justice of the peace, in the recess of court, in case of dangerous lunatics).

⁴⁹¹Rev'n of 1877, p. 624, sec. 104-5.

⁴⁹²R. S., p. 1901, ch. 446, tit. 1, art. 1, sec. 1, 6 (as amended), 14.

⁴⁹³Act of 1883, ch. 156, sec. 17.

⁴⁹⁴R. S., 1880, sec. 702-4.

⁴⁹⁵Act of 1878, p. 72, sec. 2.

⁴⁹⁶P. S., 1882, ch. 74, sec. 1.

⁴⁹⁷G. S., 1882, sec. 1588, 1590. The judge may direct any trial justice to hold the inquest.

⁴⁹⁸Act of 1871, ch. 138, sec. 4.

⁴⁹⁹Act of 1880, ch. 31, sec. 16.

⁵⁰⁰R. L., 1880, sec. 2876, 2878, 2887; act of 1882, No. 47, sec. 6.

⁵⁰¹Code, 1873, ch. 82, sec. 14-15.

⁵⁰²Code, 1881, sec. 1632.

⁵⁰³R. S., 1879, ch. 108, sec. 11-12.

⁵⁰⁴Stat., 1882, ch. 87, sec. 17.

⁵⁰⁵Howell's Stat., 1882, sec. 1901, 1904.

⁴⁷¹R. S., 1879, sec. 4134-35.

⁴⁷²Rev'n of 1878, p. 624, sec. 104-5.

⁴⁷³R. S., p. 1901, ch. 446, tit. 1, art. 1, sec. 1, 11.

⁴⁷⁴C. L. 1871, sec. 3690.

The right, on the part of the person alleged to be insane, to a trial by jury is acknowledged and protected in Colorado,²⁷ Georgia,²⁸ Montana,²⁹ (insane wards), Pennsylvania,³⁰ Washington³¹ and Wisconsin,³² where the inquest must be by jury, if demanded by the patient or any friend acting for him.

Trial by jury is obligatory, in the states named, in the following circumstances:

In New York,³³ where an appeal is taken to the supreme court on behalf of the person adjudged to be insane.

In Arkansas³⁴ and Mississippi,³⁵ when the friends or relations of the patient refuse or neglect to place him in the asylum, and permit him to go at large.

In Indiana,³⁶ when sworn complaint is made, before any justice of the peace, that any person is insane and dangerous to community if suffered to remain at large; also when the re-trial of such cases takes place in the circuit court.

In Maryland,³⁷ for all insane paupers.

In Kansas,³⁸ for all insane persons not placed in the asylum at private expense.

In Texas,³⁹ for all public patients, whether indigent or not indigent. Public patients are such as are not sent under a medical certificate, without inquest; all private patients and some public patients are maintained at their own expense or that of their friends.

In New Mexico,⁴⁰ where the inquest is held by the judge in person, during the term of court. This applies to all pauper and indigent insane.

In Montana,⁴¹ for all insane, except insane wards.

In Illinois,⁴² Kentucky⁴³ and Wyoming,⁴⁴ for all the insane.

²⁷Act of 1879, p. 90, sec. 1-2.

²⁸Code, 1882, sec. 1361-63. The right is given to pay-patients, before or after admission; but to others, only if the person demanding trial by jury, being a friend or relative, will make an affidavit that he believes the alleged cause of commitment did not exist, and that the conviction was obtained by fraud, collusion or mistake.

²⁹R. S., 1879, div. 2, sec. 431.

³⁰Act of 1869, p. 79, sec. 11.

³¹Code, 1881, sec. 1632.

³²R. S., 1878, sec. 523.

³³R. S., p. 1901, ch. 116, tit. 1, art. 1, sec. 11.

³⁴Gantt's Digest, 1871, sec. 321.

³⁵R. C., 1880, sec. 663.

³⁶R. S., 1881, sec. 5143, 5146.

³⁷R. C., 1878, art. 53, sec. 2.

³⁸C. L., 1879, sec. 3069, compared with 3110.

³⁹R. S., 1879, sec. 91 (1), 108.

⁴⁰G. L., 1880, ch. 71, sec. 6.

⁴¹R. S., 1879, div. 2, sec. 431; div. 5, sec. 711.

⁴²R. S., 1883, ch. 85, sec. 1, 4, 22.

⁴³G. S., 1881, ch. 53, art. 2, sec. 9; act of 1876, ch. 900, sec.

⁴⁴C. L., 1876, ch. 79, sec. 1.

The number of jurors is twelve, in Arkansas, Indiana, (before the circuit court), and Maryland. Six, in Illinois, Indiana, (before a justice), Kansas, Mississippi, New Mexico and Texas. Three, in Montana.

Two popular misapprehensions with regard to inquest by jury need to be removed, in order to a correct understanding of the subject, namely: that there can be any trial, properly so called, in any case of insanity, where there is no issue raised; and that a jury of less than twelve is such a jury as is contemplated in the constitutional provision guaranteeing the right of trial by jury. A trial implies an issue and parties to a suit. An inquest may be had, where there are no parties and no issue. But if an issue is joined, and the constitutional provision referred to is construed as applying in other than criminal cases, the alleged lunatic has a right to have his sanity or insanity determined by the verdict of twelve good and lawful men. A jury of six is no more a constitutional jury than a jury of three.

In Kentucky,⁵²⁴ if the presiding judge is of opinion that the verdict is not sustained by the evidence or is against law, he sets it aside and awards a new inquest. In Kansas,⁵²⁵ Missouri⁵²⁶ and Wyoming,⁵²⁷ the court may set aside the verdict at any time during the term at which inquisition is had; but when two juries concur, in any case, the verdict cannot be set aside.

Orders by the Court.

The direction to the court to discharge the person alleged to be insane, if not so found, is surplusage.

Where the finding is that he is insane, the court may commit him to an institution for the insane, or to an almhouse, or to a jail, or to the custody of the patient's friends, or of some other person appointed by the court.

Commitment to a State Institution.

In all states which have state hospitals or asylums for the insane, they may or must be committed to them. The only states which do not have such hospitals or asylums of their own are: Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Vermont and Wyoming. These states either place their insane in some private institution, as in Vermont, (Brattleboro); or enter into contract with some institution outside of the state, as in Delaware, Arizona and Idaho.

In Arizona,⁵²⁸ the governor is authorized to contract for the keeping of the insane of the territory in the state of California, either in a state or private institution; they were formerly kept, (and still may be so), at the establishment of Drs. Langdon and Clark.

⁵²⁴G. S., 1881, ch. 53, art. 2, sec. 8.

⁵²⁵C. L., 1879, sec. 3967.

⁵²⁶R. S. 1879, sec. 5794.

⁵²⁷C. L., 1876, ch. 79, sec. 8.

⁵²⁸C. L., 1877, sec. 1198.

In Idaho,⁵² the governor and the president of the council are commissioners to contract with any institution for the insane in California or Oregon for the keeping of the indigent insane of the territory, and commitments are made accordingly.

In Montana, a board of commissioners for the insane of the territory is elected by the legislature, one commissioner from each judicial district,⁵³ and this board advertises for proposals for the care and custody of insane persons;⁵⁴ it is empowered to enter into contract with the lowest and best bidder.⁵⁵ The contractor must provide a suitable building;⁵⁶ and the courts commit to the custody of the said contractor.⁵⁷ The governor may, when he deems it advisable to do so, send any insane person to friends outside of the territory, at the expense of the territory.⁵⁸

In Dakota,⁵⁹ public patients may be taken, by order of the county commissioners or overseers of the poor, to the asylum of any state that may be designated by the governor.

In Wyoming,⁶⁰ they may be sent to an eastern asylum, at the expense of the county.

In New Mexico,⁶¹ the power of the judge is unrestricted as to place of confinement.

In Delaware,⁶² the chancellor may recommend to the governor the removal of not more than fifteen indigent lunatics, five from each county, to such institution for the insane in Pennsylvania as the governor may select. Or the governor may send them to the new insane asylum in Newcastle county.⁶³ The trustees of the poor may contract with the trustees of the poor in any other county of the state for the care of their indigent insane; and they are required, on the recommendation of the chancellor and the resident associate justice, to remove any of their insane poor, whether in or out of the almshouse, to any institution in the United States.⁶⁴

There are other states which have state institutions of their own, which allow patients to be sent to institutions in other states. In Virginia,⁶⁵ the governor may cause insane persons to be placed and kept in any asylum beyond the limits of the state, in his discretion. In North Carolina,⁶⁶ the justices who hold the inquest may,

⁵²Act of 1881, p. 300, sec. 1.

⁵³R. S., 1879, div. 5, sec. 701.

⁵⁴Ibid., sec. 705.

⁵⁵Ibid., sec. 707.

⁵⁶Ibid., sec. 710.

⁵⁷Ibid., sec. 711.

⁵⁸Ibid., sec. 722.

⁵⁹Act of 1879, ch. 23, sec. 25; in case patients can not at once be admitted to the state hospitals.

⁶⁰C. L., 1876, ch. 36, sec. 1, compared with act of 1882, ch. 53, sec. 1-2.

⁶¹G. L., 1880, ch. 74, sec. 11.

⁶²Act of 1871, vol. 14, ch. 57, sec. 1.

⁶³Act of 1883, vol. 17, ch. 76, sec. 2.

⁶⁴Ibid., sec. 1.

⁶⁵Code, 1873, ch. 82, sec. 23.

⁶⁶Act of 1883, ch. 156, sec. 34.

together with the physicians, if his income is amply sufficient to justify it, recommend that any person adjudged to be insane, who shall prefer, or his friends prefer it for him, to be placed in any named asylum out of the state, be so placed at his request.

The Insane in Private Asylums.

Insane persons may be committed to private asylums for the insane, in Indiana,⁵⁴⁴ Massachusetts,⁵⁴⁵ New York,⁵⁴⁶ Pennsylvania,⁵⁴⁷ Rhode Island,⁵⁴⁸ Wisconsin,⁵⁴⁹ and (by implication) in Connecticut,⁵⁵⁰ and Maryland.⁵⁵¹

The governor of Massachusetts and council may license any suitable person to establish and keep an asylum or private house for the reception and treatment of insane persons, and may at any time revoke such license. Such houses are subject to visitation by the governor and council, or any committee thereof, and by the judge of the probate court of the county, wherein the same is situated.⁵⁵²

The New York law forbids the establishing or keeping any private asylum without a license from the state commissioner in lunacy. This law does not seem to repeal that requiring the state board of charities to grant such license, subject to revocation by that board for reasons satisfactory to it.⁵⁵³

The board of public charities, in Pennsylvania, has power to require private asylums to take out license, and to appoint boards of visitors to the same, to provide for their inspection and make regulations which must be observed by them.⁵⁵⁴

In Wisconsin,⁵⁵⁵ private corporations may be formed for any charitable purpose, including the care of the insane. Every such corporation is subject to visitation by the state board of charities and reform to the same extent as state institutions. Insane persons may be committed to any such hospital, asylum or institution, in the same manner that insane persons are committed to the state hospitals for the insane, upon the written request of their friends, or, if they are county patients, of the board of supervisors. All such corporations must make an annual report to the state board of supervision; and they are forbidden to receive patients from other states, until the trustees have executed and filed a bond to the state of Wisconsin, in such form, amount, and with such sureties as the governor of the state may approve, conditioned to indemnify the state of Wisconsin and all parts thereof against loss, in case any such patient shall become a pauper in that state.

The Insane in Almshouses.

The commitment of insane persons to almshouses, instead of to state institutions, is allowed in a number of states.

When any insane person is confined in jail, in Delaware,⁵⁵⁶ the

⁵⁵⁵R. S., 1878, sec. 1875, a sub-sec. 1-10.

⁵⁵⁶R. S., 1852, ch. 8, sec. 31; ch. 48, sec. 8.

levy court may issue an order to a constable, commanding him to demand and receive from the sheriff such insane person, and deliver him at the almshouse to the keeper thereof. The overseer must receive and safely keep all insane persons committed to his charge by order of the levy court. If he permits any person to be in the almshouse who ought not to be there, he is liable to the corporation for double the cost of such person's support.

In Illinois,⁵³ commitments may be made to a county hospital for the insane, where such a hospital is provided. Whether the courts would hold that almshouses are concluded in this authorization is uncertain.

In Maryland,⁵⁴ the court may commit an insane pauper to a county or city almshouse: in New York,⁵⁵ to "such public or private asylum as may be approved by a standing order or resolution of the supervisors.

The New Jersey⁵⁶ statutes recognize the county insane asylums, and permit any insane person to be received as patients in them, on the same conditions as in the state institutions for the insane.

In Ohio,⁵⁷ the commissioners of any county which maintains a county infirmary (almshouse) are required to provide separate apartments in or adjoining such infirmary, for the safe-keeping and treatment of lunatics and idiots resident in the county, who cannot be received into either of the state asylums or have been discharged therefrom. The directors of the county infirmaries must provide and care for insane paupers, and are authorized to admit pay-patients. The probate judge may order the confinement of insane persons, if necessary, in the infirmary.

In South Carolina,⁵⁸ the county commissioners must take care of their imbeciles, discharged from the state asylum, in their respective poorhouses.

In Dakota,⁵⁹ Iowa,⁶⁰ and Nebraska,⁶¹ commitments to almshouses are authorized by implication, though not in express terms.

In Michigan,⁶² the superintendents of the poor of each county must report to the state board the names and ages of all insane persons who are in the county poorhouses or receive county aid in any form elsewhere. But from and after the opening of the eastern asylum for the insane, the confinement of any insane person in any county almshouse is forbidden.

The care of the insane in almshouses is mentioned in the laws

⁵³R. S., 1883, ch. 85, sec. 21.

⁵⁴R. C., 1878, art. 53, sec. 2.

⁵⁵R. S., p. 1901, ch. 416, tit. 1, art. 1, sec. 6, (as amended), 8, 37.

⁵⁶Act of 1880, ch. 68, sec. 1-3.

⁵⁷R. S., 1880, sec. 970-71, 707-8.

⁵⁸G. S., 1882, sec. 1595.

⁵⁹Act of 1879, ch. 23, sec. 25.

⁶⁰McClain's Stat., 1889, sec. 1493.

⁶¹G. S., 1881, ch. 10, sec. 39.

⁶²Howell's Stat., 1882, sec. 1923, 1928.

of Pennsylvania,⁵⁹⁷ and of Rhode Island,⁵⁹⁸ where insane persons cannot be lawfully detained for more than five days in any town asylum, poor-house, lock-up or bridewell, without the consent of the state agent of charities and corrections.

The most elaborate and altogether the best law for the care of the insane in county institutions, is found in Wisconsin.⁵⁹⁹ The board of supervisors of any county in the state, may, if authorized by the governor and the state board of charities and reform, erect and establish county asylums, into which may be received any inebriate, all inmates of the state institutions for the insane, who belong to said county and are held as chronic or incurable insane, all insane inmates of the county poor-house and all other residents of the county, legally adjudged to be insane: but acute cases of insanity may be transferred to a state hospital. Patients chargeable to other counties, and private patients not chargeable to any county in the state, may also be admitted. These county asylums are subject to the supervisory care of the state board of charities and reform, without whose consent it is unlawful for the authorities of any county, to assume or retain the care and custody of any insane person. The plans and specifications for the buildings so occupied, must be approved by the governor and by the state board, and the state bears one-half the cost of their construction. The asylums are managed by trustees, three of whom are appointed by the governor, and two by the county supervisors in each county. The state pays for the support of pauper insane maintained in these county asylums, at the rate of two dollars and seventy-five cents each, per week. The counties must apply this money to the care of the inmates and make whatever additional appropriations are necessary, for the improvement of the ground and buildings.

The Insane in Jails.

The temporary confinement of lunatics in jail is sometimes a necessity. Such detention may be pending inquest, or pending admission to the hospital. It is sometimes limited in its duration by law to a certain number of days.

Such temporary confinement is authorized in Arkansas,⁵⁹⁰ Colorado,⁵⁹¹ Dakota,⁵⁹² Georgia,⁵⁹³ Illinois,⁵⁹⁴ Iowa,⁵⁹⁵ Michigan,⁵⁹⁶ Mississippi,⁵⁹⁷

⁵⁹⁷Act of 1863, p. 539, sec. 3; act of 1876, p. 121, sec. 147; act of 1881, p. 83, sec. 8; act of 1883, p. 92, sec.

⁵⁹⁸Act of 1883, ch. 348, sec. 6.

⁵⁹⁹R. S., 1878, sec. 604, a to n.

⁵⁹⁰R. S., 1874, sec. 3536; lunatics at large, without friends.

⁵⁹¹G. L., 1877, sec. 1725, as amended; if dangerous, pending inquest, and after inquest until otherwise disposed of.

⁵⁹²Act of 1879, ch. 23, sec. 25; if not admitted to hospital, and unsafe to go at large

⁵⁹³Code, 1882, sec. 1874; until removed to asylum.

⁵⁹⁴R. S., 1883, ch. 85, sec. 12; pending inquest or admission to hospital.

⁵⁹⁵McClain's Stat., 1880, sec. 1403; same as Dakota.

⁵⁹⁶Howell's Stat., 1882, sec. 1902-3; by implication.

⁵⁹⁷R. C., 1880, sec. 663; until room can be had in the asylum.

Nebraska,¹⁰⁷ New Jersey,¹⁰⁸ New York,¹⁰⁹ North Carolina,¹¹⁰ Ohio,¹¹¹ Rhode Island,¹¹² South Carolina,¹¹³ Tennessee,¹¹⁴ Virginia,¹¹⁵ and West Virginia.¹¹⁶

In Michigan and New York, the time during which a lunatic can be legally kept in jail is limited to ten days. In both these states, and also in Ohio the confinement of an insane person in the same room with any person charged with crime is forbidden.

In New Jersey, any two justices of the peace may order that any lunatic who is dangerous to be at large shall be apprehended and kept safely locked up and chained, if necessary. The warrant is directed to the city or town overseers of the poor, and must specify the place of confinement, within the county. If the settlement of the lunatic cannot be ascertained, and if no other suitable place is provided within the county, he may be confined in the county jail until his legal settlement is ascertained.

In Virginia, if the officers of the asylum refuse to admit any patient, he is kept in jail until lawfully discharged or removed therefrom. The confinement of any person in a jail as a lunatic must be certified by the jailor to the court at its next ensuing session; and the allowance for the maintenance and care of a lunatic cannot be audited and paid, unless it appears that immediately after his commitment, and at least once in every two months thereafter, application was made to the directors of both asylums for admission, and refused for want of room, or that such applications were not continued because the admission of the lunatic had been refused for some other cause than the want of room.

The law in West Virginia is identical with that of Virginia, except that the application by the jailer must be made as often as once in every twenty days.

In Arizona,¹¹⁷ the board of supervisors of each county must provide for the confinement of all insane persons in their respective counties, either in the county jail or in such other manner and place as shall in their judgment be best.

The Ohio¹¹⁸ statute directs that when any county has provided apartments for the care of lunatics and idiots in the county infirmary, all such who may be confined in the county jail must be transferred to the infirmary, if not received into a state asylum.

¹⁰⁷G. S., 1881, ch. 40, sec. 39; same as Dakota.

¹⁰⁸Rev'n of 1877, p. 605, sec. 21; if furiously mad or dangerous, and at large.

¹⁰⁹R. S., p. 1901, ch. 416, tit. 1, art. 1, sec. 8; if dangerous.

¹¹⁰Act of 1883, ch. 156, sec. 49; if dangerous, and not admitted to hospital.

¹¹¹R. S., 1880, sec. 797; if not admitted to asylum.

¹¹²Act of 1883, ch. 318, sec. 5; insane paupers. P. S., 1882, ch. 71, sec. 8; pending inquest.

¹¹³Act of 1882, No. 121, sec. 3; during period necessary for inquest. No pauper, lunatic, idiot or epileptic may be confined in any jail for safe keeping; and it is the duty of the sheriff in whose custody, in virtue of any legal process, such person may be, to obtain his discharge as speedily as possible; G. S., 1882, sec. 2697.

¹¹⁴C. L., 1871, sec. 3699; if violent, until next term of court.

¹¹⁵Code of 1873, ch. 82, sec. 21, non-resident; 17, (as amended), until it is ascertained that there is a vacancy; 19, if rejected by the directors, on presentation at the asylum.

¹¹⁶R. S., 1879, ch. 108, sec. 14, and 18 (as amended), 21, 31.

¹¹⁷C. L., 1877, sec. 1194.

¹¹⁸R. S., 1880, sec. 972-3.

The names of persons confined in jail, who are lunatics, idiots or epileptics, must, in South Carolina,⁵⁰⁰ be reported to the court of sessions, at each sitting.

No insane person not charged with any breach of the peace can ever be confined in the United States jail of the district of Columbia⁵⁰¹.

In Massachusetts,⁵⁰² the county commissioners of each county are required to provide a county receptacle for insane persons not furiously mad, in or connected with a house of correction. These receptacles, and the persons confined in them, are under the control of the county commissioners, without whose consent no keeper of a jail, house of correction, or county receptacle, is permitted to contract to support any lunatic who is a town pauper.

In Mississippi,⁵⁰³ if there is no vacancy in the hospital, any insane person may be kept in jail, until room can be had.

The statutes of South Carolina,⁵⁰⁴ forbid the confinement of any pauper, lunatic, idiot or epileptic in any jail for safe-keeping; and it is the duty of the sheriff in whose custody, in virtue of any legal process, such person may be, to obtain his discharge as speedily as possible. The names of all persons confined in jail, who are lunatics, idiots or epileptics, with the cause of their detention, must be reported to the court of sessions, at each sitting, by the county jailor.

The law in Rhode Island has been stated above, on page 135.

In the census of 1880, there were found 417 insane in county jails—129 of them in Virginia and West Virginia.

The Insane in Custody of Private Persons.

Instead of committing the insane to any institution, for care and restraint, they may be given in charge of private persons, either their relatives and friends, or other persons authorized to care for them for a remuneration. Such commitment may be by the courts, or by the hospital authorities; it may be at the time of inquest, or of discharge from the hospital; and it may be with or without bond.

In Maryland,⁵⁰⁵ nothing contained in the act may be construed to prevent the friends or relatives of a lunatic or insane person from confining him or providing for his comfort.

The law of Colorado,⁵⁰⁶ provides that, both before and after inquest, upon application of any relative or friend of the person alleged to be insane, and upon its satisfactorily appearing that the applicant is a suitable person to have the custody of the alleged lunatic, the county court shall order him to be delivered into the custody of such relative or friend. The court has no discretion in the matter.

⁵⁰⁰G. S., 1882, sec. 2698.

⁵⁰¹H. S., U. S., 1878, sec. 4557.

⁵⁰²Stat., 1882, ch. 87, sec. 46-52.

⁵⁰³R. C., 1880, sec. 663.

⁵⁰⁴G. S., 1882, sec. 2697.

⁵⁰⁵R. C., 1878, art. 53, sec. 2.

⁵⁰⁶G. L., 1877, sec. 1725, as amended.

In Georgia,¹²⁵ instead of sending to the asylum, the court may appoint a guardian for any insane person.

For private patients, who are defined to be those whose relatives or friends will obligate themselves to take care of and provide for them without public charge, in Dakota,¹²⁶ Iowa,¹²⁷ and Nebraska,¹²⁸ the county commissioners of insanity are authorized to appoint a special custodian.

In New Mexico,¹²⁹ it is lawful for the court to commit the custody and care of the person or estate, or of both, of any person adjudged to be a lunatic, to such person or persons as it deems most suitable and proper.

In Florida,¹³⁰ the court may, instead of committing to the asylum, direct the insane person to be delivered to any other person, and such person receives, for his care and custody, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars per annum from the State treasury; in case this sum is not accepted, the lunatic must be transferred to the State asylum or discharged.

In Indiana,¹³¹ a justice of the peace, or the county commissioners, or the circuit court, may appoint some suitable person to take care of any dangerous lunatic, for compensation.

In the district of Columbia,¹³² any insane person not charged with any breach of the peace, whether in the hospital or not, may be delivered by the court to any person giving bond to restrain and take care of him until restored to sanity.

In Virginia,¹³³ and West Virginia,¹³⁴ the justices who hold an inquest as to the sanity of any person may deliver a lunatic to any person who will give a bond to restrain and take proper care of him until the cause of confinement shall cease, or he is delivered to the proper officer, to be proceeded with according to law; and the board of any asylum, or the court of any county or corporation, may deliver any lunatic confined in such asylum, or the jail of any county, to any friend who will give bond as above. The asylum board may deliver incurable and harmless patients, at their discharge, to any friend, without bond.

In Tennessee,¹³⁵ (unless this provision is superseded by later legislation), pauper idiots or lunatics may be let out for the term of one year to the lowest bidder, as other poor persons, or otherwise provided for, as the court may direct.

Wherever the words "some suitable (or convenient or other or any) place" are employed, as they sometimes are, in the statutes of

¹²⁵Code, 1882, sec. 1856.

¹²⁶Act of 1879, ch. 23, sec. 25.

¹²⁷McLean's Stat., 1880, sec. 1163.

¹²⁸G. S., 1881, ch. 40, sec. 30.

¹²⁹G. L., 1880, ch. 71, sec. 11.

¹³⁰Digest, 1881, ch. 117, sec. 6 8.

¹³¹R. S., 1881, sec. 5145-5146.

¹³²R. S., F. S., sec. 4856.

¹³³Code, 1873, ch. 82, sec. 28.

¹³⁴R. S., 1879, ch. 108, sec. 12.

¹³⁵C. S., 1871, sec. 3688.

any state, relating to the confinement of the insane, they confer unlimited authority upon the court in their commitment.

Power to restrain insane wards at home, or to commit them to a hospital or asylum, is sometimes conferred upon their conservators or other persons having them in charge. The law of West Virginia,⁶⁰⁸ authorizes any person who has given bond for the restraint and proper care of a lunatic to deliver him for confinement in the county jail until there is a vacancy in the hospital.

Bonds, conditioned that the patient shall be properly restrained and cared for, if kept by his friends at home, are required:

(1) In case of persons acquitted, on the ground of insanity, of a criminal charge, in Connecticut,⁶⁰⁹ Florida,⁶¹⁰ Maine,⁶¹¹ Minnesota,⁶¹² and Washington territory.⁶¹³

(2) In case of persons not indicted for crime, because of their insanity, in Maine.⁶¹¹

(3) In case of persons delivered into the custody of their friends, at the time of inquest, in Minnesota,⁶¹⁴ North Carolina,⁶¹⁵ Rhode Island,⁶¹⁶ Texas,⁶¹⁷ and Washington territory.⁶¹⁸

(4) When a patient is discharged from the hospital, in Ohio.⁶¹⁹

Appeals.

In certain states, the decision and order of a court with regard to the disposition and treatment of persons adjudged to be insane are subject to an appeal, sometimes on the part of the defendant only, and, in other states, on the part also of the applicant for an inquest. Appeals are authorized: in Maine,⁶²⁰ from the municipal officers of towns to two justices of the peace and quorum; in New York,⁶²¹ from the decision of any inferior judge to the supreme court, at any time within three days; in Oregon,⁶²² from the decision of the county judge, in the same manner as from the judgments of county courts in other cases; in Vermont,⁶²³ from the certificate of a physician to the supervisors of the insane; and in Iowa,⁶²⁴ from the county commissioners of insanity, at any time within ten days, to the circuit court.

⁶⁰⁸R. S., 1879, ch. 108, sec. 24.

⁶⁰⁹G. S., Rev'n of 1875, tit. 20, ch. 13, part 4, sec. 4, as amended.

⁶¹⁰Digest, 1881, ch. 87, sec. 20.

⁶¹¹R. S., 1881, ch. 137, sec. 2-3, as amended.

⁶¹²Stat., 1878, ch. 114, sec. 23.

⁶¹³Code, 1881, sec. 1101.

⁶¹⁴Stat., 1878, ch. 35, sec. 23.

⁶¹⁵Act of 1883, ch. 156, sec. 17, 21, 25.

⁶¹⁶P. S., 1882, ch. 74, sec. 2.

⁶¹⁷R. S., 1879, sec. 118.

⁶¹⁸Code, 1881, sec. 1632.

⁶¹⁹R. S., 1880, sec. 717.

⁶²⁰R. S., 1881, ch. 143, sec. 14, 15.

⁶²¹R. S., p. 1901, L. 1874, ch. 416, tit. 1, art. 1, sec. 1.

⁶²²Act of 1878, p. 78, sec. 2.

⁶²³R. L., 1880, sec. 2906, as amended.

⁶²⁴Act of 1880, ch. 152, sec. 1-4.

Transfers of Custody.

The secretary of the board of state charities, in New York,⁶² may order the transfer of any inmate of any almshouse, who is, in his opinion, not adequately and properly treated, to a state asylum for the insane.

In Rhode Island,⁶³ if any person is not humanely cared for, or is improperly restrained of his liberty, in any town, the state agent of charities and corrections may complain to the supreme court, which must forthwith examine into the circumstances alleged in the complaint, and if the same be found to be true, cause such idiotic, lunatic or insane person to be removed to the state asylum for the insane.

In Pennsylvania,⁶⁴ the board of public charities may apply to the president judge of the court of common pleas, in any county, for the transfer of any indigent insane person, in an almshouse or otherwise, in the custody of the directors or overseers of the poor, to a state hospital.

The Massachusetts⁶⁵ board of health, lunacy and charity may transfer and commit, to either of the state lunatic hospitals, any inmate of the state almshouse or state workhouse, whose condition requires such transfer, but no such transfer may be made without the certificate of two physicians to the insanity of such inmate. The board can also, on application of the authorities in charge of a private asylum for the insane, transfer any inmate to another private or public asylum, with the consent of the patient's natural or legal guardian. When it has reason to believe that any insane person, not incurable, is deprived of proper remedial treatment, and is confined in an almshouse or other place, it must cause application to be made to a judge for the commitment of such person to a hospital.⁶⁶ In addition to the powers thus conferred upon the state board, the governor may order the removal of any insane person legally confined in a jail, house of correction, or county receptacle, to any other jail, house of correction, or other suitable place.⁶⁷

Discharges.

The subject of discharge from the hospital is second only in importance to that of commitment; but, for want of space to discuss it thoroughly, we pass it, with one or two general remarks. The power of discharge is usually vested in the trustees, but it is sometimes shared with other officers, the governor, or the courts, or a state commissioner in lunacy, or the state board of public charities. The laws vary in precision as to the disposition to be made of a discharged patient, and in many states they are very loose in this regard. The status of a discharged patient is often left undefined, and his legal relations in doubt.

⁶² R. S., p. 1890, L. 1873, ch. 661, sec. 9.

⁶³ P. S., 1882, ch. 71, sec. 39.

⁶⁴ Act of 1883, p. 92, sec. 1.

⁶⁵ Stat., 1882, ch. 79, sec. 13.

⁶⁶ Ibid., ch. 87, sec. 25.

⁶⁷ Ibid., ch. 87, sec. 50.

Supervision of Insane Hospitals.

For the purpose of insuring the proper execution of the laws relating to the commitment of lunatics, and ascertaining whether any patients are improperly restrained of their liberty, the official visitation and inspection of institutions for the insane, by persons not connected with nor responsible for their actual management, is provided for in many states.

In Alabama,⁶³¹ Pennsylvania,⁶³² Tennessee,⁶³³ and Washington territory,⁶³⁴ the governor, judges of the courts and members of the legislature, are *ex-officio* visitors of these institutions.

In New Hampshire,⁶³⁵ the governor and council, president of the senate and speaker of the house, constitute a board of visitors of the asylum and must make a biennial report to the legislature.

In Wisconsin,⁶³⁶ the governor, after each election of members of the legislature, and before the first of December following, appoints a visiting committee of three, one from the members of the senate elect and two from the members of the assembly elect, who are required to visit each of the state institutions before the assembling of the legislature.

In Vermont,⁶³⁷ the legislature elects biennially three supervisors of the insane, two of whom must be physicians, and none of them an officer or employee of any insane asylum in the state, who visit every asylum as often as occasion requires, and one of the board as often as once a month, whose duty it is to hear the grievances of the patients, apart from the officers and keepers, and investigate the cases that require special investigation, and make such order as each case demands. They are required to make a biennial report.

In Iowa,⁶³⁸ a visiting committee of three, one of whom at least must be a woman, is appointed by the governor, to visit the insane asylums of the state at their discretion, and without notice, who may go through the wards, unaccompanied by any officer of the institution, with power to make investigations, to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses under oath, and with full power to correct any abuses found to exist, and to discharge any attendant or employee guilty of misdemeanor meriting such discharge. This committee must make an annual report to the governor.

In Maine,⁶³⁹ a committee of the council, consisting of two, with whom shall be associated one woman, is appointed annually by the governor, to visit the hospitals at their discretion, to ascertain if the inmates are humanely treated. If satisfied that any inmate is unnecessarily and wrongfully committed, or unnecessarily detained

⁶³¹Code, 1876, sec. 1502.

⁶³²Acts, 1884, p. 85, sec. 16; 1881, p. 83, sec. 9; 1876, p. 121, sec. 1.

⁶³³G. L., 1871, sec. 1523.

⁶³⁴Code, 1881, sec. 2259.

⁶³⁵G. L., 1878, ch. 10, sec. 10.

⁶³⁶R. S., 1878, 567 a, sub-sec. 19.

⁶³⁷R. L., 1880, sec. 2897-2905.

⁶³⁸McClain's Stat., 1880, sec. 1435-41, 3826.

⁶³⁹Act of 1874, ch. 256, sec. 4-13.

and held as a patient, they must apply to any judge of the supreme judicial court, or judge of probate within the county where the restraint exists, for a writ of *habeas corpus*. At least one member of the committee shall visit the hospital as often as once in every month, at irregular times and without notice. An annual report is provided for.

In Minnesota,⁶⁰ the governor appoints a lunacy commission, of three physicians, one of whom must be a member of the state board of health, whose duty it is to visit the several hospitals for the insane, at least once in every six months, or upon the written request of the governor, and inspect said hospitals and examine into the mental and physical condition of the patients, etc., and report to the governor within ten days after each and every such inspection is made. Should they find any patient whose insanity they have reason to doubt, they have authority to remand such patient to the probate court, but they cannot discharge any patient charged with crime.

In Connecticut,⁶¹ the state board of charities, consisting of three men and two women, must inspect all institutions in which persons are detained by compulsion, to ascertain whether their inmates are properly treated or improperly held, and may examine witnesses and send for persons and papers, and correct any abuses found to exist. No previous notice of their visits may be given, and at every visit an opportunity must be offered to each inmate for private conversation with some member of the board. The board makes an annual report.

In Rhode Island,⁶² the agent of state charities and corrections and the secretary of state are constituted a commission, whose duty it is to receive, read and examine all complaints, communications and letters to them, or either of them, made, directed or addressed, by or from, or relating to, any inmate of any insane asylum, or any insane person, or any person alleged to be insane, and restrained of his liberty, and must, whenever, in their judgment, they deem it advisable, cause an examination and inquiry to be made, and may, in their discretion, petition any justice of the supreme court to have such examination made. This commission, or either of its members, may visit every institution where any person alleged to be insane is restrained of his liberty, and, alone or attended by others, as they may choose, examine into the condition and complaint of any one so confined. It is the duty of the commission, or of either of them, upon probable cause, and upon complaint being made to them, supported by oath or affirmation, that any officer or person in charge of any one confined as insane has violated any provision of law, or neglected any of the duties enjoined upon him, or inhumanly or improperly treated any one so restrained as insane, to cause complaint to be made before any justice court having jurisdiction, and prosecute the same to final judgment. The agent of state charities and correction must visit all

⁶⁰ Stat., 1878, ch. 35, sec. 34, 35.

⁶¹ G. S., Rev'n of 1875, tit. 3, ch. 1, part 13, sec. 1-3.

⁶² P. S., 1882, ch. 74, sec. 29, 30, 32.

town asylums and all places in the state where any insane person is kept, as often as may be necessary, to see that no insane person is improperly confined, or not properly cared for.⁶⁴³

In Illinois,⁶⁴⁴ the state commissioners of public charities may visit the state institutions for the insane, have access to the buildings, grounds, books and papers thereof, inquire into all matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management, ascertain whether the laws in relation to them are fully complied with, and report to the governor, biennially, the result of their investigations. They may also visit and examine into the condition of other places where the insane may be confined. But they have no executive power: and make special investigation into alleged abuses only when directed by the governor.

The Massachusetts⁶⁴⁵ state board of health, lunacy and charity has general supervision over the state lunatic hospitals: it must, at least once in every year, visit all places where state paupers are supported, and every private asylum or receptacle for the insane at least once in every six months. It has the same power in relation to state paupers who are inmates of either of the lunatic hospitals, as are vested in towns in reference to paupers supported by them.

In Michigan,⁶⁴⁶ the board of corrections and charities is required to visit, at least once in each year, the state and county asylums for the insane. Whenever any abusive treatment of the inmates which demands immediate attention and redress, comes to their knowledge, they must forthwith report the facts to the governor, with such recommendations for the correction of the same as they may deem proper.

In Ohio,⁶⁴⁷ the board of state charities is empowered to investigate the whole system of state charities, and examine into the condition and management of both state and county institutions, including those for the insane.

The law in Minnesota is modeled after that in Ohio.

In New York, in addition to the general powers of the state board of charities, which are substantially the same as in Illinois,⁶⁴⁸ a state commissioner in lunacy is appointed by the governor,⁶⁴⁹ who is *ex-officio* a member of the board. He must examine into and report upon the condition of the insane and idiotic in the state, and the management of the asylums, public or private, and other institutions for their care. He is given the same powers which belong to referees appointed by the supreme court, in all cases where, from evidence laid before him, there is reason to believe that any person is wrongfully deprived of his liberty or cruelly or improperly treated, in any public or private establishment for the custody of the insane: and if the same is proved to his satisfaction, he may order the superintendent or managers of the institution to modify the treatment or apply such other remedy as he may specify.

⁶⁴³Act 1853, ch. 348, sec. 4.

⁶⁴⁴R. S., 1853, ch. 23, sec. 4-6.

⁶⁴⁵Stat. 1882, ch. 79, sec. 2, 5, 8.

⁶⁴⁶Act, 1871, No. 192, sec. 3, 6.

⁶⁴⁷R. S., 1880, sec. 636.

⁶⁴⁸R. S., p. 1883, L. 1867, ch. 951, sec. 4-6.

⁶⁴⁹*Ibid*, p. 1922, L. 1874, ch. 446, tit. 10, sec. 1-6.

In Pennsylvania,⁶⁰ the board of public charities has the supervision over all houses or places in which any person of unsound mind is detained, for pay, and of all other houses or places in which more than one such person is detained, with or without compensation. The board appoints a committee of five, to act as a committee of lunacy, of whom one must be a lawyer of at least ten years' standing and one a practising physician of equal experience in his profession. The committee appoints its own secretary. It is required to examine, and report annually to the board, into the condition of the insane, and the management of all public and private hospitals, almshouses and other places in which the insane are kept for care and treatment or detention; and to ordain rules, with the consent of the chief justice of the supreme court and the attorney-general, to govern the licensing of private asylums, the proper treatment of persons detained in public or private establishments for the insane, and the prevention of their unlawful detention, the forms used in legal process, the reports to be made by the managers of institutions for the insane, etc. The board of charities must appoint boards of visitors of all houses in which any person of unsound mind is detained, one board in each county in which there exists any such house.

In Massachusetts,⁶¹ the state board of health, lunacy and charity is empowered to act as a commission in lunacy, and to investigate the question of the insanity and condition of any person committed to any public or private asylum or hospital for the insane, or restrained of his liberty, by reason of alleged insanity, at any place within the commonwealth, and to discharge such person, if not insane or capable of being cared for after discharge without danger to others and with benefit to himself.

In Wisconsin,⁶² the board of charities and reform has like power.

In Arizona,⁶³ the governor must appoint some suitable person, living near the asylum of Langdon and Clark, in California, to visit said asylum, once in three months, and see whether the insane sent from Arizona are properly treated; also, to examine their mental condition, and, if found to be sufficiently restored to reason, to direct their discharge; and to report to the governor, in writing, after each visit.

In Michigan,⁶⁴ the governor may appoint one or more lady visitors, to visit, in behalf of the state board, such state or county institutions as the board may designate.

In New York,⁶⁵ on written application of the state charities aid association, a justice of the supreme court is authorized to grant orders for the admission of the persons named in the application to any of the county, town or city almshouses within his judicial district. The association makes an annual report to the board of charities.

⁶⁰Act 1881, p. 21, sec. 1-16.

⁶¹Stat. 1882, ch. 87, sec. 1.

⁶²R. S., 1878, 567a, sub-sec. 7.

⁶³C. L., 1877, sec. 1202.

⁶⁴Act 1871, No. 192, sec. 10, am'd'd 1873, No. 64.

⁶⁵R. L., p. 1895, L. 1881, ch. 323, sec. 1-3.

CHAPTER V.

THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Number of deaf-mutes in Illinois—Demand for additional educational facilities—Plans suggested—Condition of the deaf and dumb—Duty of the state to them—Enlargement of the institution at Jacksonville—The financial argument—Classification of pupils—Reasons for the creation of a new institution elsewhere—Mr. Bell's scheme—Memoir on the formation of a deaf-mute variety of the human race—Tendency to intermarriage of the deaf—His address before the Chicago board of education—Day-schools for the deaf—Reply by Dr. Gillett—Methods of teaching the deaf explained—The sign-language—The manual alphabet—Articulation—The combined method—Oral schools—Convention of articulation teachers in New York—Resolutions adopted.

The Tenth Census of the United States reveals to us the fact that there were, in the state of Illinois, in the year 1880, of all ages, 2,202 deaf-mutes. Of this total number, 1,083 were returned as of "school age"—that is, not less than six years old, but under twenty-one. According to a statement contained in the biennial report of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, for 1881-82, there were, at that date, 557 deaf-mutes in Illinois, under the age of twenty years, who had never reached the institution. A list of their names, showing also their ages and reported places of residence, was printed in an appendix to the report from which the above has been taken. The number borne upon the rolls of the institution, at the same date, was 560. These figures deserve and should receive earnest attention at the hands of all persons interested in the question of the education of the deaf and dumb.

The Illinois institution, at Jacksonville, was created by an act of the legislature approved in 1839, but was not opened until 1846. The number of deaf-mutes, of all ages, in this state, in 1840, was reported in the census as 179; and in 1850, as 356. No argument is required, to prove that, if the condition of the uneducated deaf children of the state of Illinois justified the creation of an institution at Jacksonville in 1839, the need of appropriate action by the General Assembly in 1885 is far more imperative than it was then. So much has been accomplished for the alleviation of the unfortunate condition of deaf children, that we are in danger of overlooking the magnitude of the work which still remains to be done.

It is true that the census of 1840 was very imperfectly taken, as compared with that of 1880. It is also true that, in the list published by the Jacksonville institution, which was furnished in manu-

script form by the courtesy of the superintendent of the census, some names may have been included of persons who were incorrectly reported as deaf. On the other hand, there are doubtless names of deaf persons which were omitted from that list.

But if we assume that there were, in 1849, when the institution was created, not less than 100 deaf children in the state, out of school, and that there were, in 1885, not more than 400; it will follow that the apparent demand for suitable provision for their education is now four times as great as it was at that early day. Many of these children will sooner or later reach the institution at Jacksonville, and receive an education there. But the number of the deaf is continually growing, and, by the time these children reach the institution, other children will have become deaf, who will swell the ranks of the uneducated deaf-mutes of Illinois. We must provide for the future as well as for the present. Epidemics of scarlet fever or meningitis, such as have occurred, are liable to occur at any time; and even if none should occur soon, the number of deaf children necessarily grows in proportion to the growth of the population of the state.

Four courses of action are open to us in this emergency.

(1) We may fold our hands and do nothing. (2) We may enlarge the institution at Jacksonville. (3) We may establish a new institution elsewhere. (4) We may provide for the education of deaf children, outside of any institution, either at their homes or in public schools, in connection with children who hear and speak.

Let us briefly consider each of these possible alternatives.

The Policy of Inaction.

That the nature of the problem to be solved may be clearly and correctly apprehended, let us begin by inquiring, what is a deaf-mute?

The only essential difference between a deaf child and any other, is that one has lost the special sense of hearing, and the other has not. From this root-difference other differences undoubtedly result, but we need not here consider them.

Deafness is an infirmity which may overtake any man at any age. There are two periods in life, at which it is most likely to occur, namely, in childhood and in old age.

It is highly probable that, if we had statistics showing the number of deaf persons in the United States, the ratio of the deaf who are of advanced age, to the total number of persons of school age, would be larger than the ratio of persons in early life, to the population under twenty-one.

But in the census, those who are merely deaf are not enumerated; the census takes no note of any but deaf-mutes.*

Deaf-mutes or the deaf and dumb, so called, (in Latin *surdo-muti*; in French, *sourds-muets*; in German, *taub-stumm*) constitute only a part of the total deaf population. We employ this awkward

*In the census, the number of blind appears to be larger than that of the deaf, while all teachers, either of the deaf or of the blind, know that the demand for special education of the blind is very much less than that for special education of the deaf. The explanation of this apparent contradiction is in the fact that all the blind are enumerated, while all the deaf are not. There can be no doubt that the loss of special sense of hearing is of much more frequent occurrence than the loss of eyesight.

technical phrase, for the want of a better, to designate persons who have either been born deaf, or have lost their hearing so early in life, that their education has not been completed, and who therefore require to be educated in a special manner. The combination of the word "dumb" or "mute" with the word deaf, serves to qualify it, and to suggest that persons said to be deaf and dumb have not only lost their hearing, but the faculty of speech as well. This suggestion is misleading, as will be seen.* Strictly speaking, the phrase involves a double solecism, for, in the first place, not all deaf-mutes are deaf, and, in the second place, not all the deaf and dumb are dumb.

A deaf-mute, so called, may have partial hearing, just as a blind person may have imperfect vision. There is no absolute line of demarcation between those who can hear and those who cannot, any more than there is between the sane and the insane, or the poor and the rich, or the criminal and non-criminal classes. In the education of the deaf, any child is regarded as a deaf-mute, who is so hard of hearing as to render it impossible, or, if not impossible, extremely difficult, to communicate with him by the use of vocal speech. The analogy between deafness and blindness is in this respect perfect, since many children are educated in institutions for the blind, who can see, but whose vision is too imperfect to enable them to read a printed page.

Deaf-mutes who can speak, of whom there are many, belong to one or the other of two classes. We must distinguish between the congenital and non-congenital deaf, between those born deaf and those who have lost their hearing from disease or accident. It is evident that the non-congenitally deaf may have acquired the faculty of speech, before losing the sense of hearing, and may retain it thereafter. In fact, many of the inmates of our institutions for the deaf and dumb have not lost the power of speech, or have lost it only in part. Deaf-mutes of this class are called semi-mutes—a phrase as technical, awkward and misleading as the expression deaf-mute has been shown to be, and it is tolerated only for the sake of convenience. On the other hand, the art of speech may be artificially imparted even to the congenitally deaf, so that, although they may remain deaf, they are no longer dumb.

The point to which we desire to call the reader's special attention, is that persons who are deaf and dumb, are dumb only because they are deaf. Deafness, or the want of the sense of hearing, is their original and only infirmity, except in so far as inability to hear speech is an obstacle to their acquisition of it.

In a less degree, deafness is an obstacle to the acquisition of language; but language may be learned, through the eye, without the aid of the ear; and when language has once been acquired, all the treasures of knowledge contained in books are as open to one born deaf as to any other human being. Of course, very much of our knowledge is acquired, not from books, but from conversation; and the inability of the deaf-mute to hear the casual talk of those by whom he is surrounded in society, is a great barrier to his intel-

*The use of the word dumb is particularly offensive, because it seems to imply that the deaf and dumb are stupid, which is not at all the case.

lectual development, especially to the acquisition of that general information, which comes to most of us without much effort on our own part.

According to the census, the total number of deaf-mutes in the United States, in 1880, was 33,878, of whom 51 per cent., or 18,294, were reported, were congenital mutes. The rest became deaf through disease or accident, subsequent to birth; but none are included who did not become deaf before arriving at the age of sixteen years.

Not even the congenitally deaf are wholly dumb. In infancy, they laugh and cry, and make inarticulate sounds, just as other children do. Why not? They have all the organs of speech which any child has, and their emotions operate upon those organs, through the medium of their nervous system, just as they operate upon children in general. It is not until they learn that these inarticulate sounds are unintelligible to those around them, or that, in consequence of their voices being untrained, the sounds produced are harsh and displeasing to others, that they overcome the natural inclination to utter sounds expressive of their emotions, and lapse into silence. Through life indeed, under the influence of passion, they are apt to utter inarticulate cries, which are expressive of the true nature of their feelings. By the employment of suitable methods of instruction, many of them can be trained to use their vocal organs to produce sounds which are articulate, intelligible, and often not unpleasant to the ear. The degree of their ability to acquire speech varies according to their individual capacity, both physical and mental. Some of them learn to converse fluently, others with difficulty, and some not at all.

What is the condition of the congenitally deaf child? Evidently such a child, if untrained, is in a state of almost complete mental isolation. Of the two principal avenues to knowledge, sight and hearing, one is forever closed against him. He sees what other children see, but he understands little of what he sees; and, if he could formulate his impressions, they would probably be found to be mingled with much of that superstitious imagination which characterizes the primitive races of mankind. His range of ideas is necessarily bounded by the narrow limits of his vision and of his unaided personal reflections. He has but one means of communicating with others—pantomime, a mode of intercourse which is not only liable to be misunderstood by those to whom it is addressed, but, at best, is incapable of conveying anything but crude and superficial conceptions.

How far words are essential to thought, as an intellectual process, is a disputed question. The uneducated deaf-mute has no words. He does think. Therefore it must be possible to think without words. But there can be no question that, for those who have acquired language, words are potent instruments of thought, and that they are essential to any high degree of intellectual development.

The deaf-mute, being thus cut off by his infirmity from social intercourse with his fellows, and from the opportunities which they possess for self-improvement, tends to become moody, suspicious,

solitary and unhappy. He is more or less shunned by persons of his own age, and it is natural to suppose that he must, to some extent at least, reciprocate this sentiment of aversion.

Without instruction, the avenues of useful employment, open to other men, are closed to him. If he labors at all, he can perform only unskilled labor, although capable of something higher and better.

It cannot be supposed that he is destitute of the consciousness of his own infirmity, and, on the other hand, of his actual power. He must, therefore, have unsatisfied longings and aspirations. His condition must be a puzzle to himself. In this uneducated state, he is not only a pecuniary burden to the community, whereas he might be self-supporting, but he is liable to become an actual peril as well, in consequence of the strength of his passions, and the want of that control over them which comes through intellectual development.

The remarks just made are applicable also to the non-congenitally deaf, but in a less degree, in proportion to the age at which they become deaf, and the extent of their intellectual development prior to the loss of hearing.

The experience of all civilized nations, in the matter of the instruction of the deaf, demonstrates the possibility of giving them an education similar to that of persons who see and hear; and that some of them at least are capable of a very high degree of mental culture. Their attainments in literature and art are often very creditable. A few of them have even entered the learned professions.

In view of their unfortunate condition, and the possibility of educating them through the eye alone, either by the use of the sign language, manual alphabet and writing, or the method of articulation, our duty to them is clear. Every instinct of humanity, all our natural sympathies for the weak and the suffering, and all the arguments which address themselves to the principle of self-interest, require that none of them should be left to grow up in ignorance, if, by any reasonable sacrifice on our part, such a calamity can be avoided.

The theory of our school system is, that every child shall have an opportunity of receiving an education, if he is capable of it. Deaf-mutes are capable of it, as a class. Whether the proportion of feeble-minded children who are deaf, is larger than that of feeble-minded children who have the sense of hearing, is a question which need not here be discussed. But the state undertakes to train even children who are feeble-minded, in institutions specially planned for their benefit. The difficulty of instructing the deaf can only be regarded as an incentive to more earnest effort to overcome the obstacles to their education. It does not in the slightest degree impair their natural right to assistance in obtaining it. This right has been recognized by the state of Illinois, and there is no justice in offering facilities for education to a part of the deaf, and not to the whole. Neither is the pecuniary burden of such special provision for their benefit so great as to be intolerable; it is in fact scarcely appreciable, when divided among the mass of those upon whom it falls.

From these considerations, it is evident that there is not, and ought not to be, any disposition on the part of the people of Illinois to adopt or approve any policy which would leave in ignorance any considerable portion of the deaf children of the state.

The Enlargement of the Institution at Jacksonville.

It has been suggested that we might meet the demand which is upon us, by enlarging the institution at Jacksonville.

There are arguments in favor of this proposition, which merit our careful consideration. Such enlargement would preserve the unity of the system of instruction of the deaf children of Illinois, and would prevent rivalries between different interests, which might otherwise arise. The larger an institution grows to be, the greater are the facilities afforded for proper classification of the inmates; and the creation of special departments of instruction, as, for instance, in drawing, is thereby facilitated. Where young people are collected together in great numbers, they stimulate each other, and those among them who possess more than ordinary talent are excited to more than ordinary effort to surpass their fellows, and retain the lead which naturally belongs to them. It is said to be no more difficult to manage and govern a large institution than a small one, if only it is properly organized and manned and equipped. The financial argument is also supposed to be in its favor, since a smaller outlay is required for additions to an existing institution than for the erection of a new one, and the necessity for the duplication of the central governing staff is thus avoided.

With respect to the financial argument here alluded to, it is more specious than convincing. The architectural construction of the buildings to be occupied by any given institution is, at the time when they are originally planned, governed by the number of inmates for whom provision is made. All the parts are drawn, or supposed to be drawn, upon a uniform scale. So many persons will require so much space for sleeping apartments; so much for instruction in the school-room, so much at table, so much for play-rooms and living-rooms. They will require a given amount of food, and a given amount of space will be necessary in which to store and cook it. They will require so much washing, and the laundry must be of sufficient size to admit of the washing and ironing of a certain number of garments per week. The space to be heated renders necessary a given quantity of heating-surfaces; and for the production of the required amount of steam, a certain number of boilers must be provided, and the size of the boiler-house will be thereby determined. Not only the size of the different buildings, but the number of acres of land which it is desirable that the institution should own, is governed by the same constant factor—the number of the inmates to be provided for. Double the number of inmates, and you must double the number of acres of land and the capacity of all the buildings, whether or not the additional accommodations to be provided are furnished in connection with the existing institution or separately. It is apparent that the expense involved in tearing down and rebuilding, (for enlargement usually necessitates more or less tearing down), is, in the end, fully as great as the cost

of original construction, if not greater. Then, as to the cost of superintendence, the increased responsibility of the officers in charge and the increased amount of labor demanded of them necessitate a corresponding increase in the salaries paid: while, on the other hand, the more complicated the organization becomes, the more elaborate must become the arrangements for proper supervision by subordinate officers. The ratio of care-takers to the number of persons cared for remains the same; and, when a certain point in the growth of the institution has been passed, it becomes greater rather than less.

With respect to classification, this is a point which deserves to be considered from two opposite points of view. Classification is the grouping together of persons of similar capacity, attainments and habits. It is opposed, on the one hand, to the massing together of persons of dissimilar capacities, attainments and habits; and, on the other hand, it is opposed to the separate training and treatment of individuals. It is a mean between two extremes. It is a balance of advantages and disadvantages. It is the principle of subdivision carried to a certain point, and no farther. The larger the number of the inmates of an institution, the more important it becomes. At the same time, it involves routine treatment, the results of which, in so far as it is opposed to individual treatment, must be admitted to be injurious rather than beneficial. This is perhaps specially true of the education of the deaf.

The perplexity which we feel in the conduct of human life, arises largely from the impossibility of gaining, by any proposed course of action, certain advantages, without forfeiting other advantages, which would have been secured by a contrary course. It is a question, whether the interests of the deaf are better promoted by unity or diversification, in the system adopted for their education. The multiplication of institutions not only brings the teacher nearer to the pupil, and secures a larger share of individual attention to the pupil on the teacher's part, but tends to promote emulation and a healthy competition between one school for the deaf and another. This is the old question of competition versus monopoly, in another form.

It may be admitted, that larger institutions have some advantages which smaller institutions do not possess; and, on the other hand, there are arguments on the other side, which we feel it our duty to state.

A New Institution.

The process of enlargement at Jacksonville has already been carried to a point where that institution is the largest of its kind, not only in the United States, but in the known world. If it has not reached the proper limit of growth, then that limit is a problem whose solution must be left to the future, and when it will be determined we cannot even guess. In every other state, with an equal deaf-mute population, two or more institutions may be found.

The deaf-mutes of Illinois are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the state, more than half of them being in the northern portion. Cook county, with the city of Chicago, probably contains

not less than one-fifth of the entire number. It would seem possible to educate them nearer to their homes, instead of separating them from their friends by so great a distance during the plastic period of youth. The argument of Dr. Jarvis, showing the advantages of proximity to the insane hospital on the part of the friends of the insane, would probably be found to apply measurably to institutions for the education of the deaf and of the blind.

Much has been said and written about "atmosphere." This word is used figuratively, to express what it is hard to define literally, to-wit: the influence upon individuals of a particular type, resulting from their association in large numbers with other individuals of the same type. We all understand, for instance, what is meant by the criminal atmosphere of a prison, and probably no one will dispute that the association of criminals with each other tends to strengthen their criminal impulses, and renders them more impervious to influences antagonistic to crime than they otherwise would be.

Of course, there is no analogy between crime, which is a moral defect, and the loss of the special sense of hearing, which is a physical accident: but we apprehend that, where deaf-mutes are congregated together in large numbers, the clannish feeling, which is one of their marked peculiarities, is heightened and intensified by the mere fact of such congregation, and that it is more difficult to correct the habits and defects which result from their want of hearing, than it would be, if they were isolated from each other, and were to associate entirely with persons who speak and hear. The larger the number in association, the more difficult we think it must be to overcome those tendencies, which it is the aim of the institution to combat.

Whatever may be said of the ability of any man to superintend a large institution as easily and efficiently as one of a smaller size, we do not believe it, since it is contrary to reason. It is impossible to know the personal peculiarities of more than a given number of pupils, and, whenever that number is exceeded, the responsibility which naturally belongs to the principal must be relegated to subordinates. Besides, there is a difference in the capacity of men. One superintendent may be able to handle successfully a larger number of children than another: and, in view of the perpetual liability to change of superintendents, we do not think it wise to give even to a man of exceptional ability the care of more pupils than are within the capacity of a man of average ability. The present superintendent of the institution at Jacksonville is an exceptionally able man, and it might be safe to increase his responsibility, though we should doubt the wisdom of that; but his successor may not be equal to him, and we have to consider this contingency.

There are special objections to the enlargement of the institution at Jacksonville, growing out of the inadequacy and unreliability of the supply of water at that point. The advantages of Jacksonville in other respects are admittedly great.

If the number of uneducated deaf-mutes of school-age, who have not reached the institution, is equal to the number now in the institution,

any enlargement of that institution, to be adequate, must nearly or quite double its capacity. Small additions from year to year will not meet the prospective demand.

Were a new institution to be established, it might be built up from the foundation on the cottage plan, which we regard as preferable to the congregate, and we believe that it is, in the end, less expensive.

For all these reasons, we should prefer to see a second institution for the deaf and dumb established at some other point, rather than to see the one at Jacksonville enlarged.

Deaf Mutes in the Public Schools.

Still another plan has been proposed by Mr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, whose interest in the deaf is well known. He is the son of that Mr. Bell, who invented the pictorial alphabet known as "Visible Speech," in which the powers of the letters are represented by diagrams, which indicate the position of the vocal organs at the time of their utterance. This alphabet has been extensively used in the training of the deaf in articulation classes, in American institutions, and has been of especial benefit to teachers of articulation, in enabling them to grasp the outlines of vocal physiology and of the mechanism of speech. Mr. Alexander Graham Bell has himself trained many of the articulation teachers of this country, and has given personal instruction to deaf children at his own home. His wife is a deaf-mute, who has retained the use of speech so perfectly, that she mingles in general society, in the city of Washington and elsewhere.

A memoir read by him before the National Academy of Sciences, of which he is a member, upon *The Formation of a Deaf Variety of the Human Race*, was recently printed, by order of Congress, and has attracted very wide attention on both sides of the Atlantic. The views advanced by him in this memoir may be briefly stated, as follows:

He assumes that the laws of heredity, which prevail throughout the animal kingdom, are equally applicable to human beings. Having discovered indubitable evidence of a hereditary tendency to deafness in certain families, he finds the cause of such inheritance in the tendency of deaf-mutes to marry deaf-mutes. Such statistics as he has been able to gather compel him to conclude that the proportion of deaf-mute offspring born to deaf-mutes is many times greater than the proportion born to the people at large. The liability of the production of congenitally mute offspring from such marriages he estimates at from ten to twenty times greater than in the community at large. The question therefore suggests itself to his mind: If this tendency should continue unchecked for a series of generations, what is there to prevent the formation, in the course of time, of a deaf-mute variety of the human-race, in America?

The field of investigation opened up by the speculations of Mr. Bell is an interesting one; and the question which he has suggested will, in time, be answered, one way or the other, by the accumulation and collation of facts relating to it. We shall not discuss it here.

We desire rather to call attention to his observations upon the causes which determine the selection, by the deaf, of the deaf, in marriage. "The intermarriages of the deaf and dumb," he says, "have in some way been promoted by our methods of education. If we desired to create a deaf variety of the race, and were to attempt to devise methods, which should compel deaf-mutes to marry deaf-mutes, we could not invent more complete and efficient methods than those that actually exist, and which have arisen from entirely different and far higher motives." Among these methods, he enumerates: (1) the separation of deaf-mutes from hearing persons, and their collection together, in institutions for their especial benefit, where they are kept, from early childhood to the commencement of adult life. (2) The promotion of social intercourse among them, in adult life, by periodical reunions with former pupils at the institution, and by the organization of societies of deaf-mutes and the holding of deaf-mute conventions. (3) The publication of newspapers and periodicals specially designed as organs of communication between adult deaf-mutes, in which personals relating to the deaf and dumb are published. (4) The use of the sign-language, by which deaf-mutes are taught to think in a different language from that of the people at large, whereby English to them is apt to remain a foreign tongue.

The two principal causes of the preference which adult deaf-mutes exhibit for the companionship of deaf-mutes rather than that of hearing persons are, he says, segregation for the purpose of education, and the means of communication by a language different from that of the people. Segregation really lies at the root of the whole matter, for from this the other causes have themselves been evolved by the natural law of adaptation to the environment. We commence our effort on behalf of the deaf-mute by changing his social environment. In process of time, the adaptation becomes complete; and when, at last, we restore him to the world, as an adult, he finds that the social conditions to which he has become accustomed, do not exist outside of his school life. His efforts are then directed to the restoration of these conditions, with the result of intermarriage and a tendency to the formation of a deaf-mute community.

Whatever we may think of the views expressed by Mr. Bell, what he means is very clear, and very striking.

The state commissioners of public charities in Illinois, learning that Mr. Bell would be in Chicago in July, 1884, suggested, to the board of education of the city of Chicago, the propriety of inviting him to make a public address on the subject of the relative advantages of teaching deaf children in classes connected with public schools, as compared with special institutions.

We find, in the American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb, a report of Mr. Bell's address, which was delivered on the evening of July 20th, and of the reply to it by Dr. Gillett, superintendent of the institution at Jacksonville.

Mr. Bell pointed out that deafness frequently occurs in very early life, and that, owing to the reluctance of parents to part with their children, the education of deaf children in institutions is apt to be delayed, so that in this way much valuable time is lost, at the period when the child is most susceptible to training and instruction. He therefore thought that the education of deaf children should, if possible, be conducted in such a manner as to prevent the separation of parents and children. What the child gains by residence in an institution, is gained at the expense of the loss of those advantages which would have resulted from a residence at home. He therefore recommended, that we should supplement our present schools and institutions by an extensive development of day-schools; and he suggested, as the most practical, most useful and most economical kind of school to be established, the formation of classes for deaf children in the public schools. He proposed that a small room should be set apart, in a public school building, for the use of the deaf children of the neighborhood, and that a teacher should be employed, who had been carefully trained in the methods of instructing the deaf. It would be economical to utilize a room of this kind for this purpose, since the appliances of a large school might be thus obtained without special cost. He did not advocate the complete co-education of deaf with hearing children. This had been tried before and had usually been a failure. Nor did he advocate the present plan of exclusive segregation of the deaf, since it makes them a class apart from the hearing world. He suggested the adoption of an intermediate plan. He would educate the deaf by themselves, in as small numbers as possible, in the same building with hearing children, in large numbers. He would promote intercourse between the deaf and hearing children, by throwing them together during play hours, and by placing the deaf children in the same class with hearing children, for practice in subjects where information is gained through the eye. He would never bring together more children than one teacher could conveniently handle. He thought that about ten deaf children should constitute the extreme limit. In cities like Chicago, where more than a hundred deaf children could attend day-schools, and a number of teachers would be required, he advocated giving each teacher a small school-room in a different public school building, rather than to bring all deaf children into one single place. In this case, a superintendent of deaf-mute instruction should be appointed, to superintend the work. As a means of promoting intercourse between children who are deaf and those who are not, he advocated the substitution of the English language for the sign-language, as the instrument of thought, and would teach speech and speech-reading to as many of the deaf and dumb as possible. Home-life, and association with hearing children, would, he thought, act as a stimulus to the acquisition of speech, which stimulus was entirely wanting in an institution, where all playmates and associates were deaf, and where one-third of the teachers themselves could not hear. Personally, he believed

that all deaf-mutes could acquire an intelligible articulation, and this conclusion was borne out by the fact that all deaf-mutes of Germany were taught to speak. In giving speech to the deaf, this country, he said, is behind other countries. The vast majority of deaf-mutes in foreign countries are taught to speak, and to understand the speech of others, whereas in our country no attempts are made to teach speech to the majority of our deaf-mutes. The majority of those who are taught to speak in America learn speech merely as an accomplishment, and less than nine per cent. of the pupils of American institutions make use of speech as a means of communication in the school-room.

Dr. Gillett, in reply, said that Mr. Bell's project was not a new one; it had been so long discarded that it had been forgotten, and our grandparents had not thought it worthy to hand down to us. It was assiduously tried, during the last century, in various parts of Germany, and found to be a failure, and abandoned. (But Mr. Bell asserts that the plan suggested by him is not the plan which was tried in Germany. It differs from it, in that he proposes the teaching of deaf-mutes in separate classes, instead of in the same class-rooms, and in connection with children who hear and speak.) Dr. Gillett thought it desirable to teach deaf and dumb children to use speech, but said that science has not yet furnished us with a method of instruction which brings this boon within the attainment of all deaf children. Instruction by signs is best fitted for some children, and instruction by the oral method for others. He advocated eclecticism in the instruction of the deaf, and expressed dissatisfaction with the purely oral schools. He agreed with Mr. Bell as to the importance of teaching the deaf to think in English, or rather to speak in English, for he denied that there is any natural language of thought; and he remarked upon the importance of industrial education for the deaf, and said that the articulation schools in America have neglected this very important matter, while the large institutions, in which the combined method is in use, are true technical schools, in which trades are taught. The want of facilities for teaching trades in day-schools for the deaf was, in his judgment, a strong point against Mr. Bell's proposition. (But Mr. Bell took the ground that other children are not taught trades in the public schools, and that deaf children can acquire them, after leaving school, in shops and factories, as other children do).

In order to a full understanding of the issues involved in this controversy, it is necessary to state briefly what are the methods employed in the instruction of the deaf.

As has been said already, children who hear, acquire speech by imitation, and learn, through the sense of hearing, to associate spoken words with the ideas for which they stand. The transition from spoken to written language is, for them, natural and easy. But children who cannot hear, are deprived of the opportunity to acquire language by the natural process, and resort must be had in their case to some artificial method, by which the eye may be made to do the work of the ear, as a medium of communication.

The various methods of instruction in use may be grouped under four general heads, namely: (1) gesture, or the sign-language; (2) writing; (3) the manual alphabet; (4) articulation and lip-reading.

The Sign-Language.

It has been said that the sign-language is the natural language of the deaf and dumb. It would, perhaps, be more correct to say, that their natural language is pantomime, of which the sign-language is an artificial development and extension, in which gestures are made to represent, not only concrete but abstract ideas, and even grammatical relations.

Pantomime is employed, to a large extent, by savages, in communication at a distance, and between tribes who do not speak the same dialect. It is a pictorial representation in action, and, as such, is intelligible to most persons of quick perception and lively imagination, although liable at times to be misunderstood and misinterpreted. But the sign-language is to pantomime what hieroglyphics are to pictures. Pictures are the basis of pictorial writing, such as may be found upon the monuments of Egypt and is in use among the American Indians. Pantomime is the basis of the sign-language, and, in the sign-language, as it is practised in institutions for the education of the deaf, conventional signs, and abbreviated signs, unintelligible to any but the initiated, are of frequent occurrence.

That it is a beautiful and expressive language, must be admitted. Communication by its use is rapid and easy, but of necessity it lacks precision. It has, so to speak, a grammar of its own; but it is no more English, than it is French or German.

There are many persons who hear and speak, the children of deaf parents, or brought up in institutions for the deaf, with whom it is vernacular. The child of a deaf mother often learns to express itself in the sign-language long before it learns to speak.

Since it is not governed by the same laws which govern spoken and written language, its habitual use is an obstacle to the acquisition of English, just as the habitual use of English is an obstacle to the acquisition of a foreign tongue. For this reason, the readiness with which the deaf and dumb resort to it, in all their intercourse with each other, has been characterized by many of those best qualified to pronounce an opinion, as a formidable hindrance to their instruction in English, which is the great fundamental aim sought to be accomplished in American institutions for the deaf and dumb. To prevent its use altogether is perhaps impossible, but that it should be discouraged is generally admitted.

In addition to what has been said, it must be remarked, that the use of the sign-language is thought by some to be an obstacle to intellectual development, for the reason that signs, and not words, are employed by sign-makers, as the instrument of thought, which involves the substitution of an inferior for a superior instrument, with corresponding imperfection in the result. In so far as the use of signs prevents the acquisition and habitual use of language, it is not only a barrier to intercourse between those who can and who cannot hear and speak, but it is also a hindrance to close, continued and precise thinking, on the part of the deaf-mute himself, especially upon subjects of an abstruse nature. In this way it prevents his mental growth.

There can be little doubt but that the deaf-mute, who fails to acquire the ready use of written language, must remain all his days a mental dwarf.

The introduction of the sign-language into general use in this country, is due to the fact that, when Gallaudet went abroad to qualify himself as an instructor of the deaf, he was compelled, by the force of circumstances, to learn the art in France, of the Abbe de l' Epée, who may be called the Father of Signs; and he brought back to this country, as his assistant in the work, the venerable Clerc, who, himself a deaf-mute, imparted the knowledge of the art to American teachers of the deaf. In this way, the system was brought into general use in all our institutions, and has been perpetuated, notwithstanding the very general adoption of the articulation or oral method in England and upon the Continent. It is only of late years that the articulation method has begun to make headway with us, but the indications are, as will be seen hereafter, that it is gaining ground with great rapidity.

Writing and the Manual Alphabet.

Written language and the manual alphabet, (or dactylology), are so closely associated in practice, that they may be virtually regarded as one.

By this method, the deaf child is taught ideas by the use of written words. He practises writing upon the blackboard, and the formation of sentences, beginning with those which are simple, and passing from these to others which are more complex. Ordinarily, he is taught to read by the word-method, and learns the alphabet at a later period, as other children do, who are taught upon this plan. Having learned the alphabet, and the positions of the hand and fingers which correspond to the letters of the alphabet, he forms the habit of spelling words upon his fingers, instead of writing them upon the blackboard or upon paper.

Evidently, this method of instruction differs from instruction by the sign-language, in that words and not gestures are used, both as the means of communication and as the instrument of thought. In this respect, it has a great advantage over the sign-language; and the best teachers substitute the one for the other, at as early a point in the education of the pupil, and to as great an extent, as may be convenient or practicable. When taught by this method, the child learns language, and to think in words; for just as we can think more rapidly than we can speak, so he can think more rapidly than he can spell the words upon his fingers, or reproduce their forms, in imagination, as they appear upon the printed page.

Articulation and Speech-Reading.

Allusion has already been made to the fact that the vocal organs of the deaf child are precisely the same as those of any other child, and are connected in exactly the same manner, through the nerves, with the brain; except that the auditory nerves are either wanting in sensibility, or, through malformation of the external ear, incapable of receiving impressions from the vibration of the air.

A skillful teacher, who, from patient study, comprehends the action of the vocal organs in the production of speech, can train even a deaf child to place his own organs in proper position, and, by the emission of voice, to produce articulate sounds corresponding to those which are produced by the teacher.

Wonderful as this may seem, at first sight, there is, after all, nothing mysterious or astonishing in it. All that is required is intelligence on the part of both teacher and pupil, and an almost infinite patience and persistence, which in time meets with its due reward.

The advantages of instruction in articulation are, that it enables the deaf person himself to utter intelligible sounds, which are audible at a distance or in the dark; that it renders communication between himself and the world at large more easy than by the slower processes of writing and the manual alphabet; that it gratifies the parental instinct, which takes pleasure in hearing from the lips of a child the sweet words "father" and "mother;" and that it possibly is an aid to intellectual development, since all thought, when the habit of articulation is acquired, must of necessity be more rapid, and correspond more precisely to those methods which nature has established as normal, for persons possessed of all their faculties. Whether this last remark is true or not is questioned; but it may be, that, where an intellectual benefit, which in theory might be expected, is not realized in fact, it is because facility has not been attained and the habit not formed. Where articulation is taught merely as an accomplishment, this would be likely to be the case.

Since the introduction of the oral method into the American institutions for the deaf, the institutions have generally adopted what is termed the "combined method" of instruction; that is to say, instruction is given by all three of the methods above indicated, the sign-language, writing and the finger alphabet, and articulation. But until some means is devised for stating definitely the extent and proportion in which each of these three methods is employed in each institution, both in respect to the number of pupils and the number of hours of instruction, the words "combined method" will fail to convey any accurate idea of the actual system of instruction adopted by each of them.

In the purely oral schools, the sign-language in the class-room is discarded entirely. Instruction is given in articulation, not as an accomplishment, but articulation is made the principal means of communication between teacher and pupil, supplemented to a greater or less extent by writing and by the finger alphabet. The great aim of these schools, however, is to teach speech; and, in connection with it, to teach speech-reading, by fixing the attention of the pupil upon the movements of the lips, tongue, and other visible vocal organs, so as readily to comprehend what is said to him by others. Upon the play-ground, pantomime is to some extent permitted, but the use of the sign-language is discouraged and prevented, as far as it is possible to do so. There are not many of these schools in existence, and, with the exception of the Clarke Institution, at Northampton, Massachusetts, all of them are day-schools. The children who are instructed in them appear to a casual observer to

make as rapid progress as they do in the larger institutions; and they live at home, with their parents, thus preserving to the child the benefits which flow from natural relations and associations, and diminishing to some extent the cost of his education.

In a public institution for the deaf and dumb, the cost includes not only tuition, but board and lodging. Where children are educated at home or in the public schools, the cost to the public treasury includes tuition only, which need not be more expensive in one class of institutions than in the other.

That a certain number of the deaf children can be taught to articulate, and are capable of being instructed orally, is not disputed. It is asserted that all deaf children can be so taught; by others this is denied. It is not probable that the oral method is the best for all deaf children. But the proportion of the whole number, for whom it is the best method, is as yet undetermined.

At the convention of articulation teachers of the deaf, held at the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, in the city of New York, in June, 1844, about one hundred articulation teachers were enrolled as members.

It was evident, from the discussions at that meeting, that much of the teaching in this direction is more or less empirical, and is not based upon a profound acquaintance with the laws which govern speech. On this subject, the American people are said to be more densely ignorant than any others.

The value of a knowledge of vocal physiology and the mechanism of speech is two-fold; it is both general and special: special for teachers of the deaf, yet of general utility, in so far as it promotes intellectual development, by facilitating expression on the part of its possessor, and tends to improve the speech of the people, and preserve the English language in its purity.

The convention adopted a series of resolutions upon this subject, as follows:

Resolved, That for the improvement of the condition of the deaf, and the susceptibility of instruction in spoken language, nothing is more essential than the establishment and maintenance of a training school for teachers of the deaf.

Resolved, That the curriculum of such a school should include the anatomy and physiology of the organs of speech and hearing, vocal gymnastics, speech-reading, the elementary laws of sound, the methods of testing and developing latent hearing, where it exists, English orthography and orthoepy in their special relation to the deaf, and the art of imparting knowledge of articulate speech to the deaf and the semi-deaf.

Resolved, That a school of instruction for teachers in articulation might be made partially self-sustaining, but in order to secure for it permanence, and the highest possible degree of usefulness, an endowment is essential.

Resolved, That we commend the subject to the wealthy and benevolent, in the hope that they may perceive its importance and take advantage of the opportunity here afforded to render a real service to humanity.

WHEREAS, A knowledge of these branches must prove of great usefulness to the teachers of the common schools also, in enabling them to remove the defects which are quite frequently found in the utterance of the pupils of the common school, therefore,

Resolved, That normal schools, seminaries and all similar institutions of learning, the graduates of which intend to become teachers, be petitioned to offer facilities for the study of the above named branches.

In accordance with the spirit of these resolutions, it has been suggested that the state of Illinois, which now makes an annual appropriation for the education of a certain number of deaf child-

ren in the public schools of the city of Chicago, might also appropriate a small sum annually in aid of the establishment of a training school for teachers in articulation, in connection with one of the state normal schools, or with the Cook County normal school, at Englewood, and that the grant for such a school would provide for the education of a certain number of deaf children, at a cheaper rate than that now paid for the education of the pupils in the institution at Jacksonville, without necessitating the erection of any new building, or the purchase of any land. We are of the opinion, in view of all the considerations which have been here presented, that such an appropriation would be wise and proper.

On the question of day-schools for the deaf, in connection with the public schools, we are not yet prepared to express any definite opinion, although we believe that the day-schools in Chicago should continue, for the present, to receive recognition and support at the hands of the state.

NOTE.—Readers of the above chapter who may wish to know more of the history of former experiments in the education of the deaf in day-schools, in various countries, are referred to an article read by Prof. Joseph C. Gordon, (of the National College for the Deaf, at Washington), at the meeting of the National Educational Association, in Madison, Wisconsin, in July, 1884, and printed in the *Annals*, in April, 1885.

CHAPTER VI.

FEMALE LAW-BREAKERS.

Female convicts in the penitentiary—Women in jails—Evil influence of wicked women—The Jukes—Separate prisons for women—Female officers—Reformation as an end in prison discipline—Cost of crime—Classification of prisoners—The separate system—The Irish system—The Elmira Reformatory—The indeterminate sentence—History of criminal jurisprudence—Inequality of sentences—Habitual criminals—The mark system and ticket-of-leave—Reformatory institution for girls—Views expressed by Miss Hall and Miss Mosher—Michigan Industrial Home for Girls.

Our experience in visiting the county jails of Illinois has led us to reflect seriously upon the necessity for some other and better method of dealing with female law-breakers. We have discussed the jail question in the seventh chapter of this report. In the present chapter we desire to confine ourselves to the question, what shall be done with women who are charged with crime, and with young women who are in danger of falling into crime in consequence of their associations.

Under our existing statutes, women who are guilty of felonies are committed to the state penitentiaries at Joliet and at Chester. Women who are guilty of misdemeanors are liable to be sent to jail for short terms of imprisonment. But in many of our jails, adequate facilities for separating the sexes are lacking. The associations to which women are there subjected, are calculated to injure them materially; their incarceration subverts no useful purpose; and their presence in the prison exercises an evil influence over male prisoners. The result is, that judges frequently suspend sentence, in case of female convicts, and turn them loose upon the world. The tendency of this policy is to defeat every end of justice. More than that, every woman so released must be regarded as a fresh centre of moral contagion in the community, which would, under a better system, have been relieved of her noxious presence. Her discharge emboldens her, and encourages others in defiance of the law. By her example and influence she corrupts others, and thus the volume of crime is increased. It would often have been better if she had never been arrested.

Dr. Elisha Harris, the late corresponding secretary of the New York Prison Association, writing upon this subject, said: "Until the state shall have provided a prison and a reformatory refuge for criminal females, and until every county and city shall have more suitable places of detention for women than the present common jail, most of those who suffer arrest and conviction for crimes will become destroyers and injurers for their life time."

Mrs. C. R. Lowell, of New York, in a paper read at the Sixth National Conference of Charities, in Chicago, in 1879, said: "Even a casual perusal of the Tenth Annual Report of the New York Board of Charities will convince the reader, that one of the most important and most dangerous causes of the increase of crime, pauperism and insanity, is the unrestrained liberty allowed to vagrant and degraded women."

The influence of one bad woman has never been so well illustrated, as in the history of the Juke family, by Mr. Dugdale. In seventy-five years, the descendants of five vicious pauper sisters amounted to twelve hundred persons, who had cost the state of New York more than one million and a quarter dollars. It must be remembered, that every woman is liable to become a mother, and that crime and pauperism tend to reproduce themselves, in successive generations, through long periods of time. The propagation of crime is as easy as the reproduction of plants.

The whole question of dealing with crime resolves itself into two principal divisions: the repression of crime, and its prevention. Of these, prevention is the more important and the more effective. We will speak first, however, of repression, by means of punishment, that is, by the infliction of the penalty of the law.

That a woman who has violated the law, merits punishment, equally with a man, is a proposition which cannot be disputed; and no false sentimentality should blind us to its truth, or be permitted to interfere with the course of justice. Women probably do not commit crime so often as men do; partly on account of the timidity natural to their sex, and partly because, where a woman desires to have a crime committed, she can generally induce some man to commit it for her. Those who do fall into crime constitute perhaps the most dangerous class in society. The instinct of self-protection requires that we should destroy their power to do harm, either by reforming them, so that they will no longer indulge their criminal impulses, or by incapacitating them, by means of imprisonment. We have the authority of Holy Writ for saying that "one sinner destroyeth much good," which is especially true in its application to female sinners. The personal and social influence of women, for good or for evil, is far greater than that of men.

All experience goes to prove that the association of male and female prisoners, under the same roof, or even within the same enclosure, is injurious to both. Men and women do not require the same discipline, nor the same treatment.

It is further true that, in the opinion of those best qualified to form a correct judgment, in order to secure the best results in the treatment of female prisoners, it is essential that they should be controlled and managed, not by men, but by persons of their own sex.

Male officers of a prison are far more liable to be cajoled or imposed upon, by female prisoners, than are female officers. The exclusion of men from a prison for women is desirable, not because there are not men who are sufficiently conscientious to discharge their duties towards the female prisoners with fidelity, but because the influence of such association upon the prisoners themselves is not good. On this subject, the Rev. Dr. E. C. Wines, in his posthumous work on the State of Prisons and of Child-Saving Institutions, Throughout the World, which was the result of eighteen years of close study and wide observation, has said: "It is the decided belief of advanced students of penitentiary science, that entirely separate prisons should be provided for criminal women, and that, for them, as for men, there should be, wherever the population of the state is large enough to require it, two female prisons, one for young women, who are nevertheless too old or too vicious to be placed in a girls' reformatory, the other for those of a more advanced age and a deeper criminality. Where the population is not sufficient to warrant the erection of two prisons, these two classes of women should be treated in separate wards. Female prisoners should, as a rule, be under female treatment, and although I will not undertake to say that, under certain circumstances, the head of a female prison may not fitly be of the other sex, yet ordinarily the contrary plan would be better; and at all events, the care-takers who are constantly in close contact with the inmates should be always of the same sex. This is the dictate of reason and common sense, since woman alone understands woman, and since she alone can enter into her weaknesses, temptations and difficulties—nay, into the very recesses of her being—and fitly minister thereto."

In accordance with the views expressed by Dr. Wines, we should favor the erection of a separate prison for women, by the state of Illinois, and the removal to it of all female convicts now incarcerated in the penitentiaries at Joliet and Chester. This we believe to be the desire of the great mass of the women of the state who have given the subject any, even the slightest, consideration. Prisons of this description already exist in the states of Massachusetts, Indiana and Michigan, and have proved even more successful in practice, than their projectors had anticipated at the time of their creation.

The question of prison management in general may be thought to be outside of the scope of this board, since the law creating the board expressly excepts the penitentiaries from our jurisdiction; but the question is so closely allied to those to which we are compelled to pay attention, and it is of such importance, that we feel ourselves justified in making some remarks concerning it.

The word "penitentiary" signifies, etymologically, a place for penitence, repentance, or reformation. Whether the reformation of prisoners is or is not the primary object of imprisonment, it ought to be regarded as an end to be sought. Prison officers should be encouraged and required to make every effort in their power, for the reformation of those who are susceptible of reformation.

It may be admitted that the criminal character is very persistent, and sometimes ineradicable. What the actual percentage is, of criminals who are amenable to moral influence in prison, it is difficult to determine. It is probable, however, that a much larger proportion than is commonly supposed, do abandon a life of crime, after having served a term in the penitentiary. Even if they are actuated by no higher motive than the conviction that crime is unprofitable, and if their reformation is rather superficial than deep and real, nevertheless the advantages to society of a merely external and compulsory obedience to law are obvious.

In fact, however, reformation is not made so prominent an end in prison discipline as it might be. What the people expect of the warden of a penitentiary, is that he shall prevent his prisoners from escaping, and that he shall, as far as possible, compel them to earn the cost of their maintenance while in prison. The financial results of prison management occupy relatively too large a share of public attention. The cost of maintenance of prisoners is easily ascertained, and makes a profound impression. But the cost of prisons is a very small part of the actual cost of crime, which includes the cost of arrests and convictions, the loss resulting from depredations of criminals, and the expense of supporting this great army, which is made up, not only of those in prison, but of those who are engaged in active criminal enterprises outside, together with the women and children dependent upon them, and the persons who aid and abet them, in various ways, without themselves falling within the pale of the criminal law. The great need of society is a real diminution in the volume of crime committed. The pecuniary saving which would result from such a diminution, is enormous. Probably the cost of maintenance of prisoners in the United States, including the county jails, which is estimated at twelve millions of dollars, annually, is not one-tenth of the total cost of crime. It would be cheaper to maintain prisoners, in absolute idleness, at the expense of the state, if thereby they could be reformed and prevented from relapsing into crime upon their discharge, than to fail to reform them, even if their labor while in prison could be made a source of large revenue to the public treasury.

The elements of a reformatory discipline in prison are not very numerous.

The first condition of successful treatment of criminals is classification, by which the more vicious and hardened are separated from those whose criminal experience has been more limited, and whose criminal tendencies are as yet not so developed as to render them practically irreclaimable.

The extreme limit to which classification may be carried, is that of complete isolation of individual prisoners during the whole term of their incarceration, which is known as the separate or individual system. There is but one penitentiary in the United States organized upon this plan, namely, the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; and the system is not there thoroughly carried out, in consequence of the overcrowding of the prison, and the failure on the part of the legislature to make the necessary appropriations for its adequate enlargement and extension. This system

is highly favored by some of the ablest students of penology, both in this country and abroad. It is most efficiently administered in Belgium, whose two great convict prisons, at Ghent and at Louvain, are the wonder and the admiration of all who have seen them. Many absurd objections have been urged against it, which are not confirmed by the experience of those who have had practical experience in its administration.

The objection which has the most weight, was epigrammatically stated by Capt. Maconochie, in the words, "It is only in association, that men can be fitted for association." That is to say, long continued separate imprisonment does not prepare the prisoner for the social life in which he must take a part when discharged. The Irish system, accordingly, makes separate imprisonment the initial stage of treatment. But the severity of the discipline is gradually relaxed; and the convict, after spending a certain period in solitary confinement, and another in an associated prison, passes into the final stage of treatment, in which he is allowed almost as much personal liberty as an ordinary workman employed in a factory. Ultimately, he is released on ticket-of-leave.

The separate system of imprisonment in jails, for those who are charged with crime, but as yet unconvicted, while awaiting trial, is advocated by every writer of recognized authority upon this question.

In the majority of American prisons, separation by night is rigidly enforced; though there are some in which prisoners sleep in associated dormitories; and others, in which, owing to the want of sufficient cell-room, two prisoners are required to occupy a single cell—a mode of treatment which is repugnant to every correct principle of prison discipline.

In the Elmira Reformatory, classification is secured by dividing the prisoners into three grades, and they are promoted or degraded from one to the other, according to their conduct and deserts.

On the subject of classification, it must be added, that it is not merely the classification of prisoners which is desirable. The classification of prisons is of almost, if not quite, equal importance. There should be separate establishments for prisoners of the male and female sexes: for habitual prisoners and first offenders: for felons and for misdemeanants; and for juvenile offenders who have not yet attained their majority. A system of prisons for a state requires further to be supplemented by preventive institutions, which are not properly prisons, but refuges or industrial schools.

A second principle of reformatory treatment in prisons, which is coming more and more to be recognized as of fundamental importance, although it has not yet been engrafted upon the legislation of very many states, is commonly, though perhaps improperly, denominated the indeterminate sentence.

The history of civilization is marked, at every step of human progress, by a transition from the simple to the complex; and this principle is abundantly illustrated in the history of crime and punishment.

In the primitive and barbarous state of human existence, crime was regarded as a personal offence against the sovereign, and was punished by death. In the course of time, the punishment of death ceased to be universal. Crimes were compounded for, by pecuniary compensation to the offended party. Banishment was often substituted for execution. When, at last, the prison ceased to be a place of detention for criminals awaiting execution, and began to be regarded as a form of punishment, the first step was taken toward the institution of criminal codes, properly so called.

The simplest form of a code is that in which definite punishments are affixed to specific infractions of the law, and the code embodies what is known as a "scale of penalties." Such was the Code Napoleon. In a code of this description, the penalty is determined by the legislature, so that the sole function of the judiciary is to pass upon the guilt or innocence of the person accused.

When it became apparent that the idea of guilt is not simple but complex, and that it depends upon the motives of the offender and the amount of injury done to society, as well as upon the specific character of his act, legislatures abdicated a certain portion of their powers, and, instead of charging themselves with the responsibility of adjusting punishment to guilt, introduced a new principle into criminal jurisprudence, namely, the discretionary power of courts, within certain limits, in the matter of pronouncing sentence. For definite sentences, maximum and minimum sentences were substituted, and the responsibility of determining the actual sentence in each case was thrown by the legislatures upon the courts.

Experience under this system, which is the one almost universally in force in this country, has demonstrated that judges are as incapable of determining the degree of guilt of individual offenders, as were the legislatures themselves. The sentences imposed depend upon a great variety of circumstances and considerations, which affect the mind of the judge at the time when the sentence is pronounced; and no one knows so well as do the officers of prisons, unless perhaps it may be the prisoners themselves, what inequalities exist, and what gross injustice and wrong are perpetrated, under this system, in the name of justice.

Mr. Henry W. Lord, of Michigan, states that there were, during the year ending September 30, 1877, eight convicts sentenced to the penitentiary at Jackson, for assault with intent to commit murder, one for forty-five years, one for twenty-five years, one for fifteen years, one for nine years, one for six years, one for five years, one for two years, and one for one year. He further says that "at the same term of court, a bank-teller, for a theft of five hundred dollars from his employer or from a customer, was released on a nominal sentence, while a boy of thirteen years was sentenced to prison for three years, for stealing a suit of clothes worth perhaps twenty dollars, producing in appearance distortions of justice, like Lord Dunsyre's distortion of proverbs when he says; 'one man is hanged for looking a gift horse in the mouth while another may see the whole animal over a hedge and get clear.'"

Col. Burchard, of Wisconsin, says that in the prison at Waupun, one man was sent up for two years, for disposing of a false note for thirty dollars, his first offense, while two others who forged and negotiated a draft for one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, got off with one year each—one of them, certainly, and both of them, probably, old offenders. From Richland county, two men were jointly convicted for burglary, and sentenced each for two years; but when they arrived at the prison, it appeared that one of them was within the prison walls for the first time, but the other had already served two terms, for the same offense, from other counties.

These cases are samples of an almost infinite number which might be cited, in illustration of the miscarriage of justice, where the actual duration of imprisonment is fixed by the court at the time of conviction. One of the ablest and oldest judges in Michigan, who is a writer of standard authority, and of thirty years' experience on the bench, in the trial of prisoners, said to Mr. Lord: "I have long since ceased to form for myself any conception or idea whatever of the moral status of any prisoner whom I may have before me."

By pushing this line of reflection and ratiocination to its logical conclusion, it is reasonable to suppose, that the next step in advance in criminal jurisprudence will be the substitution of the indeterminate sentence, so called, for the discretionary power now vested in the criminal courts. In other words, there is likely to be a distribution of powers and functions, by which the legislature will reserve to itself the right to define what are crimes against the majesty of the people, and what shall be the maximum and minimum sentences imposed for the commission of crime; but the responsibility of the courts will be limited to the determination of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar; and the actual duration of imprisonment will be made to depend, not upon the action of the legislature, nor of the court, but upon the conduct of the prisoner while in prison, and his amenability to a reformatory discipline, in connection with the probabilities as to his conduct in society after his discharge—whether he will or will not obey the law. The only tribunal which is competent to pass judgment upon his conduct in prison, and upon the likelihood of his obedience to the law when released, is the authority in charge of the prison, namely, the warden and his officers, with the prison board of management and control.

In support of the proposed change in criminal proceedings, it is further urged, that not only does our present system hold men in prison who might safely be released, but it releases men who ought to be held. There is no apparent reason why an incorrigible offender, guilty of crimes against property or against the person, should be released, to resume the practice of his profession, and to renew his assaults upon individuals and upon society, any more than there is sufficient cause for releasing a wild beast, or an incurable and dangerous lunatic. If more discretion were granted to prison boards, in the matter of discharge of prisoners, the most dangerous criminals might be held until the expiration of the maximum sentence imposed by the law, which would be a safeguard and security

to the public, which is unattainable, as the laws now are. This alternative was tersely put by Recorder Hill, of Birmingham, in the phrase "reformation or incapacitation"—a principle of criminal jurisprudence which deserves the careful consideration of all friends of justice and of social order.

In the state of New York, the Elmira Reformatory, under the charge of Mr. Z. R. Brockway, (a prison exclusively for first offenders, under the age of twenty-five years,) the managers have the power sketched in the preceding paragraph. In the state of Ohio, the same principle has been made to apply to all convicts in the penitentiary. Bills embodying this principle have been introduced in the legislatures of several states, and it will, without doubt, receive a full and impartial trial. To some extent, it is recognized in England, where the mark-system and ticket-of-leave are in force. Both of these are Australian inventions. They grew out of the establishment of penal colonies and the system of transportation, adopted by the English government, in order to relieve her overcrowded prisons and hulks, about the time of the American Revolution. By ticket-of-leave is meant the conditional liberation of a convict, who is subject to be brought back to the prison, in case he violates the conditions of his parole, or is guilty of a fresh infraction of law. The mark-system implies the keeping of a record of the conduct of each individual prisoner, and his gradation in rank, according to the record made by him. His conditional liberation depends upon his marks for a given length of time. Both of these have been found to be very potent agencies for securing the co-operation of the prisoner himself in the effort to accomplish his reformation.

The agencies by which the reformation of the prisoner is brought about are, of course, three in number, namely: labor, secular education and religious influence. All three of these are indispensable, but we will not here enter upon the discussion of them.

What we desire is that, if a prison for women is established in the state of Illinois, it may have the reformation of prisoners committed to it for its principal object, and that its organization and discipline may be made to conform to the principles which we have outlined above.

The question of a reformatory institution for girls is somewhat different in its nature.

The theory upon which boys' reform schools have been created and maintained is, that the state stands, to children who have no parents, or who have parents unfit to care for them, *in loco parentis*. This principle has not been fully accepted in the state of Illinois, if we may judge by the legislation in force respecting the reform school at Pontiac, since commitments to it are not, as in most other states, during minority, but for a specific term. That institution is in effect a juvenile prison, and for that reason it is probably less useful than it would be, if it were clearly founded on the principle of guardianship. But the same reasons which justify its existence appear to demand the creation of a similar institution for girls.

The objections which are urged against the association of the sexes in prisons, are equally forcible as against the association of the sexes in reformatory institutions. Instead, therefore, of creat-

ing a department for girls in the institution at Pontiac, it would be better to create an entirely separate institution.

We have, it is true, a law which provides for the recognition by the governor of industrial schools for girls, established and maintained at private expense; and we can only speak in terms of the highest commendation of the work done by the ladies who have charge of the school at Evanston, which we have visited, and whose beneficent operations we have viewed with interest and appreciation. But it is clear that, with girls, as with boys, a distinction must be made between those who have committed actual offences against the law, and those who are merely in danger of becoming criminals, if not taken out of their environment. The reform school, at Pontiac, receives no boys who have not been convicted and sentenced by a court. There is great need for an institution which would receive boys sent to it by their parents, on account of their being unmanageable and incorrigible at home. On the other hand, the Industrial School for Girls, at Evanston, receives no girls who have been guilty of crime. It is evident that girls who have actually fallen into crime are in even greater danger than those who have not yet committed any crime; and, if an institution is needed for the latter class, much more is one needed for the former.

We have no statistics to show the exact extent of the demand for a reformatory institution for women and girls in this state; but when, in 1880, we examined the dockets of criminal courts in the several counties, we found that, during the year, between four and five hundred women had been arrested on charge of crime, not including those sent to the House of Correction in Chicago.

We have been asked whether, in our judgment, it would be advisable to include women convicted of felonies and misdemeanors and young girls in the same institution. As an original proposition, we should say, decidedly not. The more complete the classification of prisoners in different prisons can be made, the better for all concerned. But we are restricted in our choice by the necessities of the situation, and we presume that it would be impossible to secure the passage, by the General Assembly, of separate acts, making separate provision, in separate institutions, for these two classes. We are, therefore, inclined to believe that, as a present expedient for meeting the existing demand, the best that can be done is to establish a single institution, with separate departments, as has been done by the state of Indiana, at Indianapolis. Our position on the question of detached buildings, for all classes of persons committed to institutions, is so well known and understood, that we need only say that, in our judgment, a reformatory institution for women and girls should be constructed upon this plan, which would admit of classification inside the institution; and the regulations may prohibit intercourse and communication between the inmates of different buildings, as effectually as though they were inmates of entirely separate institutions.

At the Tenth National Conference of Charities and Corrections, in Louisville, in 1884, a paper on the reformation of criminal girls was read by Miss E. A. Hall, superintendent of the Michigan Industrial Home for Girls, at Adrian, which contained so many valu-

able suggestions, derived from her own experience in charge of this and other similar institutions, that we give, in a condensed form, her general conclusions. She says: "A careful study of the history of the girls themselves, who are received at the Michigan Industrial Home, shows that seven-eighths of them were the victims of circumstances beyond their control, and the readiness with which a majority of them have yielded to the good influences and improved the opportunities given them there, increases one's faith in the possibilities of girls, and makes one long to devote herself to the work of rescuing them. The reformation of criminal girls is a process of education, with more than ordinary difficulties and obstacles to be overcome, but with a fair hope of success." Among the requisites of success in reformatory efforts she names: (1) Law, or the power of control by legal authority; and indefiniteness of sentence, in order that the subject's mind may be held to the work of education and training. (2) Location. A reformatory should be located in one of the best portions of the state, best as regards intelligence, morality, benevolence and public spirit, of the people: accessible to a city; not within the city, nor too near to suffer from its annoyances; not too far away, isolated or inconvenient. (3) Buildings. "Having had experience in each of the three systems of construction, congregate, cottage and family, we certainly prefer the strictly family plan. The family should not be too large. I would have but thirty in a family." The family plan secures better separation, and hence prevention. It offers opportunities for a more thorough domestic training, and for individual attention to a far larger proportion of the entire number of girls. It admits of more thorough training than any other. (4) Grading. Separation, or classification on the basis of character and moral qualifications, tends to prevent the girls from becoming worse, by association with those more vicious, and gives a hopeful stimulus to right endeavor. (5) Industries. Thorough industrial instruction and training should take a prominent place in the organization of a reformatory. (6) School. A large per cent. of criminal girls can neither read nor write. Another large portion can read or write but poorly. The education of the remainder is very unsystematic, and their knowledge indefinite. Ignorance must be supplanted by intelligence, to secure permanent reformation. With respect to the character of officers in charge of criminal girls, Miss Hall says that they should be "women of education, experience, principle, prudence, purity, faculty, keenness, courage and faith in the possible reformation of every girl in their care: spiritual women, with strong motherly gifts; thoroughly practical: enthusiastic without being fanatical; whose patience is without limit, and whose determination arises above discouragement or doubt." All girls, but especially weak ones, need a good, upright, courageous friend. Every thought and effort of the institution, in each department, should be to thoroughly inform and improve the girls, to impart and establish sound principles and develop conscience.

The Michigan Industrial Home for Girls receives girls from the age of seven, and under the age of seventeen years, convicted, by the courts, of offenses not punishable by imprisonment for life, who remain in the custody of the home until they reach the age of twenty-one years. The board of control may reduce their time, for

good conduct: or may bind them out, return them to their guardians, or place them in care of some resident of the state, with sufficient surety for good behavior and care: these wards of the state to be returned to the Home, if they break their trusts, or do not improve. The farm connected with the institution consists of ninety-two acres of choice farming lands. There are five cottages, each of which accommodates thirty-four girls. There are four grades. The second grade is the reception grade, the first grade being the lowest. The largest number of girls is in the third grade. The fourth is the honor grade. The best girls are trained and fitted to go, by ticket-of-leave, to places of service, for which they receive respectable wages, one-fourth or one-third of which is reserved and placed in a savings-bank, quarterly, for their benefit. Each cottage has three officers, a cottage manager, a teacher and a house-keeper. School-work occupies from two o'clock to five, each afternoon. The debit and credit account kept with each girl, as to her demeanor, industry and study, is a simple mark system, three being the highest number of credits in each department, and nine the greatest number possible each day. At the end of each month, the accounts are settled, the footings are read to the girls, and balances given. Upon these records and balances promotions are based, or the necessity established for placing a girl in a lower grade.

At the same session of the Conference of Charities, a paper on Prison Discipline was read by Miss Eliza M. Mosher, M. D., of the Massachusetts Reformatory Prison for Women, in which she took the ground that all discipline, in its broad sense, means education, instruction and correction. We have power to improve the spiritual, moral and physical natures of the imprisoned. She enumerated, as the factors of such discipline, (1) Careful religious instruction: (2) Regular employment: (3) A firm and unyielding, but kind enforcement of wise rules and regulations; (4) Classification, or division into grades; (5) Definite and certain advancement for continuous good behavior; (6) Intellectual culture, by means of study, reading, etc. With regard to punishment, she said: "Any punishment which fails to produce real penitence in the prisoner upon whom it is inflicted, fails to accomplish aught but an outward observance of a form of justice. Unjust punishment has the same effect. It is not the severity of punishment, so much as the certainty of it, which acts as a deterrent. Very excellent results have been obtained, in the Massachusetts Prison for Women, by the cumulative plan, i. e., beginning with a light punishment and increasing its extent in a definite ratio, with each successive offense. With respect to classification, two methods have been advocated—classification according to crime, and separation by a division into grades, each prisoner entering the lowest, or the next to the lowest grade, according to the crime for which she is committed, from which she has the power to pass, by continuous good behavior, to the highest." Miss Mosher favored the second method rather than the first. In order that promotions may be justly and regularly made, she advocated a system of conduct marking, which serves as a kind of moral mirror, in which each inmate sees herself reflected, as it were, and it thus acts as a stimulus to good conduct. It also renders the system of commutation of sentence for good behavior a more just

reward of merit than it could otherwise be. Prisoners, even more than any other class of human beings, need "a hope set before them," an object for which they will voluntarily strive; and no stimulus has yet been found so healthful as the desire for promotion, and the power to shorten the time to be spent in prison. It places the future of each individual to some extent in his own hands. The privileges allowed to those who reach the highest grade tend to arouse in them a true self-respect, which helps to fit them for a return to the world outside of prison bars.

The following lines, of which we do not know the author, are so appropriate to the subject discussed in this chapter, so true and so happily worded, that we think no apology due for inserting them here:

THE OUTCAST.

Of all the trades e'er tyranny devised,
 The most laborious and the most despised.
 Of all the lives of infamy and pain
 That wretches suffer for the lust of gain,
 Of all that mortals bear for passion's sake,
 Or want impels mankind to undertake,—
 To our unhappy sisterhood alone,
 No hope, no interval of rest is known.
 We change forever, but whate'er our lot,
 We still from happiness are far remote.
 Behold the picture on the brightest side,
 When love is flowing in a golden tide,
 When, decked in glitter, elegance and show,
 Pleasure and mirth around us seem to glow,
 While we indulge, (ere yet our season flies),
 In every luxury that life supplies.
 They know but little who infer from this
 That prostitution is a life of bliss.
 The gaudy baubles and the gay attire
 Are but the badges of a slave to hire;
 The smile that pleases is the smile of art,
 To hide the anguish of an aching heart;
 And all our seeming gaiety of soul
 Flows from the vapors of the madd'ning bowl.
 Our sole alternatives, so cursed we are,
 Are but intoxication and despair.
 The slave who digs, or at the anvil glows,
 Retires securely to his night's repose,
 But in uncertainty our rest we take;
 By noon we slumber, and by night we wake.
 Although I stretch me on the bed of down,
 The couch of lewdness is not all my own.
 I'm forced to share it, so severe my fate,

Not with the man I love, but him I hate;
 The fond desire that sparkles in my eyes,
 Is but to flatter him whom I despise;
 With fond affection in my arms I fold
 The wretch I shudder only to behold.
 Not to the brave, the generous and kind,
 Are my contaminating charms confined;
 Submissive still to every lecher's call,
 Enjoyed, insulted and condemned by all.
 Now to the feeble arms of graceless age,
 And now subjected to the ruffian's rage,
 The madman's fury, howsoe'er unjust,
 The drunkard's humors, and the whims of lust;
 And even his cruel appetites t' appease,
 Who brings destruction, horrors and disease.
 If, cursed, the blooming prostitute must live,
 With all that wealth can buy or beauty give.
 If thus unhappy her most splendid state,
 How much more gloomy is her humbler fate!
 The many evils she sustained before
 She feels more keenly, and a thousand more.
 Of fickle fortune all the world complain,
 But what so fleeting as the strumpet's reign?
 By quick descent, the fairest minion falls
 From gilded canopies to clay-built walls;
 In swift succession is the victim led
 From silken sofas to the truckle-bed.
 Her limbs, that rich brocades were wont to wear,
 A rag scarce covers from the inclement air;
 And she, who never felt the wind to blow,
 Scarce finds a shelter from the frost and snow.
 The generous wines, the viands rich and rare,
 Are changed for hunger, or the coarsest fare.
 Disease has stol'n the lustre from her eye:
 Her beauty withers, and her roses die.
 Unceasing pain and anguish mark her way;
 She sinks beneath a premature decay.
 Of her no watchful providence takes care;
 No hope sustains, no God accepts her prayer.
 No eye to shed the sympathizing tear,
 No helping hand, no kind consoler near,
 In all the agonies of death she lies;
 Friendless, unpitied and alone, she dies.
 Her guilty soul quits her in dire dismay,
 And vengeful demons seize it as their prey.

CHAPTER VII.

THE COUNTY JAILS.

Questions to sheriffs—Causes of crime—Remedies—Failures to convict—Amendment of criminal law—Influence of jail life—French experience—Effect of incarceration in the penitentiary—The reformation of criminals—State care of all convicts—Condition of the jails.

The visitation of the county institutions required by the statute has been made, during the past two years, under the direction of the board, by Mr. John W. Whipp, and the results of his observations are herewith submitted.

Questions to Sheriff.

For the purpose of securing a more thorough inspection of the jails, a blank form of questions was prepared and the answers given were recorded at the time of the visit. This will explain why the reports made are so similar in sound. In the blank used, on the last tour of inspection, twenty questions to sheriffs and jailers were included, which are here reproduced, as follows:

- (1) How long have you been connected with this prison?
- (2) During that time, about how many prisoners have passed through your hands?
- (3) What other positions, if any, have you held, by which you have been brought into contact with the criminal class?
- (4) Are you in the habit of conversing with prisoners, as to their history and the circumstances which led them astray?
- (5) What are, in your judgment, the principal causes of the prevalence of crime?
- (6) What special cases, in your personal experience or observation, can you name, which illustrate what you have said?
- (7) What can be done, and ought to be done, to diminish the amount of crime in the community, and stop the operation of the causes which lead to it?

(8) Are your prisoners for the most part residents of this county, or do they come from other counties or states?

(9) Do many of the prisoners sent from this county to the penitentiary return here, when discharged?

(10) Have you many prisoners who are committed repeatedly for minor offences?

(11) What proportion of prisoners are convicted of the offences with which they are charged?

(12) Why are not more convicted?

(13) How ought the criminal law to be amended, in order to render it more effective?

(14) What do you think about the possibility of reforming prisoners, so as to prevent them from relapsing into crime?

(15) What is the effect of jail life upon prisoners? good or bad? and why?

(16) Would it be practicable to build jails with cells so constructed that the prisoner would not come in contact with any other, during his incarceration? If not, why not?

(17) Can the counties furnish labor to prisoners, profitably? If not, ought not the state to assume their custody and control? Why should the state put this burden upon the counties?

(18) Is there any one here, who takes any special interest in prisoners, and visits them in jail? What effect have such visits?

(19) What is your observation of the effect of a term in the penitentiary upon prisoners? After their discharge, do those of them who return to the county lapse into crime again, or do they lead honest lives?

(20) Do you attend the annual meetings of the sheriffs of this state, or take any interest in their proceedings?

The points covered in the above interrogatories are of such importance, that a brief summary of the opinions expressed will be interesting and possibly valuable.

Causes of Crime.

On the subject of the causes which produce crime, there was a very general agreement that intemperance is responsible for a large share of it. Nine-tenths of all the prison officers interrogated included this in their lists of causes; and many of them put it at the head of the list, or even went so far as to name no other. Next, probably, in respect of the number of those who mentioned it, was the natural, inborn propensity of a thief to steal. Other replies made, were: depravity, heredity, want of a home in childhood, parental neglect, improper training, evil associates, bad women, obscene and trashy literature, idleness, want of employment, ignorance, a hasty temper, and bad habits, such as a passion for gambling.

How to Diminish Crime.

The enumeration of causes of crime given above is sufficient of itself to suggest the remedies to be employed for its abatement, since no remedy is adequate, which does not neutralize the operation of the cause. Nevertheless, the answers made to the seventh question are some of them very striking, and worth repetition here.

Stop the manufacture and sale of liquor.
 Educate children better. Teach them habits of industry and morality. Properly train the young.
 Keep boys off the street at night.
 Parents should devote more time to their children.
 Compel children to go to school.
 Compel the young to learn a trade.
 If parents are not fit to care for their offspring, let them be taken from them, and trained under the direction of the state or county.
 Furnish work to the unemployed.
 Suppress the Police Gazette, and other similar papers.
 Abolish tramping.
 Stop criminal production.
 Execute the law more rigidly.
 Make trials more speedy, and punishment more severe.
 Establish the whipping-post.
 Send convicts to the penitentiary for longer terms.
 Attach work-houses to jails.
 Punishment should be made more deterrent.
 Make the prisoner understand that it pays to be honest.
 Separate young criminals from hardened offenders, in prison.

Reasons for Failure to Convict.

Among the reasons given for the frequent failures to convict the guilty, by which the administration of justice is characterized, were the following:

The "law's delay," or the impossibility of securing a speedy trial.
 The absence of witnesses. Such absence is sometimes due to one cause and sometimes to another, but in some cases it is due to the corrupt use of money.
 Perjury on the part of the prisoner's friends or associates.
 Legal technicalities.
 The quashing of indictments.
 Incompetency or misplaced sympathy, on the part of juries.
 The ease with which changes of venue are obtained.

Amendments Suggested to the Criminal Law.

It will of course be understood that we are not giving expression to our own opinions, in quoting the remarks of sheriffs and jailors. With many of them we agree, but do not make ourselves responsible for any of them, since we do not propose to enter upon the discussion of them in this report.

Arrests.—Justices of the peace and constables should be interested in the capture of criminals, by a proper system of fees. The expenses incident to their capture should be met.

Juries.—Juries should not have the power to fix sentences. Too many persons are excused from jury service. The reading of newspaper accounts of a crime committed should not disqualify a juror from serving. Ignorant and professional jurors should not be allowed to serve.

Changes of Venue.—When application is made for a change of venue, the granting of said application should be discretionary with the court.

Continuances.—The same is true of continuances. In addition, provision should be made for the more speedy trial of minor offenders, who should not be held until the next regular term of court.

Witnesses.—The expenses of witnesses should be paid, so that they may have no reason to avoid service on that account. They are often dragged about from court to court, and their expenses are a great burden to them.

Judges.—It would be better, if the judiciary were not elective, as at present.

Practice.—Amendments to bills of indictment should be allowed; and the people should have the right of exception and appeal.

Penalty.—The penalties imposed by courts upon persons convicted by them are said to be sometimes out of all proportion to the gravity of the offense; they are often too severe, and often not severe enough. For first offences, punishment should be light, a warning simply, and judges should be allowed discretionary power in the matter of pronouncing sentence. For subsequent offences, the penalty should be increased. Dissatisfaction is especially manifest, with respect to the laws relating to larceny, perjury, drunkenness, and adultery and bastardy. The opinion is freely expressed by many, that there should be no distinction between grand and petit larceny, but that all stealing should be made a penitentiary offense. The vagrancy laws are also regarded as insufficient.

Malicious prosecutions.—No man should be allowed to swear out a warrant, unless he is, at the time, perfectly sober. Those who make charges against others, which are not sustained on trial, should be made to pay damages.

Influence of Jail Life.

It will be agreed that no persons have such opportunities for the formation of a correct estimate of the influence of jail life upon prisoners, as the officers in charge of jails. Almost without exception, they pronounce it bad. A few, indeed, hold the opposite opinion; and a few discriminate between prisoners, and remark that the effect on some is bad, and good on others. These are, however, exceptions to the rule. We quote a few of the expressions noted by us:

The effect is bad, on account of the evil associations.

Jail life makes prisoners worse.

It causes them to lose their self-respect.

They learn much that they ought not.

One sickly sheep infects the whole flock.

The very thing to increase crime.

It is demoralizing and corrupting.

Even a short term in jail leaves an ineffaceable brand.

It is bad, physically and mentally, on account of the want of light, ventilation, and occupation.

Short sentences sometimes do good; long ones never.

The older prisoners cannot be made much worse, but the young are corrupted and hardened by it.

Tramps do not mind it; they often commit crime, in order to be sent to jail, for board and lodging through the winter.

We have so often given utterance to our own abhorrence of the whole jail system, that it would be a work of supererogation to repeat what we have already said on this subject. There is no difference of opinion among students of prison discipline as to the desirability of its entire abolition. Sooner or later, the public will refuse to endure it longer, and will sweep it out of existence. But we think that it may be of interest to state that the experience of foreign nations affords a precise parallel to our own, in this regard. At the Eleventh National Conference of Charities, in St. Louis, in 1884, a communication was submitted by M. Desportes, the accomplished and able secretary of the French Society of Prisons, in which he fully described the French prison system. The central prisons of that country correspond to our penitentiaries, and the departmental prisons to our jails. He says that the Parliamentary Commission of 1872, appointed to inquire into the condition of the French prison system, "after having satisfied themselves that the number of infractions of the law is increasing annually, that the number of reconvictions is increasing still more rapidly, and that this double increase is most marked, and indeed almost solely noticeable, among misdemeanants sentenced to the departmental prisons, entered upon an investigation of the cause of this phenomenon, the reality of which was beyond dispute. It very soon came to the conviction that it had discovered it, in the architectural construction of these prisons of inferior grade, and the consequent character of the discipline maintained in them." "They are under the control of the Minister of the Interior, in respect of the rules for their internal management; but the buildings are the property of the departments, and the cost of maintenance of these prisons is defrayed by the local authorities. In scarcely any of them is there any attempt at systematic employment, and their wretched inmates drag out an idle existence, in the most pernicious association. The Commission had no difficulty in deciding that certainly this promiscuous intercourse is the cause of the frightful moral deterioration among departmental prisoners. Accordingly, by an unanimous vote, it resolved that, for the future, departmental prisons ought to be organized and managed

on the separate system." "The departmental governments alone had the right, and upon them devolved the duty, of making the appropriations of money required for the necessary alterations in construction. Unhappily, the general government declined to accept this burden, which it ought to have taken upon itself, inasmuch as it was a question of a general criminal statute, common to all citizens. But the cost would have been great, even if spread over a series of years. Certain officials, hostile to the act, took delight in turning its aims into ridicule by exaggerating them; and all that the government would consent to do, was to vote a sum proportionate to the amount to be appropriated by each of the departments for the execution of the law and the reconstruction of their prisons. These conditions had to be accepted, or the project abandoned altogether. It was easy to foretell the result. At this moment, after the lapse of eight years, out of 382 departmental prisons, only eight have been altered to conform to the requirements of the law of June 5, 1875." "Without the enforcement of the law, and the conversion of our disgraceful departmental prisons into cellular prisons, the good results which we have a right to anticipate can not be brought about. So long as the corruption generated by unrestricted association is allowed to develop freely, the most assiduous efforts to arrest its ravages must remain impotent and sterile."

We have been delighted to see to what an extent the keepers of the jails of Illinois recognize and admit the truth and justice of the preference for the separate system, in jails, expressed by M. Desportes. To our sixteenth question, fully one-half of them replied that the separate system would be practicable, and that they would approve of its adoption. Twenty-eight thought that it could not be carried out by the counties. Only five objected to it on the ground of its severity. The arguments for it are, that it would have a more deterrent effect, that it would prevent the association of the novice in crime with hardened offenders, and it would save the innocent from all contact with the guilty. The objections which are urged against separate confinement for long terms of years in a penitentiary would not apply to short imprisonment; and it is probable that the adoption of the separate system in our jails would have the further effect of preventing tramps from seeking admission to them as comfortable places in which to spend the winter, and also of making the prisoner himself protest against unnecessary continuances and delays in coming to trial.

Effect of a Term in the Penitentiary.

We are further gratified to discover that the results of punishment by imprisonment in the penitentiary are far more encouraging than we had believed to be the case. Opinion as to this point is pretty evenly divided, between those who think that the ex-convicts returned to the counties from which they were sent up are certain to be reconvicted and recommitted, and those who believe that the great majority of them subsequently lead honest lives. This shows, at least, that there is room for such difference. Those most likely to be reformed appear to be those committed for the longest terms. The reformation observed may be superficial, but it

is a great point gained, if any large number of ex-convicts abandon a criminal career, even from no higher motive than the fear of consequences. One great end of punishment is subserved, when the criminal is convinced that crime is unprofitable.

The Reformation of Criminals.

Opinions differ as to the possibility of reforming those who have entered upon a life of crime.

Discouraging expressions.—A difficult matter.—Not much chance.—One chance in twenty.—In most cases, a hopeless task.—Love's labor lost.—Once a criminal, always a criminal.—You can't reform a thief.—Most criminals are like Ephraim, "joined to their idols."—Very little hope for any but the young.—Natural born thieves are irreclaimable.—I know of none who reform.—The attempt to reform criminals has proved a failure.—Time thrown away.

Encouraging expressions.—Reformation is possible in some cases.

Prisoners committed for the first time may be reformed.

Love and sympathy may reform the young.

Kind treatment and good advice will save some.

Prisoners convicted of crimes against the person may be reformed.

Those who commit crime in the heat of passion generally reform.

Boys, whose crime, whether against property or the person, is a misfortune or an accident, can be reformed.

Criminals through inexperience or ignorance may be reformed.

Kind treatment will reach the heart of a criminal.

Many might be reformed, if properly treated when discharged from prison.

Whatever may be the ratio of the irreclaimable to the reclaimable, and even admitting that those of whom there is hope belong to certain classes, who may be a minority of the whole number of prisoners, will any one deny that the exceptional cases are worth saving, or that every effort possible should be made for their salvation? The majority of lunatics are incurable; yet no pains is spared for their recovery and restoration. How much more valuable to a man is his moral nature than his mental or physical; and if the certainty that some of a physician's patients will die, does not discourage him from attempting to prolong the lives of as many of them as possible, surely we ought not to relax our efforts in behalf of the morally diseased and stricken of our race, because the criminal character is in some cases, or even in a majority, ineradicable.

State Care of Convicted Criminals.

Very few sheriffs think that labor can be furnished to occupy profitably the time of prisoners confined in county jails. Three-fourths of the whole number believe that the state should relieve the county authorities of responsibility for the care of criminals, of every grade, misdemeanants as well as felons. They would approve

of the establishment of district prisons, owned and operated by the state, to which convicted offenders should be sent. One even said that he would rather see a penitentiary sentence imposed upon any man, than a jail sentence, whatever his offence.

On the other hand, one of the best informed prison officers in the state earnestly opposed the establishment of district prisons, on the ground that the nearer an institution is to the people of the particular locality which it intended to serve, the better it will be managed. We doubt whether experience does not refute the view entertained by him.

Condition of the Jails.

Without further remark, we proceed to the detailed account of the condition of the several jails of the state, when inspected.

ADAMS.—Visited June 18, 1884. This jail is in excellent condition, and well ventilated, but it is so dark in the central corridor, that it is necessary to keep the gas lighted in the day-time. No change since the last visit, except in the direction of increased security. The air-ducts have thus far proved to be the weakest spot. Three prisoners escaped through them, but were recaptured. There were seven prisoners present, six men and one woman, all of them awaiting trial. Prisoners who misbehave are locked in their cells. There is no library, no occupation for prisoners, and no opportunity for exercise, except in the corridors. They are allowed to have lights at night, and have sufficient facilities for bathing, but are not required to bathe, except at their own option. Their underclothing is renewed once a week. Mattresses are furnished for them to sleep upon. Religious services are held weekly by the Y. M. C. A., who bring the prisoners newspapers. The jailor, who has been connected with the prison for about a year and a half, has, during that time, had charge of nearly or quite one hundred and twenty-five prisoners. The criminal character is, he thinks, sometimes hereditary, and the younger prisoners have been corrupted by evil associates; but if the statements of prisoners are to be believed, nine-tenths of them owe their incarceration to intemperate habits. The remedies for crime are prohibition and the proper training of the young. About half the prisoners in this county are residents. The county maintains a work-house, to which the majority of minor offenders are sent. About three-fourths of those sent to the jail are convicted. The criminal law would be more effective, if the state would allow compensation to witnesses. The jailor takes a rather gloomy view of the prospect of the reformation of criminals, and thinks that efforts in this direction are very much like love's labor lost. He thinks that jail life has a deterrent, rather than a reformatory, influence; but he doubts the practicability of building jails on the separate system. He would approve of requiring all prisoners convicted of any offence to earn their own living, while in prison, by their labor, and believes that the county could do this with profit.

The Work-house belongs to the city of Quincy. It is a stone building, one story in height, divided, by a cross-wall, into a male and female department, with six single and six double bunks in

each. There were fifteen inmates at the time of the visit, twelve men and three women. The men are employed in quarrying and breaking stone. The institution is self-supporting. The discipline consists in the deprivation of food. During the past year, about three hundred prisoners have been received and discharged, the most of whom were lazy and profligate. The greater part were from other states and counties. The prisoners are visited by a lady residing in Quincy, who talks with them and prays with them; but many of them are what are known as "revolvers" or "rounders," that is, they return again and again upon discharge.

ALEXANDER.—Visited May 11, 1884. We almost despair of this jail. The sheriff admits that it is "the meanest hole in the whole country;" and the language in which he characterizes it, being more forcible than elegant, would hardly bear printing. It is so dark, that the prisoners, when in their cells, are almost invisible from the cell-doors, and so hot in summer, that they are obliged to go half-naked. It was the birthplace of a colored baby, a few days before the date of inspection. The jail is as well kept as is possible under the circumstances. It has been newly whitewashed. The grand jury has repeatedly condemned it; but the county is small, the taxes are high, and it is almost unsafe for any one residing in the county to mention the subject of a new jail, much as one is needed. There were twenty-two prisoners, nineteen males and three females, all of them awaiting trial, except a boy, who had been sentenced to the reform school. There is no jail library, and no necessity for one, since the prisoners cannot see to read, except at night, when they are furnished with lights. There are no facilities for bathing, no opportunity for exercise, and no occupation for prisoners, except that they may wash their own clothes, when they want to. They sleep on mattresses. The present jailor has been in office for eighteen years, during which time from two hundred to two hundred and fifty prisoners have passed through his hands, every year. He is in the habit of conversing with prisoners as to their history and the circumstances which led them astray, and has come to the conclusion that criminals are such, for the most part, because reared in ignorance and idleness. Most of his prisoners come from other states and counties. Of course, few of them return here from the penitentiary, when discharged, and what becomes of them he does not know. Neither are there many who are repeatedly committed for minor offences. About three-fourths of all who are incarcerated are convicted of crime, and more would be, were it not for the fact that the prosecuting witnesses are non-residents, and they escape through want of testimony. He would favor the classification of prisoners, so as to prevent the association of hardened offenders with novices; and he thinks that jails upon the separate system would not be impracticable. All prisoners serving sentence should be employed at hard labor. No one in this community takes any special interest in prisoners, or visits them in jail, and no religious effort is made for their improvement or reformation.

BOND.—Visited June 11, 1884. We have nothing to add to our former statements with regard to this jail, which is built over a vault, and, although kept in good order, is permeated at times by

a foul and offensive odor. There was only one prisoner serving sentence. Since our last report, there have been two escapes, both of them effected by rushing past the jailor at the door. The county is now building a new court-house. The jailor attributes the prevalence of crime to ignorance and intemperance. The remedy is prohibition, and better education for the children of the country. He thinks that all prisoners should be in the custody of the state, and not of the county authorities.

BOONE.—Visited August 24, 1883. Since our last report, a new vault has been provided for this prison, and a ventilator placed in the jail, which has cured the foul odor formerly noticeable. A new floor has also been laid. There were four prisoners, all awaiting trial. No escapes. Prisoners are fed from the sheriff's table. In case of misbehavior they are locked in a cell, down stairs, and given a diet of bread and water. They are occasionally taken out for exercise. Newspapers and books are furnished to them, although there is no jail library. They bathe, and have change of clothing, once a week. The bedding consists of straw ticks, with pillows, blankets and sheets. Most of them are residents of the county. The jailor thinks that reformation of first offenders is possible, if an interest in their welfare is shown by those in charge of them. The influence of association in jail, however, is to develop and fix the criminal character, and to render crime more prevalent. For this reason, prisoners should not be confined in county jails, but should be in the direct custody of the state, which should build prisons adapted to their proper care, with facilities for separating them from each other, and for employing them at remunerative labor. The experience of this county is that convicts discharged from Joliet do not show any material amendment of character or life. No one in the county takes any special interest in prisoners.

BROWN.—Visited June 17, 1884. There was only one prisoner, a man, awaiting trial. There is no change to note in the condition of the prison. The prisoners are fed from the sheriff's table, and have the same food that he has himself. The jailor attributes the prevalence of crime partly to intemperance, and partly to natural thievish propensities on the part of prisoners. About a third of those incarcerated are convicted. The failure of justice, in his opinion, is due to lack of testimony, the quashing of indictments, the failure of jurors to do their duty, and, generally speaking, to the want of vigorous prosecution of criminals. On the subject of the reformation of prisoners, he expressed the belief that they are for the most part like Ephraim, joined to their idols. There is very little hope for any but the young. He thinks that the influence of jail life upon them is bad, owing to their association with each other, and he would favor the separate system for county prisoners. He would also favor the state taking charge of all prisoners, relieving the counties of responsibility, and furnishing those convicted of crime with an opportunity of expiating their faults at hard labor. Two citizens of Mt. Sterling take a special interest in prisoners, and furnish them with books and papers.

BUREAU.—Visited September 5, 1883. The supervisors have in contemplation the substitution of steel cells for those now in use. Since our last report, four prisoners escaped, by cutting through the iron cells and through the wall. The jail is in fair condition as to cleanliness and ventilation. The number of prisoners, when inspected, was four, of whom one was awaiting trial, one serving sentence and two were awaiting removal to the reform school at Pontiac.

CALHOUN.—Visited July 1, 1884. This jail has been without an occupant, for several months past, and is now used as a store-house for the books and papers of the officers of the county and circuit courts, during the erection of a new county building.

CARROLL.—Visited August 21, 1883. There has been no change in the condition of the jail. It smells of carbolic acid and chloride of lime, which are used as disinfectants, in consequence of the want of light and ventilation. It is difficult to keep it clean and in good sanitary condition, owing to its position in the basement of the court-house. The number of prisoners was three, all awaiting trial. There have been no escapes. Prisoners who misbehave are put on short rations. They sleep on straw-ticks, with bolsters and blankets; their clothing is changed weekly, but they are not required to bathe, neither are there any facilities for bathing in the jail. They have lights at night. Papers and other reading-matter are furnished to them on request. There is no religious service in the prison, and no one in the county takes any special interest in prisoners, or visits them while in confinement. The present jailor has been connected with the prison for about eleven years, during which time, two hundred prisoners have passed through his hands, and, like most others in the same position, he regards intemperance as the great cause of crime. The majority of prisoners are from the county, but in the winter, many of them are tramps, who are in prison for petty thieving. Very few of those belonging to the county are sent to the penitentiary, and those who return after their discharge seldom have to be committed a second time.

Cass.—Visited June 16, 1884. This jail is in first-class condition, and appears to have been always well kept. It is well ventilated, and the only criticism to make upon it, is that the lower tier of cells is too dark. There were four prisoners present, all of them awaiting trial. They have lights at night, and are furnished with papers. They are fed from the sheriff's own table. There is, of course, no occupation, nor opportunity for exercise. There are no facilities for bathing, and no religious service on Sunday, nor at any other time. The jailor has been in office for six years, and has handled a hundred and fifty prisoners during that time. He attributes the prevalence of crime to intemperance and to idleness. The greater part of the prisoners committed to this jail are from other counties. Seven-eighths of them escape conviction upon trial. Too many jurors are excused from service, and too many cases are continued, or a change of venue allowed. The jailor thinks that there should be a more vigorous enforcement of the existing laws,

but he has no hope of the reformation of criminals. Time spent in the effort to reform them, he thinks, is thrown away. He does not think it possible for the county to employ prisoners profitably, but would not approve of building jails upon the separate plan. He sees no beneficial result from confinement in the county jail, but believes that prisoners are often benefitted by a term in the penitentiary. Most of those who are residents of this county return to it from the penitentiary, and some of them lead honest lives forever after.

CHAMPAIGN.—Visited July 14, 1884. This jail is clean, well lighted, and the ventilation is superior. For its size, it is as well arranged for the classification of prisoners, as any jail in the state. There have been no escapes since the last visit. The number of prisoners present was seven; of whom four were awaiting trial, two were serving jail sentence, and one was insane. The dietary is as follows: For breakfast, beefsteak, gravy, bread and coffee. For dinner, boiled meat, vegetables and bread. For supper, bread, butter or molasses, and coffee. Prisoners who misbehave are locked in cells. There is no jail library, but books and papers are supplied when requested. Prisoners have no occupation, and no opportunity to exercise, except in the jailor's corridor, which is allowed for an hour or so each day. Religious services are held, on Sunday, by young ladies and gentlemen from the different churches of Urbana and Champaign. Prisoners are allowed lights at night, have sufficient facilities for bathing, and are required to bathe once a week. Their underclothing is washed and changed weekly. The bedding consists of hammocks, quilts and blankets. The jailor, who has been connected with the jail for four years, has, during that time, received and discharged two hundred and fifty prisoners. It is his opinion that whiskey is the principal cause of crime, and the only remedy that he can suggest is to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks. He says that those who pass through the jail are mostly tramps and strangers. He has very little hope of the reformation of criminals. He says: "In all my experience with criminals, I know of only one man who claims to be reformed." He thinks that jail life has a tendency to corrupt and make the inmates worse. He is not, however, in favor of solitary confinement, but thinks that jails should be constructed so that prisoners may be properly classified, and that the state should have the custody of prisoners serving jail sentence, and furnish them employment.

CHRISTIAN.—Visited October 1, 1883. The jail was found to be in good condition, clean and well ventilated, and the jail register fully written up. There has been no change in construction since the last report. The diet furnished to prisoners is the same as that on the sheriff's table. There are no religious services, and no facilities for bathing. The jailor has occupied his present position for five years. During that time, one hundred and seventy-two prisoners have passed through his hands, most of them residents of the county, and many of them are committed repeatedly for petty offenses. About half of those committed are convicted. It is his

opinion that some prisoners may be reformed by proper training, but that others are natural born criminals, and that their crime is due to their organization. Some prisoners who are sent to the penitentiary return to the county, and, so far as he knows, after their return, they lead honest lives.

CLARK.—Visited June 7, 1884. We are delighted to chronicle the erection of a new jail in this county. It cost ten thousand dollars. It is built of brick, and contains eight cells. The plan is by no means a model, but is a wonderful improvement on the jail which we have so often condemned; and, therefore, we congratulate the people of the county upon it. The number of prisoners was eight, all of them men, and all awaiting trial. The diet consists of coffee, bread, meat, eggs and hominy. Papers are furnished, and religious services are held in the jail on Sunday. The prison is not lighted at night. There is no occupation, no opportunity for exercise, and no facilities for bathing; but the underclothing of inmates is washed and changed once a week. The ministers of the city, and two ladies, take special interest in prisoners, and their visits have had a beneficial result.

CLAY.—Visited September 22, 1883. This jail is similar in construction to that in Fairfield, Wayne county. It is clean, and somewhat better ventilated than the Fairfield jail, but it is a wretched affair. There is some talk of building a new one. There were four prisoners in confinement, of whom two were awaiting trial. There have been no escapes. Prisoners are sometimes taken out, in this county, and worked upon the road.

CLINTON.—Visited September 20, 1883. The corridors are unsafe, and prisoners have to be constantly locked in their cells. There is no change in the jail, which is otherwise in good condition. There was only one prisoner, who was awaiting trial. The dietary is as follows: For breakfast, beefsteak, eggs, bread, butter and coffee; for dinner, soup, beef, potatoes or sauer-kraut, and other vegetables; for supper, coffee, meat or eggs, and potatoes, with bread and butter. The only means of discipline for refractory prisoners is a reduction of rations. Prisoners are required to bathe once a month. Their clothing is changed weekly. They sleep on iron cots, with mattresses and blankets. There is no library, but papers are furnished on request. The jailor has been connected with the prison for ten years, and about two hundred prisoners have passed through his hands. He thinks that punishment of crime is not sufficiently certain or severe, and that one principal cause of crime is whiskey. The greater part of the prisoners in this jail are from other counties and states. He believes that petty thieves should not be sent to the jail, but to the penitentiary, where they can be made to earn their own living by hard labor. The influence of the jail is bad, but that of the penitentiary is not so bad, if we can judge by the effect upon discharged convicts, who usually lead honest lives after their return to the county. Prisoners in jail ought to be employed in some way, even if it were in breaking rock in a stockade.

COLES.—Visited June 9, 1884. There is no change to report in the condition of this jail, which is a disgrace to the state. It is dark and without ventilation, but is well cared for, and it is as clean as is possible in such a prison. There were eleven prisoners, of whom three were awaiting trial, six were serving jail sentence, one was insane, and one in prison for debt. Since our last report, there have been nine escapes, by digging through the floor. Prisoners have lights at night, and papers are furnished them. They are required to bathe weekly, and their underclothing is regularly washed and changed. Bedding consists of mattresses and blankets. Of forty-eight prisoners who have passed through the jailor's hands, all but two attribute their trouble to whiskey. About half of them are from other counties. About two-thirds are convicted of the crimes with which they are charged. The other third escape, generally through want of testimony. The effect of jail life, as observed in this county, is bad; and the jailor would approve of county jails upon the separate system, or better still, the state should take charge of all prisoners, and relieve the counties of responsibility for them.

COOK.—Visited August 9, 1883. The jail was found to be in better condition than at any previous visit. The cells and corridors were as clean as they could be made, and all were well ventilated. Wherever the walls of the corridors or cells are liable to come in contact with the persons of the prisoners, the whitewash has been scraped off, and paint substituted, which is a great improvement, as the painted walls can be cleaned; but heretofore, when the walls were soiled, whitewash was applied, and the filth upon the walls was not removed, but simply covered.

The number of prisoners was one hundred and ninety; one hundred and eighty-five men and five women; of whom one hundred and fifty-eight were awaiting trial, twenty-seven were serving jail sentence, three were insane, one a witness, and one a debtor. The jail is so secure, and is so well guarded, that no escapes have occurred since the last visit.

The dietary is as follows: For breakfast, one pint of coffee and half a loaf of bread. For dinner, meat, potatoes, onions and other vegetables, and a half-pound of bread. For supper, bread and coffee, except in hot weather, when no coffee is furnished.

Prisoners who misbehave are kept in their cells for a short time. There is a jail library. Prisoners have opportunity for exercise in the corridors, two hours each day. Religious services are held, on Sunday, by pastors from the different churches of the city. The jail is lighted at night. Prisoners have facilities for bathing. Their bedding consists of mattresses on iron bedsteads, with sheets, pillows and blankets.

The jailor has been connected with this prison for twenty years, during which time about fifty thousand prisoners have passed through his hands. It is his opinion that the principal cause of crime is improper training during youth. He says, however, that some of the prisoners are born thieves; and that some are kleptomaniacs, who do not seem to be able to help stealing. He thinks

that these natural thieves, when sent to the penitentiary, should be sent for longer terms, for the reason that many of them, as soon as released, commit some fresh crime, and are reconvicted. About one-third of those committed to the jail are convicted. Boys are sometimes released, after conviction, through the efforts of parents or friends.

Every prisoner who has passed through his hands has claimed to be innocent, but he can not recall one case of innocence ever in his custody. He has very little faith in the reformation of criminals. "Once a criminal, always a criminal," is the general rule, but there are occasional exceptions. He thinks that jail life has a tendency to improve prisoners, because they must behave themselves while there. He is in favor of the solitary system for jails, and thinks that labor should be provided for those serving jail sentences.

The House of Correction.—Visited August 17, 1884. The House of Correction is a city prison.

There were seven hundred and forty prisoners present, of whom five hundred and eighty-nine were men, and one hundred and fifty-one were women.

The dietary is as follows: For breakfast, bread and coffee. For supper, mush and molasses, or mush and milk. No supper is served on Sunday. For dinner, on Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, beef or mutton stew, with vegetables and bread: Monday, Thursday and Saturday, corned or fresh beef, beans, vegetables and bread. The food is always sufficient to satisfy the appetite, by adding bread. Vegetables are used in large quantities. Prisoners who misbehave are placed in dark cells, with half-rations of bread and water. There is no jail library, but plenty of reading-matter. Religious services are held, one Sunday in each month, by the Catholics, and on the other Sundays, by the Protestants. Prisoners are required to bath, and their underclothing is washed and changed once a week. The bedding consists of husk mattresses, pillows, slips, quilts, blankets, etc., sufficient for cleanliness and warmth.

The superintendent has been in charge for twelve years. During that time, seventy thousand, eight hundred and ninety prisoners have passed through his hands. He names as the principal causes of the prevalence of crimes, criminal heredity and parental neglect. Under the last item, he includes the neglect of moral and industrial training. The remedies which he suggests are: to educate the young to industry and morality, secure punishment commensurate to the offence committed, make punishment sufficiently severe to be deterrent, drop sentimentality, and make the criminal understand that *it pays to be honest*. His prisoners are largely residents of Chicago, but are nearly all of foreign birth, or the off-spring of foreign parents. The majority of them return to the institution. Those sent from the country drift into the city early, having made acquaintance while in prison. The tendency of criminals is toward city life, where they mingle with the vicious and criminal classes, and early return to criminal practices. The number of those recommitted in this city is about fifty per cent. of the entire number. In answer to the question, what

proportion of prisoners are convicted of the offences with which they are charged? he says that petty offenders are not often convicted, and a large per cent. of those guilty of offences against the state laws, never reach trial, some are compromised by justices' courts, for violation of city ordinances, instead of being held; others are not indicted by grand juries; and through "the law's delay," and the power conferred upon the jury to determine the penalty to be inflicted, as well as the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, the proportion of those escaping proper punishment is probably as high as sixty per cent. He thinks that the law should be amended, by taking from the jury the right to fix sentence, and by freeing the judges from the influence resulting from their election by a popular vote. The laws should be so amended that the people may have some rights which lawyers and criminals are bound to respect. In regard to the possibility of reforming criminals, he says that it is too large a subject to grasp in a short interview. An old maxim, "more men serve God through fear than through love," is an apt answer. He believes that the discipline of the House of Correction is deterrent for the time, and in many cases reformatory, for the reason that prisoners often are made to realize that *it don't pay to do wrong*. Imprisonment itself is the strongest reformatory agency with vicious and criminal adults. With the youth, other agencies may well be used. In relation to the solitary system for prisons, he says that one month of solitary imprisonment is more deterrent than six months in a congregate prison. But much depends upon the class of prisoners. He is not in favor of the state having the control and custody of prisoners serving jail sentence, for the reason that, usually, the nearer local any institution is, the better it will be conducted. It is not the county, nor the city, nor the state, which makes a prison management a success. The less boards and officers have to do with such institutions, generally, the better. State machinery is too partisan, and institution management is thus made defective.

Mr. Felton does not regard penitentiaries as reformatory institutions to any great extent. He says that statistics showing reformation of criminals can never be accurate, and the statements made can not be proven. Some prison managers boast of huge percentages of reform; while others make no such claim. His opinion is that few men are reformed while in prison; but many cease from criminal practices because of the consequences.

The industries, in this prison, are the manufacture of brick, capital \$15,000; cane-seating, estimated capital \$1,000; and woolen yarn and stockings, capital \$25,000. All work of every nature is done by prisoners, with only directory and police force for outside labor. Lay visitors are not admitted to the prison, except personal friends of individual prisoners. Pastors and priests are invited, but few of them apply for admission.

CRAWFORD.—Visited June 6, 1884. There were three prisoners, when the jail was inspected, of whom two were out in the yard, chopping wood. The other, who was awaiting trial for murder, was locked in. There have been three escapes since the last report: one of them from the outside and the other two through the hot-air

register. We have twice called attention to the insecurity of this prison in this respect. There has been no change in the jail since the last report, but it was found to be in very good condition. The sheriff and deputy were both absent at the time of the visit.

CUMBERLAND.—Visited June 10, 1881. A dispute as to the county-seat has prevented the erection of a new jail, which is greatly needed, this prison being one of the old style and worthy of condemnation. It is fairly well kept. There were four prisoners, three awaiting trial. Since our last report, one prisoner escaped through the door but was recaptured. The dietary is as follows: For breakfast and supper, coffee, meat, bread and butter; for dinner, meat and vegetables, with pie. Prisoners are sometimes taken out, and walked around the town for exercise. Papers are furnished, and lights at night. They bathe and have their underclothing washed and changed once a week. There are no religious services. There are few prisoners from other counties. The total number committed does not exceed, on an average, ten or twelve per annum. Not more than half the accused are convicted. The sheriff thinks that there should be some change in the manner of selecting jurors, and that the county is too reluctant to incur expense in the capture of prisoners. Labor in the county jail is unprofitable, and all prisoners should be taken in charge by the state, which would find it advantageous to build jails with cells entirely separate, thus preventing prisoners from coming in contact with each other during their incarceration.

DEKALB.—Visited August 15, 1883. There were only two prisoners, both of them awaiting trial. There have been no escapes, and no changes. The prisoners are fed on coffee, meat, bread and vegetables. They have butter on Sunday. They are required to bathe once every fortnight, but their clothing is changed weekly. They have straw beds, with pillows, blankets, sheets and pillow-cases. The jail is lighted at night. Books and weekly papers are furnished on application. Prisoners who misbehave are locked in their cells. Of sixty prisoners in this jail, during the last three years, only ten were sent to the penitentiary. Of twelve prisoners, during the past winter, only four were convicted, the principal cause being the securing of a change of venue. The jailor thinks that imprisonment makes a man neither better nor worse, but that every jail should have a workhouse connected with it. Some of the ladies of Sycamore, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Lowell and Mrs. Worcester, take an interest in prisoners, and visit them from time to time, but, so far as apparent, without any effect.

DEWITT.—Visited May 29, 1884. There has been no improvement in this jail, and it cannot be improved. A new jail is needed, and would be built, were it not for the railroad indebtedness of the county, the principal of which is being paid off in annual instalments. The cells are small, and very dark, and there is little room for passing, in the corridors, but the prison is in as good condition as possible, under the circumstances. The number of prisoners, when visited, was four, all of whom were awaiting trial. There

have been no escapes. The dietary is as follows: For breakfast, coffee, meat, potatoes, bread, butter and pie; for dinner, meat and vegetables, bread and butter; for supper, the same as for breakfast, with the addition of milk. The jailor has been in charge for six years, and about four hundred prisoners have passed through his hands. The majority of them claim that whiskey and women are the causes of their ruin. Most of them are tramps. About half are convicted of the offences with which they are charged. The sheriff thinks that there is not one chance in twenty, of the reformation of a criminal, and that every man who steals a nickel should be sent to the penitentiary. The effect of jail life upon prisoners is usually bad. The state should assume the charge of all prisoners, and place all sentenced prisoners at work. There should be a classification, which would separate the novice in crime from the hardened offender.

DOUGLAS.—Visited July 15, 1884. This jail, which is in the basement of the court-house building, is in as good condition as it is possible to make it. It has recently been whitewashed, and is clean. The cells are small, dark, damp and without ventilation. This jail is one of the worst jails in the state, and humanity dictates its abandonment. The building of a new jail is now under discussion by the county board. The number of prisoners present was three, of whom two were awaiting trial and one serving sentence. No escapes. The dietary is as follows: For breakfast, meat, bread, butter, and coffee. For dinner, meat, vegetables, bread, butter and honey. For supper, meat, bread, butter and tea or milk. Prisoners who violate the rules are locked in cells. There is no jail library, but newspapers and books are furnished by the W. C. T. U. No occupation for prisoners, and no opportunity for exercise. No religious services. Prisoners have lights at night. Tubs are furnished, for bathing purposes, but there is no rule requiring prisoners to bathe. Their underclothing is washed and changed weekly. The bedding consists of mattresses and blankets. The deputy sheriff has been connected with the jail for five years, and seventy prisoners have passed through his hands. In his judgment, the principal causes of crime are ignorance and dissipation. Proper training during youth would diminish crime to a great extent. Only about one-half of those charged with crime were convicted. Some escape conviction through the absence of witnesses, and for want of more vigorous prosecution. He believes that, with proper schooling, encouragement and aid, many of the young might be reformed. He thinks that jail life retards and discourages prisoners in their efforts to do right, and makes them worse. He is in favor of the solitary system; and, as the county could not furnish labor to prisoners, except at a loss, in favor of placing those serving jail sentence in the custody of the state, where they would be compelled to contribute toward their own maintenance. It would be better for the prisoner, and more economical for the county and state. The W. C. T. U. and the Catholic priest visit the prisoners, and their visits have a good effect. Prisoners who return from the penitentiary generally relapse into crime.

DrPAGE.—Visited August 16, 1883. At that date, workmen were engaged in lining the ceiling of the corridor with corrugated iron. The jail was in good condition, clean and well ventilated. There were only two prisoners, both awaiting trial. Since our last report there has been one escape, by passing the jailor at the door. Religious services are held in the jail, every Sunday afternoon, with good effect. The persons who take an interest in prisoners are Mrs. Jones,—the sheriff's wife—Mrs. Marks, Mrs. Miller, Miss Vaughn, Mrs. Hinman, Professor Blanchard and Mr. Boring. The prisoners sleep on cots, with straw ticks and blankets. They are required to bathe, and have their clothing changed, once a week. Books and papers are supplied. Most of the prisoners are from other counties, principally from the County of Cook. The sheriff looks upon the facility with which a change of venue is granted as an evil which requires correction. He has little hope of the reformation of professional thieves, but thinks that the young may be saved by sympathy and good advice. As a rule, the prisoners who are discharged from this jail appear to be better men when they leave, than when they were committed. Another evil is the want of employment for prisoners, which cannot be furnished by the county. The state should assume the charge of all prisoners.

EDGAR.—Visited June 9, 1884. In our last report, we mentioned the fact that the iron floor of this jail was rusting out. It has now become so thin as to be absolutely insecure. One of the county supervisors said that he could kick a hole through it, which he did, and the hole has since been patched. A wooden flue has been placed over the privy vault, which has relieved the prison in part from the foul odor complained of. There was only one prisoner, who was awaiting trial. Notwithstanding the insecurity of the jail, there has been no escape. Religious services are held every Sunday morning. Mrs. Gilbert, of Paris, takes a special interest in prisoners, who seem to be gratified by her visits. The sheriff's experience with a hundred prisoners, in the past two years, leads him to believe that intemperance is the principal cause of crime, and bad women next. He has known of as many as twenty, who have fallen by one or the other of these methods. Most of the prisoners are non-residents of the county. About two-thirds of them are convicted. The failure to convict arises largely from the want of prompt prosecution, and the possession of money by prisoners, which enables them to employ shrewd counsel. The state should take charge of all prisoners. There are so few in the counties, usually, that the expense of employing them usefully and profitably would be too great. The separation of prisoners, during the period of incarceration, is a desideratum.

EDWARDS.—Visited June 3, 1884. The jail was found empty, as usual. There have been but ten prisoners in two years, and six of them have been from other counties. It is believed that the absence of crime in this county is largely due to the fact that there is no place in the county where liquor is sold. About half of those

accused are convicted. The sheriff believes that many are indicted through malice. He thinks that jail life has a deterrent effect and that the entire separation of prisoners during the term of their incarceration would be too severe a penalty. The state should take charge of them, and they might be put at work on the roads, under the care of the supervisors.

EFFINGHAM.—Visited June 7, 1884. The jail was empty. There have been no prisoners in confinement, since the month of January. Prisoners who misbehave are handcuffed. Most of those committed are tramps. About two-thirds are convicted. The sheriff would, if he had the power, abolish the jury system, and let the cases be decided by the judge. Young prisoners can, he thinks, be reformed, but the effect of jail life upon them is very bad. All prisoners should be under the charge of the state, and there should be no communication between them during the period of their incarceration.

FAYETTE.—Visited June 10, 1884. This jail, which is new, with cells of boiler iron, is in good order, clean and well ventilated. It was supposed to be secure, but experience has shown a defect in construction. The iron railing which surrounds the prisoners' corridor is of rods an inch and a half in diameter, placed perpendicularly, from the floor to the ceiling. These rods pass through holes cut in horizontal bars, which are placed at intervals of about four feet apart, the top bar being close to the stone ceiling of the prison. They were so arranged as to be turned by hand, and the prisoners by constantly turning them had worn holes in the stone floor deep enough to allow the rods to drop below the iron bar next to the ceiling. After accomplishing this, they bent the tops, so as to admit of raising the rods, when they were able to make their escape, below, from their own corridor to the jailor's corridor, where they hid behind the cells; and when the jailor opened the door, after examining to see whether there were any prisoners in the outer corridor, he passed to the lever lock, for the purpose of unlocking the cells, which gave an opportunity to the prisoners below to rush past him, through the door, and secure their freedom. There were eight present, when the jail was inspected, of whom six were awaiting trial. Discipline here is enforced by denial of food. Prisoners sleep in hammocks, with blankets but no mattresses. Papers are furnished, but there is no religious service. The jailor believes that some prisoners are born criminals. He regards gambling, as well as intemperance, as a cause of crime. There is a society of ladies in Vandalia, which takes an interest in prisoners, some of whom seem to be benefited by their visits.

FORB.—Visited September 14, 1883. The jail was in excellent condition, well ventilated and clean, having been newly whitewashed. No changes since our last report. The register was fully written up. There were six prisoners present, all of them awaiting trial. No escapes. The diet is as follows: Breakfast, beefsteak, bread and butter, and coffee; dinner, boiled meat and vegetables, bread, butter and coffee; supper, bread, butter and tea. Prisoners are discip-

lined, by locking them in their cells and putting them on a bread and water diet. Newspapers are furnished, and there is a small library connected with the jail. Prisoners have no occupation, no opportunity for exercise, no religious service, and no lights at night. The jailor has been connected with the prison for five years, and was deputy sheriff for four years. He is in the habit of conversing with the prisoners as to their history and the circumstances that led them astray, and regards intemperance as the principal cause of the prevalence of crime. Crime might be prevented by stopping the sale of liquor, by proper training and education of children by parents, and by keeping boys off the street at night. Most of the prisoners are residents of the county. Very few of those sent to the penitentiary ever return. About one-fourth of those who are accused of crime are acquitted. He would favor an increase in the severity of punishment, with each repetition of the offence. He has no hope of reformation in the case of hardened offenders; and thinks that the influence of jail life upon prisoners is bad, on account of the mutual contact and association between them. He would favor the surrender of care of prisoners by counties, and placing all of them at work, under the charge of the state.

FRANKLIN.—Visited May 9, 1884. No change, since last report, except that the iron floors are rusting out. Two prisoners have escaped through the grating in the floor, of whom one was recaptured. There were two in jail, when visited, both under sentence. The jailor has been connected with the prison for three years, and has had personal knowledge of about one hundred prisoners, most of whom are criminals in consequence of want of education and proper training when young. The principal causes of crime are parental neglect and bad associates. Perhaps one-third of those in prison are criminals in consequence of their intemperance. The influence of the jail upon prisoners seems to improve them. He believes that criminals are susceptible of reformation, and the convicts who have been discharged from the penitentiary and returned to this county, generally behave well, after their release.

FULTON.—Visited June 21, 1884. This jail could be greatly improved, in respect both of light and ventilation, if windows were cut in the wall, opposite each of the cells in the lower tier on the west side. The prison was found to be clean, having been newly white-washed; but the floor, which is of stone, is very difficult to keep dry. The number of prisoners in confinement was five, of whom four were awaiting trial. Since the last report, there have been three escapes, through the floor, by the well, and through the basement. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, meat, rice, bread and coffee. Dinner, bread, meat and vegetables. Supper, cold meat, bread and tea. Prisoners who misbehave are locked in their cells and fed on bread and water. Newspapers are supplied to them, and they have lights at night. The ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union visit them, from time to time. The effect of these visits is believed to be good. In the town of Lewiston, there is no license, and there is but one prisoner in the jail, where, a year ago, there were from six to eighteen, from this town. About

one-third of those accused are convicted. Prisoners escape conviction through want of testimony; their cases are continued until the witnesses are beyond reach. The remedy would seem to be a more speedy trial of offenders. The effect of jail life upon the prisoners, in nine cases out of ten, is injurious; but the effect of a sentence to the penitentiary seems to be to restrain men from the commission of crime. Recently, a convict returned from Joliet, who, since his discharge, is sober and industrious. The state should take charge of all prisoners, furnish them with employment, and keep them in such manner as to prevent the injurious effect of personal contact with each other.

GALLATIN.—Visited May 17, 1884. This jail should be condemned as unfit for use. It has been newly whitewashed. Last year, during a flood, the water reached the window-sill of the second story. The number of prisoners, when visited, was two, both awaiting trial. Prisoners who misbehave in jail, are placed in irons. The conviction of those accused is the rule, and acquittals are the exception. The laws against crime are, in the opinion of the sheriff, sufficient, if properly enforced. His experience in trying to reform prisoners has been discouraging. Jail life, he thinks, makes some men better and some worse. Like the majority of sheriffs, he believes that the state should assume the custody of all prisoners, and provide those sentenced with employment, which cannot be done in the county. He would approve of the complete separation of prisoners in jail. The jail is visited by Christian men and women, and the effect of the visits upon those incarcerated is good. He has observed that, while some of the convicts discharged from the penitentiary return to crime, others lead honest lives.

GREENE.—Visited June 30, 1884. Two prisoners, both awaiting trial. The lower cells are dark, and the ventilation inferior to that of the upper cells. There have been no escapes during the past year, and there is no change in the appearance or condition of the jail, since our last report. Prisoners are fed from the sheriff's table. For punishment, when necessary, they are locked in their cells. The only opportunity for exercise is, as usual, in the corridor. There is no library, no occupation for prisoners, no religious service, and no facilities for bathing. The prisoners sleep on woven wire mattresses, with blankets. There is no rule requiring them to bathe, but their underclothing is changed weekly. Drunkards and vagrants are not confined in this jail, but in the calaboose; and are worked upon the public streets. In this county, as in so many others, the want of a vigorous prosecution of crime is an evil to be lamented. Here, as elsewhere, some of those who have been discharged from Joliet appear to have reformed, and are doing well.

GRUNDY.—Visited August 27, 1883. The prison was in its usual excellent condition. The number of prisoners was eight, of whom one was a city prisoner. Six were awaiting trial, and one serving sentence. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, bread and meat, and coffee. Dinner, soup, meat and vegetables. Supper, meat, bread and syrup, and tea. The prisoners are supplied with news-

papers. There is no rule on the subject of bathing, but underclothing is changed once a week. Prisoners sleep on straw ticks and blankets. The jailor has been in office for three years, and has had personal knowledge of a hundred and sixty-nine prisoners. He was formerly engineer in the cooper-shop of the Auburn penitentiary, in the State of New York, and fireman in the machine-shop at Joliet, and he attributes the prevalence of crime almost entirely to the use of intoxicating liquors. If the sale of liquor could be stopped, he thinks that it would reduce crime to one-fourth of its present volume. The majority of prisoners in this jail are from other counties. About half of the accused are not convicted, sometimes for want of evidence, but more are released by habeas corpus or the quashing of the indictment. Others are released on bail, and are not prosecuted, but are thus restrained from the repetition of the offence. The sheriff thinks that the judge should have more personal discretion in the matter of change of venue, than is allowed him under our present statute. The effect of jail life upon different individuals is not the same; some are benefited by it and others injured. They should be assisted, upon their discharge from prison, to obtain employment, and encouraged to lead honest lives. But there is little hope of the habitual thief, who should be confined for life, in order to protect society from his depredations. Many of those who are discharged from the penitentiary relapse into crime, through the influence of other prisoners, who have known them at Joliet, and who blackmail them, by threatening to give information as to their past record. The counties are not in a position to deal with crime, which is a matter for the state alone; and if the state would employ prisoners at hard labor, and shut them up in separate cells, so that they would not come in contact with each other, the result would not only be beneficial, so far as the prisoners are in question, but the control and discipline of the prison would be far more easy for the officials, than it now is. About half of those who are discharged from the penitentiary and returned to this county, are reformed, so far as relapse into actual crime is concerned.

HAMILTON.—Visited May 17, 1884. The county authorities were repairing the jail. The iron work has been elevated two feet, and new floors have been placed in some of the cells. There has been one escape, since the last report, by breaking through the iron cell floor. The jailor thinks that all sentenced prisoners should be employed at hard labor, which cannot be, so long as they are a county and not a state charge. The contact of prisoners with each other in jail exercises a demoralizing influence, but some prisoners are benefited by being locked in their cells. Prisoners who are guilty of crimes against persons are, the jailor thinks, susceptible of reformation; but those who are given to the commission of crimes against property, are nearly or quite hopeless. Three-fourths of the men discharged from the penitentiary relapse into crime.

HANCOCK.—Visited June 19, 1884. Since the last report, patent traps have been attached to the water-closet, which prevent the odor from the vault from coming into the jail. The prison is in very good condition, clean and well ventilated. No changes to note.

The number of prisoners is seven, of whom six were awaiting trial. There have been no escapes, since our last visit. The prisoners are fed from the sheriff's table. Those who misbehave are locked in their cells. They sleep in hammocks, with blankets. They are required to bathe once a fortnight. Papers are furnished. Religious services are held, every Sunday, by the ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, but the sheriff sees no good effect. The prisoners usually turn the services into ridicule, after the ladies have retired. In order to diminish the amount of crime in the community, what is most needed is a more speedy trial and more severe penalties. Apart from the influence of jail life, through the association of prisoners in idleness, it generally has the effect of depriving a prisoner of his self-respect, the result of which is always bad. The sheriff thinks that the separate confinement of prisoners would be beneficial, since solitary confinement would be more of a terror to evil-doers than the present plan. He believes that the state should take charge of all prisoners, and that men under sentence for crime should be kept at hard labor. Some ex-convicts from the penitentiary, returned to the county, are now leading honest lives, and nearly all of them appear to be trying to do right.

HARDEN.—Visited May 19, 1884. This jail will not last much longer. The woodwork is decaying fast. About twenty of the prisoners confined in it have escaped, since our last report. There are at present no prisoners. About half past three o'clock, on the morning of the day when this county was visited, a loud report was heard, coming from the direction of the court-house. Immediately afterwards, the court-house was discovered to be on fire, and in a very short time it was entirely consumed, with all the records of the sheriff and the county clerk, together with nearly all the records, books and papers of the circuit clerk. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The report which called attention to the fire, was due to the explosion of a bomb-shell, which the county clerk kept in his office, as a relic of the war, the fuse having been extracted. About two-thirds of the accused are convicted. Of the remainder, some, of course, are innocent. But the guilty escape, sometimes, through the devices of their attorneys, and sometimes through a want of fidelity on the part of jurors. In one case, in this county, a prisoner was acquitted, after entering a plea of guilty to a charge of grand larceny. Delay is one principal cause of the failure of justice, in consequence both of the absence of necessary witnesses, and the escape of prisoners from jail, pending trial.

HENDERSON.—Visited September 11, 1883. This is a miserable jail, unfit for the reception of prisoners, being in the basement of the almshouse, and damp. It is now in as good condition as is possible, but the building is very much out of repair. The only change is the gradual progress of decay. There were no prisoners, when visited. Prisoners are disciplined by locking them in their cells and placing them on bread and water diet. There is no jail library, no occupation for prisoners, no opportunity for exercise, no religious services, but lights are allowed at night. Tubs are furnished, in which prisoners can bathe, but there is no rule requiring them to

do so. They sleep upon straw, with blankets and comforts. The sheriff, who has occupied his present position for five years, and has had about eighty prisoners pass through his hands, attributes the prevalence of crime principally to the intemperate use of liquor, although some prisoners are naturally thieves. He thinks that if the sale of whiskey could be stopped, the amount of crime in the community would be diminished about one-half. Most of the prisoners are from the county, and those who are sent to the penitentiary do not return to the county when discharged. One man has been in three times, for drinking and fighting. About two-thirds are convicted of the offences with which they are charged, but these offences are of a trivial nature, and the charge in many instances is believed to be brought from malicious motives. One reason why there are not more convictions, is the small pay allowed to witnesses, who consequently avoid service; so that witnesses cannot be had, even where an offence has been committed. The officers get no pay for service, and do not make much effort to secure witnesses. He thinks that more prisoners would reform, if they were more kindly treated by the community, after their discharge from prison, than they now are. He would favor the construction of jails with separate cells, so as to prevent prisoners from coming in contact with each other, during their incarceration; but is of the opinion that the state should take charge of all prisoners and put them at work, since the counties cannot do so.

HENRY.—Visited September 7, 1883. This jail remains as at the date of our last report. When there are many prisoners, the odor is sometimes offensive. The jail register was found not to be written up. There were only three prisoners present, of whom one was awaiting trial, and two were serving sentence. There have been no escapes. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, beefsteak, potatoes, bread and syrup, and coffee. Dinner, boiled meat and vegetables. Supper, cold meat, bread and syrup, and tea. Prisoners who misbehave are locked in their cells. There is no jail library, but books and papers are furnished, on request. There is no occupation for prisoners. They exercise in the corridors, and some prisoners are allowed to exercise in the jail yard. Religious services are held, on Sunday, which are conducted by Rev. Mr. Dickenson and Rev. Mr. Sanders. Prisoners are required to bathe weekly. The jail is lighted, at night, only in winter. The sheriff says that prisoners, when asked why they committed crime, generally answer that they were drunk; but he does not attribute crime wholly to intemperance, since he thinks that the want of proper education and training have much to do with it. Two men were hung, in this county, who both claimed that they never drank to excess; but both, when children, were neglected and had no home, no parental care, and no education. The sheriff believes in compulsory education. He would stop, if possible, the manufacture and sale of liquor. Most of the prisoners are from other counties. Those sent from this county to the penitentiary generally return when discharged. About one-half lead honest lives. Not many prisoners are committed repeatedly for minor offences. He does not think that there is so much necessity for the amendment of the criminal law, as for its more vigorous

enforcement. In his experience, the prisoners of whose reform there is most hope, are those committed for crimes against persons. On the other hand, thievery tends to become chronic. The effect of jail life upon prisoners, he believes to be good, and he does not regard the separation of prisoners in jail as necessary. Counties can not profitably furnish labor to prisoners, and work should be found, at least for those who are serving sentence, but he does not see how it is to be done.

Progers.—Visited September 11, 1883. This jail is in the basement of the court-house, which is always a bad location for a prison. It is fairly well ventilated, and was found to be clean and in good order. There have been no escapes, since the last visit. The number of prisoners present was four, one awaiting trial and three serving sentence. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, beefsteak, potatoes, bread and butter, and coffee. Dinner, boiled meat and vegetables, with corn-bread. Supper, cold meat, bread, and butter or molasses. There is no jail library, but books and papers are furnished to prisoners, on request. Prisoners have no occupation, and no opportunity for exercise. There are no religious services held in the jail. Lights are allowed at night. Prisoners are required to bathe weekly, but this rule is not enforced contrary to their own desire. Liquor was said, by the deputy sheriff, to be, in his opinion, the principal cause of crime; and by way of illustration, he mentioned the fact that one man then in the jail was formerly a good citizen, well educated, and a lawyer by profession, but became a criminal in consequence of intemperate habits. He would punish men for drunkenness. Most of the prisoners are residents of the county. Those sent to the penitentiary from this county generally return. He knows of one who is trying to lead an honest life. Most of them return again to crime and to the penitentiary. He thinks the effect of jail life upon prisoners is bad, on account of their association, but would favor the construction of jails in such a manner as to make communication between prisoners impossible. The one thing required, in order to deter men from entering a criminal career, and in order to reform criminals, is hard labor, which cannot be furnished by the county; and for this reason he thinks that the state should take charge of all prisoners, and confine them, at labor, either in the penitentiary or work-house.

JACKSON.—Visited May 22, 1884. This jail has been painted on the outside, and the brickwork tuck-pointed. There is no change in the interior. The prison proper is clean, and the corridor well ventilated, but the cells are dark and without ventilation. The number of prisoners was five, of whom four were awaiting trial. No escapes. The prisoners have meat, vegetables, bread, and coffee, three times a day. The majority of prisoners are, the jailor says, drunk when they commit crime, and drunk when arrested. Most of those in this jail are from other states. A large number of negroes—ex-convicts—were brought from Tennessee to this county, to work in the mines. Five of them have been convicted, and some are now awaiting trial. The only convict discharged from the penitentiary, who is now a resident of the county, is leading an honest life.

JASPER.—Visited June 5, 1884. When inspected, the jail was empty. Since our last visit, a lever lock has been put in position, which is operated from the outside of the prisoners' corridor. The jail is in good order in in every respect, neatly painted, and the wood floors of the outer corridor as clean as they can be made. One prisoner escaped through the hall, but was recaptured. The prisoners are required to bathe twice a week. The majority of them are from other states. Many escape, from want of testimony sufficient to convict them. The jailor thinks that prisoners should receive instruction during the period of their incarceration, and after they are discharged, they should be encouraged and aided to do right; and that, if this were done, some of them might be reformed. The pastors of the different churches sometimes visit the jail. Two ex-convicts from the penitentiary are now living in the county, and are industrious and apparently honest.

JEFFERSON.—Visited June 3, 1884. There is no change in this prison. It needs whitewashing, and the mattresses and blankets are badly worn. No escapes. The number of prisoners present was six, four of them from Hamilton county. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, coffee, beefsteak with gravy, biscuit and molasses. Dinner, meat, vegetables and bread. Supper, the same as breakfast, except that bacon is substituted for beefsteak. There is no library, no opportunity for exercise, except in the corridors, and no religious services. Prisoners have lights at night. They are required to bathe weekly, and have a weekly change of underclothes. The jailor has occupied his present position for nine years, during which time about three hundred and thirty prisoners have passed through his hands. In his opinion, the principal cause of the prevalence of crime is intemperance. He mentions the case of a man who killed a neighbor, but, when not under the influence of liquor, was the most perfect gentleman he ever knew. [It is worthy of note, that nearly all the special cases cited by sheriffs and jailors, in confirmation of the theory that liquor is the proper cause of crime, are cases in which the crimes committed were crimes not against property but against the person, and for the most part crimes of violence.] About half of the prisoners are from other counties. About two-thirds are convicted. Those who are acquitted, escape, for the most part, through the perjury of witnesses and the sympathy of jurors. It is his belief that petty larceny should be made a penitentiary offence, since jail sentences have no terror for evil-doers. He believes, further, that sentenced prisoners should be employed at hard labor, and that, with this view, the state should assume the custody of all prisoners; also, that jails should be built upon the separate system. The Presbyterian minister in Mount Vernon takes a special interest in prisoners, and visits them in jail, but the jailor can see but little result. A majority of the convicts discharged from the penitentiary, who return to the county, are leading honest lives.

JERSEY.—Visited July 2, 1884. The jail and court-house were destroyed by fire, January 6, 1884. Four of the prisoners died through suffocation. The fire is supposed to have caught from a stove-pipe.

The sheriff lived about two blocks from the jail, and having the key in his possession, the prisoners were suffocated before they could be taken out. The county will decide what to do about rebuilding, at the meeting of the county board, next November. When visited, there was one prisoner, awaiting trial, who was found in the city calaboose.

JODAVIESS.—Visited August 23, 1883. This jail, which is new, is clean, light and well ventilated. When inspected, it was empty. There have been no escapes. Prisoners are punished for the infraction of rules, by placing them in cells without bedding. There is a small library connected with the jail, and newspapers are furnished, upon request. Prisoners bathe and have their clothing changed weekly. They sleep on straw mattresses, with blankets, pillows and pillow-slips. The jail is lighted at night. Of the eight prisoners received since last December, only two were convicted.

JOHNSON.—Visited May 14, 1884. This county has no jail. The prisoners are taken to Alexander county.

KANE.—Visited August 16, 1883. There were eighteen prisoners, of whom nine were insane, for whom there was no room, either at the state hospital or on the county farm. One insane person escaped through the corridor, and has not been recaptured. The jail is as well kept as possible, but the cells are so dark, that nothing can be seen in them without a light. The corridor on the north side is also very dark. It is an extremely uncomfortable prison, and a very improper place for keeping the insane. The effect of the habitual criminals act, passed by the General Assembly at its last session, has been felt, in this county, in the reduction of crime. The sheriff would favor the erection of district prisons, by the legislature, with workshops attached, but does not think that separate imprisonment would be practicable, nor the effect upon prisoners good. The only prisoners who can be reformed, in his judgment, are the young, and those who commit crime through the heat of passion or inexperience; but some men steal from natural impulse, which is ineradicable.

KANKAKEE.—Visited August 30, 1883. This jail is in fair condition in respect to cleanliness, but the ventilation is bad, and the cells and middle corridor are so dark, that artificial light is used during the day. Without a light in the cells, nothing could be seen. Since our last visit, new cots have been provided, with hoop-iron slats. A pump has also been placed in the cistern. The number of prisoners in confinement was three, of whom two were awaiting trial. There have been no escapes. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, beefsteak, potatoes, bread, bisenits and butter, and coffee. Dinner, soup, boiled beef, potatoes and bread. Supper, tea, cold meat, bread and butter, and fruits in their season. The majority of prisoners are from other counties. Nearly all of those who are accused are convicted. The jailor thinks that seventy-five per cent. of the prisoners who have passed through his hands could be

reformed, if employment could be found for them. As a rule, convicts who return from the penitentiary cannot find employment, and are compelled either to lead a life of vagrancy or dishonesty. One case was mentioned by him, of a convict sent to the penitentiary, under a fifteen years' sentence, for murdering his wife, who has been at home for seven years, and is a good, respectable citizen. Another was sent up for horae-stealing, who returned, and was sent back to the penitentiary, for the same offence, in less than thirty days. The sheriff thinks that the state should provide work-houses for the care of all prisoners, and relieve the counties of this responsibility. The want of employment in the jails not only demoralizes prisoners, but breaks down their health. He doubts, however, the propriety of separate imprisonment, for the reason that man is a social being, and requires companionship and society, for his best physical and mental development.

KENDALL.—Visited August 10, 1883. The cells are dark and unventilated. The interior was clean, having been recently white-washed. The prison is as comfortable as it can be made, but one of the prisoners stated that, the first night he occupied his cell, he nearly smothered for the want of air. There were two in confinement, both awaiting trial. The prisoners are supplied with food from the sheriff's own table. In the opinion of the county clerk, the great want of this state, in order to secure a more efficient repression of crime, is more speedy trial and fewer changes of venue. Nearly all the ex-convicts from the penitentiary, who have returned to the county, have relapsed into crime. There is no one in the county, who takes any special interest in prisoners.

KNOX.—Visited September 10, 1883. One side only of this jail was occupied, at the time of the visit. The number of prisoners present was twelve, of whom seven were awaiting trial, two serving sentence, and three were insane. The condition of the prison was good in all respects. No change, since the last report. The jail register was fully written up. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, beefsteak, fried potatoes, bread and molasses, and coffee. For dinner, meat, with potatoes and gravy, bread and molasses and pudding. Supper, bread and molasses, tea, vegetables and pickles. Prisoners who misbehave are locked in their cells and put upon a bread and water diet. There is no jail library, but books and papers are furnished to prisoners, when requested. No occupation for prisoners. Exercise is possible only in the corridors. Religious services are held in the jail, on Sunday afternoon, but the jailors think they are not of much benefit. Prisoners are allowed lights at night. They are required to bathe weekly. The sheriff has occupied his present position for three years, and was deputy for three years previous, during which time one hundred and eighty-eight prisoners passed through his hands. He has also been a constable for five years, and has conversed a great deal with prisoners on the subject of their personal history. He attributes the prevalence of crime principally to the use of whiskey, having known of many instances in which no wrong was ever alleged against certain offenders, until after they commenced drinking. He approves the legislation of last

session, increasing the punishment of crime for the second offence, and would favor greater severity in the treatment of chronic thieves. Judges should have discretion as to the amount of punishment to be inflicted upon first offenders. Most of the prisoners in this county are said to come from other counties. What are known as "revolvers" are not sent to the jail, but to the calaboose. About one-fourth of those charged with crime escape conviction, most of them from want of testimony. The effect of jail life upon prisoners is bad. A man who serves a jail sentence for some petty offence, is not, as a rule, a very bad man; but association with those who are, of necessity makes him worse. He would favor the construction of jails with separate cells, rendering all communication between prisoners impossible. He would prefer to see the state take charge of all prisoners, and put them to work, since the county cannot make labor in prison profitable. So far as his observation extends, there is very little hope of reforming prisoners, except first offenders. Most of those who return from the penitentiary relapse into crime.

LAKE.—Visited August 13, 1883. This is a basement jail. It is in very good condition in respect to cleanliness, and is well lighted and ventilated. The principal criticism to make upon it is that there is no adequate provision for female prisoners. They are kept in what is called the debtors' room, which is very insecure. At the time of inspection, there were twelve prisoners, two of whom were city prisoners. The rest, one of whom was a woman, were awaiting trial. This woman, with her two sons, was charged with sheep-stealing on a quite extensive scale, and all three of them make great efforts to break jail. The sheriff says that they have a key in their possession, or hid where he can't find it, which will unlock the jail doors, and they have friends outside to help them to tools, etc. They have succeeded in cutting off six or seven bars of the jail window, and would have made their escape, but for his vigilance. This woman is locked up in a cell in the same department with the men. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, coffee, bread, and potatoes. Dinner, a meat stew, with beans or peas. Supper, coffee and bread. Prisoners who misbehave are fed on bread and water, and are locked in their cells. The sheriff thinks that three-quarters of his prisoners, of whom he has had three hundred in the last seven years, are criminals in consequence of intemperance. The majority of them are non-residents of the county. He thinks that the criminal law should be amended, first, by allowing special terms of court, so that prisoners may be tried without delay; second, by giving to the people the right of exception and appeal; and third, by making changes of venue discretionary with the judge.

LA SALLE.—Visited August 28, 1883. The jail, which is new,—and a complete description of it was given in our last report—was found to be in excellent condition, well ventilated and clean. An improvement has been made, by removing the heating-apparatus from the basement to a new building erected on the rear portion of the jail lot. It is proposed to heat the jail by steam. The jail register was found fully written up. The number of prisoners present was ten, of whom five were awaiting trial, four serving sentence, and one

was sentenced to the penitentiary and awaiting removal. Since our last visit, four prisoners have escaped from this prison, through the ventilator. The following is the diet table: Breakfast, beefsteak, potatoes, bread and coffee. (But hash is substituted for steak on Tuesday, and mutton-chops on Friday; fried bread is given on Monday and Saturday, and fried mush on Wednesday). For dinner, the prisoners have beef every day, except on Monday, when they have pork and beans; soup is furnished twice a week, potatoes twice, rice once and cabbage once. The usual supper is bread and tea, but, on Sunday, bread and milk. Molasses is furnished on Tuesday and Friday. Prisoners who misbehave are locked in their cells and put upon a bread and water diet. Daily papers are furnished to prisoners, but there is no library. The sisters of charity visit the prison. Prisoners are required to bathe twice a week. In the opinion of the jailor, the principal causes of the prevalence of crime are want of education and of parental care. About half the prisoners in this county are from other localities. Most of those who have been sent from the county to the penitentiary, and have returned home, have gone back to the penitentiary. There are many prisoners committed repeatedly for minor offences, principally for selling liquor contrary to law, who pay their fines and resume their business immediately upon their discharge. Drunkards also are repeatedly committed. Nearly all prisoners charged with high crimes are convicted. The effect of jail life upon prisoners is bad. There is some hope of the reformation of first offenders, but for most who have grown old in crime no reform is possible.

LAWRENCE.—Visited June 4, 1884. There has been no change in this jail, except that it has been thoroughly cleaned and newly whitewashed. There have been two escapes, through the floor. When visited, the jail was empty. Prisoners who misbehave, are in this county, put in irons. There is no library, no occupation for prisoners, no opportunity for exercise, no religious services, and no facilities for bathing. Prisoners are not required to bathe. They have lights at night, and their underclothing is changed once a week. They sleep on mattresses, with blankets. Mrs. Turner, of Lawrenceville, takes an interest in prisoners and visits them, with good effect. The majority of convicts discharged from the penitentiary are leading honest lives.

LEE.—Visited August 14, 1883. The walls of this prison have been profusely ornamented, by one of the prisoners, with drawings representing ships under full sail, the capture of forts, cavalry charges, etc. One of the prisoners has amused his leisure moments, by the construction of the model of a ship, which exhibits considerable artistic taste. Since our last report, iron cross-bars have been placed upon the windows. The jail was found in its usual good condition. There were ten prisoners, of whom nine were awaiting trial, and one was insane. One of the prisoners is a first rate mechanic, but when on a spree, he has no self-control. He is charged with burglary, having stolen clothing from a dwelling-house, in order to obtain liquor by selling it. His connections are respectable. Not more than half of the prisoners committed are residents

of the county. About two-thirds of the accused are convicted. The sheriff thinks that jails are schools of rascality, and that the prisoners should be classified, so as to separate the young from the old; but this is impracticable, so long as they are intrusted to the care of county authorities. The erection of proper prisons would cost more than the county finances would warrant, and the care of all prisoners should be assumed by the state.

LIVINGSTON.—Visited August 31, 1883. An addition to the jailor's residence is in progress of erection; but there is no change in the prison itself, in which there should be built a department for female prisoners, separate from the men, as required by law. The sewer emits a foul odor, which permeates the entire jail. This could be remedied, by inserting a pipe in the sewer, outside the jail, for ventilation, and carrying this pipe to the top of the jail, which would prevent the sewer-gas from entering the jail. There were seven prisoners, of whom six were awaiting trial. There have been no escapes. The prisoners sleep on husk mattresses, with straw pillows and blankets. The majority of them are from other counties, and some from other states. The erection of workhouses by the state, for the custody of prisoners charged with minor offences, would not only be better for the prisoners themselves, but would, in the opinion of the sheriff, save money for the people of the state.

LOGAN.—Visited August 29, 1883. There is nothing new to report. The jail is in excellent order in every respect; the number of prisoners five, of whom three were awaiting trial. Since our last report, there have been three escapes, by knocking down the turnkey and passing him at the door. Prisoners have meat, bread, potatoes and rice, three times a day, and coffee in the morning only. The religious services formerly held in this jail have been discontinued. The present jailor has occupied his position for four years, and has had personal knowledge of two hundred and fifty prisoners. He attributes most of the crimes committed by them to intemperance, but thinks that prohibition would have only a partial influence in the prevention of crime. About half of the prisoners are from Logan county. About two-thirds of the accused are convicted. The sheriff thinks that the law relating to change of venue requires amendment. He would approve of the state assuming the charge of all prisoners, and employing them, at hard labor, in prisons so constructed as not to admit of communication between prisoners, under any circumstances.

MACON.—Visited May 27, 1884. The prison is well kept. Since our last report, a steam-heating apparatus has been introduced. The number of prisoners present was thirty-two, thirty-one men and one woman, of whom three were city prisoners. Of the county prisoners, twenty-three were awaiting trial, and six serving jail sentence. Prisoners who misbehave are locked in their cells, and their bedding taken from them. City prisoners are worked upon the streets. The present sheriff, during the past nineteen months, has come into personal contact with about six hundred prisoners. The principal causes of crime, in his estimation, are intemperance

and the want of education. About one-fourth of those committed to jail are residents of the county. The rest are vagrants and tramps. About half of those committed are convicted. The sheriff would favor the assumption of the control of all prisoners by the state. Religious services are held in the jail by the Young Men's Christian Association. A few of the prisoners seem to enjoy the meeting, but the effect upon them seems to be but slight.

MACOUPIN.—Visited June 25, 1884. No change, since the last visit, except that the jail had been newly whitewashed. The upper cells are well ventilated and lighted, but those in the lower tier are poorly ventilated and dark, especially those on the west side. The number of prisoners was four, all of whom were awaiting trial. There have been no escapes. Prisoners are fed from the sheriff's table. They are taken out on the streets, occasionally, for exercise. Of those in confinement, one, charged with murder, was so intoxicated at the time of the commission of the act, that he has no knowledge or recollection of it. The criminal law in this county appears to be effectively administered. About nine-tenths of those accused are convicted. Religious services are held in the jail, by students from Blackburn University.

MADISON.—Visited May 23, 1884. There were seven prisoners, five of whom were awaiting trial. No escapes. The prison is in good condition and clean, but a little odor was noticeable from the vault underneath. The majority of prisoners are residents of the county. About one-third of those accused are convicted. The sheriff is of the opinion that the state should take charge of all prisoners, and employ them at hard labor; but thinks that the separate system would be too expensive to be practicable. The only prisoners of whose reformation he has any hope, are those who have committed crime in the heat of passion or under severe temptation.

MARION.—Visited September 21, 1883. Since our last report, a vote has been taken, in this county, upon the question of building a new jail, and the measure was defeated by a small majority. It is supposed that, under a new county administration, the jail will be built, and the county-seat question disposed of. The present jail is in wretched condition, but as well kept as possible under the circumstances. There were three prisoners, all awaiting trial. To the inquiry, how prisoners who misbehave when in jail are punished, the jailor replied it is impossible to punish them any worse than they are punished. He thinks that prisoners should be employed at hard labor, and that it is better to find work for them in the counties where the offences are committed, than to put them in state or district prisons.

MARSHALL.—Visited September 4, 1883. There were present two male prisoners, awaiting trial. The dietary is the same as that served on the sheriff's table. Prisoners who misbehave are locked in cells for twenty-four hours. There is no library, but papers and books are furnished by the sheriff. No opportunity to exercise, except in corridors. Prisoners have light at night. Tubs are furnished

for bathing purposes. No rule as to how often they are required to bathe. Underclothing washed and changed weekly. Bedding, blankets and mattresses. The sheriff has been connected with the jail about three years; during that time, about thirty prisoners have passed through his hands. It is his opinion that drink is the principal cause of the prevalence of crime, and that crime would be diminished by stopping the manufacture and sale of liquor. He says that the effect of jail life on prisoners is bad, because it has a tendency to make them down-hearted, and leaves upon them the prison brand. He is of the opinion that the county could not profitably run a work-shop, the number of prisoners being so small; but that the state should control the matter, or that several counties should join in the erection and maintenance of a work-house.

MASON.—Visited June 23, 1884. This is one of the worst jails in the state. It would seem that there should be a law compelling the county authorities to provide a new prison, in counties where the existing prison has been so repeatedly and severely condemned by the grand jury, as here. Perhaps if they were compelled to occupy it for a few days, they would understand and appreciate the necessity for a new one. The walls are cracked, and tied together by iron rods. The sheriff and his family moved out of it, on account of its unsafe condition. There were two prisoners, one of whom was awaiting trial and the other held as a witness. No escapes. The majority of ex-convicts, discharged from the penitentiary, who have returned to this county, are reported to be leading honest lives.

MASSAC.—Visited May 20, 1884. The prison is an old building, with a cage in the lower room, and the room above used as a calaboose. When visited, it had been recently whitewashed, and looked clean. There was one prisoner, awaiting trial. No escapes. Prisoners who misbehave are put in irons. There is no library, but papers are furnished. Prisoners have no occupation and no opportunity for exercise. Religious services are occasionally held, but the jailor is of the opinion that they are rather injurious than otherwise, for the reason that prisoners make fun of the teachings and act worse than before. There are no facilities for bathing, and no rule requiring prisoners to bathe. Their underclothing is changed once in two weeks. They sleep on mattresses, with blankets. The present keeper has had charge of the jail for the last six years. During that time, about four hundred and fifty prisoners have passed through his hands, and from what prisoners have stated to him, and from his own observation, he is satisfied that whiskey is the principal cause of crime.

MCDONOUGH.—Visited June 20, 1884. This jail is well lighted, well ventilated and clean. There were three prisoners, two of whom were awaiting trial and one serving sentence. The jailor has held his present position for four years, during which time three hundred prisoners have passed through his hands, three-fourths of whom trace their downfall to intemperance. About half of those accused are convicted. The effect of the law increasing the sentence

for the second offence appears to be good. Many prisoners leave the jail with the intention to do better, but are led astray by a renewal of old associations. The great defect in the jail system is the want of labor, which can only be supplied by the state taking control of all prisoners. Religious services are held in the jail, occasionally, by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the effect appears to be good. The majority of those who return from the penitentiary are improved in their character by the discipline received while there.

McHENRY.—Visited August 11, 1883. This jail has been recently whitewashed, and presented a good appearance, with the exception that the cells are unventilated and very dark. The corridors in the day-room are light, airy and pleasant. There were four prisoners, of whom three were awaiting trial, and one was serving sentence. Of the three awaiting trial, one was an insane man.

McLEAN.—Visited September 8, 1883. This jail, which is new, is in excellent condition, clean, roomy, well ventilated and supplied with an abundance of water. There were twenty prisoners, eighteen men and two women, all but one awaiting trial. The jailor reports an escape, by passing the turnkey at the door. The following is the dietary: Breakfast, coffee, bread and butter, and hash. Dinner, soup, boiled meat and vegetables. Supper, coffee, bread, mush and molasses. The dark cell is used as the mode of punishment. There is no library, but books and papers are furnished to the prisoners at will. The only opportunity they have for exercise is in the corridor. Religious exercises are held once every fortnight by the Y. M. C. A. The sheriff thinks that these services have no influence, either for good or for evil. Lights are furnished at night, and the prison is supplied with bath-tubs. The prisoners are required to bathe weekly, and have a weekly change of underclothing. They sleep in hammocks. The present jailor has been in charge since December 5, 1882, during which time he has handled about eighty-nine prisoners. In his judgment, two-thirds of the crime which has come under his observation is the result of intemperance. Some men, he says, are born thieves. In order to diminish the amount of crime in the community, he would, if he had the power, stop the manufacture and sale of whiskey. Not over a third of those charged with crime are convicted. The law would be more effective, if the penalty for petty larceny were more severe. Chronic thieves he regards as irreclaimable, but something might be done for the reformation of the young. The effect of jail life is unquestionably bad, on account of its associations, but he does not believe that the complete separation of prisoners in jails would be either practicable or beneficial. He would advise the state to employ all sentenced prisoners at hard labor. Of the prisoners in the jail, when visited, one was an ex-convict from the penitentiary.

MENARD.—Visited June 25, 1884. This jail is clean and free from odor, except that of carbolic acid. The upper cells are light, the lower cells dark. They are ventilated only through the grated doors. There is no change to note. The number of prisoners was seven,

all of them awaiting trial. One escaped, by sawing bars in the window. Prisoners are required to bathe twice a week. Their clothing is changed weekly. They have mattresses, pillows, blankets, sheets and pillow-cases. Papers are furnished, on request. The jailor thinks that there would be less crime in the community, if more men were hung. About half of those accused are convicted. In this county, as in many others, the juries assume the responsibility of rendering a verdict contrary to the testimony given in the case.

MERCER.—Visited September 12, 1883. There are no changes to be noted in the appearance or condition of this jail, which was found to be clean, well ventilated and free from prison smell. The register was fully written up. There were four prisoners, all of them awaiting trial. The dietary for the prisoners is the same as on the sheriff's table. There is no library, but books and papers are furnished. Prisoners have no occupation, and no opportunity for exercise. Religious services are held on Sunday. Lights are allowed at night. Prisoners are required to bathe weekly. The sheriff regards whiskey and women as the principal causes of crime. Most prisoners are residents of the county. When sent to the penitentiary, they usually return. Some of them lead honest lives, but others are sent back to the penitentiary for other crimes. Not many prisoners are repeatedly committed for minor offences. About one-fourth escape conviction, probably for the want of testimony, in consequence of the absence of witnesses; and others through change of venue and legal technicalities. The sheriff would make adultery and bastardy penitentiary offences. He has little hope of reforming habitual criminals, but thinks that the young might perhaps be reformed. The effect of jail life is bad; it has a tendency to harden prisoners. They are generally worse when released, than when committed; and those who dread imprisonment the first time, do not mind it subsequently. He does not think that the construction of a jail on the Pennsylvania plan would be practicable or beneficial, but he thinks that it would be well for the state to take charge of all prisoners under sentence, and put them at hard labor.

MONROE.—Visited May 5, 1884. All parts of this prison are neatly painted. The cells are clean, and supplied with good beds and bedding, and the prisoners' corridors covered with new, clean sea-grass matting. The jail is in exceptionally good condition. There were only two prisoners, both of them awaiting trial. The jailor thinks that the effect of jail life upon the prisoners is good, especially upon any prisoners who are taught by it to avoid drinking and speering.

MONTGOMERY.—Visited June 12, 1884. The jail is clean, well ventilated, and in good order. It is now heated by steam. There was only one prisoner, who was serving sentence. No escapes. For misbehavior while in prison, prisoners are put upon a bread and water diet. They are furnished with a change of underclothing once every fortnight. Their bedding consists of a mattress, pillows,

blankets and comforts. The jailor thinks that the punishment of crime is not sufficiently severe to be effective. The majority of prisoners are from other counties and states. About one-third of the accused are convicted. All the ex-convicts who have returned from the penitentiary to this county are leading honest lives.

MORGAN.—There is no change to report in this prison. It is clean, well ventilated and comfortable. No escapes. The number of prisoners, when visited, was four; three were awaiting trial and one serving sentence. Refractory prisoners are chained, if necessary. The prison is supplied with bathing-tubs. Prisoners are required to bathe, and underclothing to be changed, once a week. The bedding consists of mattresses, pillows and blankets. Religious services are held in the jail, and occasionally Mrs. Shadrick, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. West and Mrs. Thomas take an interest in the condition of the prisoners, and pay them visits. The present jailor has held his position for eight years, and during that time has handled seven hundred and sixty prisoners. He thinks that the chief cause of crime is idleness. Another is the want of proper training in youth. Another is gambling. A majority of the worst criminals are men who do not drink intoxicating liquors. A majority of prisoners in this county are said to be from the eastern states. Crime has diminished, in consequence of the law increasing the punishment for a second offence. The want of classification of prisoners is an evil; but he is opposed to solitary confinement. He would, however, approve of the state taking charge of all prisoners, and establishing prisons in which hard labor might be a part of the discipline. So far as his experience and observation go, very few ex-convicts from the penitentiary are reformed.

MOULTRIE.—Visited July 16, 1884. This jail is always in excellent condition; clean, well lighted and well aired. It is one of the most comfortable jails in the state. Since the last visit, two prisoners made their escape by cutting through the ceiling of the dining-room. One of them was recaptured. The jail was found empty. Prisoners are fed from the sheriff's table. There is no jail library, but newspapers are furnished. Prisoners have no occupation, and no opportunity to exercise, except in the corridor. Religious services are not held. There are no facilities for bathing, and no rule requiring prisoners to bathe. Their underclothing is changed once a week. Their bedding consists of straw ticks, pillows and blankets. The sheriff has been in charge for a year and a half, and during that time thirty-five prisoners have been committed to his care. He says that drink is the principal cause of crime, and thinks that if the laws were more rigidly enforced, crime would be diminished. About three-fourths of those committed are convicted. The sheriff is in favor of the solitary system, and also favors the idea of having the state take charge of prisoners serving jail sentence.

OGLE.—Visited August 15, 1883. There is no neater nor cleaner jail in the state than the one in this county. Since our last visit, it has been repainted throughout. There were five prisoners, all of them awaiting trial. There have been no escapes. Prisoners are

fed from the sheriff's table. They are required to bathe, and their clothing to be changed, once a week. They sleep on straw beds, and are provided with sheets and coverlets. The jail is lighted at night. Of two prisoners, who have been repeatedly committed for minor offences, one has entirely reformed. He has not touched liquor for over a year, and is doing well. The criminal law is efficiently executed in this county. The sheriff thinks that the county is abundantly able to build a prison on the separate plan, but that it is the duty of the state to provide prisons and work-houses.

PEORIA.—Visited September 3, 1883. This jail was found to be moderately clean, but an offensive odor pervaded the prison, which came from the water-closet, and was said to be due to a defect in the sewer. The register was fully written up. The number of prisoners was twenty-six, of whom twenty-four were awaiting trial and two were serving jail sentence. No escapes. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, beef, gravy, bread and coffee. Dinner, meat, vegetables, bread and cake or pie. Supper, bread, syrup, and coffee. Each man gets a half loaf of bread at each meal. Prisoners who misbehave are locked in a dark cell. There is a library connected with the jail, and papers for the use of prisoners are furnished by the Young Men's Christian Association. The Y. M. C. A. and the W. C. T. U. conduct services in the jail on Sunday. There is no occupation for prisoners, and no opportunity for exercise, except in the corridor. All lights are put out at half past seven o'clock. Prisoners are required to bathe weekly. They sleep in hammocks, with blankets. During the past nine months, two hundred and five prisoners have passed through this jail. Nearly all the young men who get into trouble go to prison through intemperance, and the sheriff would, if possible, stamp out the liquor traffic. About one-half the prisoners are residents of the county. Not many are committed repeatedly for minor offences, for the reason that such characters are sent not to the jail, but to the house of correction. About one-third of those committed are convicted. The others escape, through want of evidence or the technicalities of lawyers. The effect of jail life upon prisoners is bad, physically and mentally, in consequence of improper associations and poor ventilation; but he does not think that jails with separate cells would be practicable, neither does he believe it to be necessary for the state to assume charge of all prisoners, since the county can employ them at hard labor at the house of correction.

The Workhouse.—The workhouse belongs to the city of Peoria. The buildings are located on Grant street between Adams street and the Illinois river. The administration building is of brick and is two stories in height; its dimensions are fifty by sixty feet. The prison, which is immediately in the rear of the administrative department, is also of brick, fifty by thirty feet. It contains forty cells, in a double block, back to back, two tiers in height, with ten cells in each tier, and is occupied exclusively by male prisoners.

The female department occupies a portion of the rear administrative building and contains nine cells. The number of prisoners present, serving sentence, was fifty-seven, forty-nine men and eight women. Male prisoners who misbehave are locked in dark cells, for the first or for light offences. For repeated or more serious offences, they are handcuffed and compelled to stand with their hands elevated, the handcuffs being fastened to a ring above. Females are punished by being locked in their cells, on a bread and water diet. Many prisoners are repeatedly committed; and some of them so often, that they look upon the workhouse as their home. The principal industry is the manufacture of brick. Female prisoners act as servants in the administrative and prison departments. The institution is self-sustaining.

PERRY.—Visited May 7, 1884. When inspected, the jail had been recently white-washed, and was neat and clean. There were three prisoners, one of them awaiting trial, one serving sentence, and one awaiting removal to the penitentiary. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, coffee, eggs, meat, potatoes, bread, butter and fruit. Dinner, meat and vegetables, bread, butter and fruit. Supper, the same as breakfast, with the exception of coffee. The jail is supplied with bath-tubs, but there is no rule with respect to the frequency of bathing. Prisoners have their clothing changed weekly, and are furnished with straw beds and blankets. They have papers on request. The majority of prisoners are residents of the county. About one-fourth of those accused are convicted. Some of them are no doubt falsely accused; others are cleared through the shrewdness of their attorneys. Penitentiary convicts, on their return to this county, relapse. There is one now in the jail, who was there four years ago, and is the same prisoner who at that time ornamented the walls so artistically. He has now been sentenced, under three separate indictments, to six years in the penitentiary, and is still to be tried on another indictment.

PIATT.—Visited May 28, 1884. This jail is much improved in every respect, clean and well ventilated. It has been lined with boiler-iron, and a grated partition, with a door, has been constructed across the corridor. The cells are locked by a bar-lock, and also separately. There were five prisoners, one of them awaiting trial. One escaped, by passing the keeper at the door. All the discharged convicts from the penitentiary, who return to this county, fall into crime and are reconvicted.

PIKE.—Visited July 6, 1884. The privy vault in this prison is offensive, and needs draining. Otherwise the jail is in good condition. There were two prisoners, one of whom was awaiting trial, and one insane. There have been no escapes. The prison is supplied with a dungeon, in which refractory prisoners are sometimes confined, in chains. The principal causes of the prevalence of crime are, in the sheriff's opinion, intemperance, idleness, and

the want of employment. A majority of the prisoners are from other counties or states. About half of those accused are convicted. The sheriff thinks that justices of the peace and constables should be paid fees for acting in criminal cases, in order to stimulate them to make the necessary arrests. The effect of jail life upon first offenders is sometimes beneficial, but as a rule it is injurious. It would be better for the community and for the prisoners themselves, if they were in charge of the state, rather than the county officers. Most of the ex-convicts from the penitentiary, who have returned to the county, are leading honest lives. The sheriff has known only two, who were reconvicted. The Rev. Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Purgitt take an interest in prisoners and visit the jail occasionally.

POPE.—Visited May 19, 1884. There is nothing to commend in this jail. It is as bad as it can be. There were four prisoners, all awaiting trial. They are fed from the jailor's table. They sleep on straw beds, and are provided with blankets. Their underclothing is changed once a week, but there are no facilities for bathing, and they are not required to bathe. The sheriff thinks that the criminal law should be changed, so as to allow amendments to the indictments. He would be glad to see all prisoners in charge of the state. Prisoners who have been discharged from the penitentiary usually relapse into crime in this county. Out of three who have been discharged within the last three years, two have been reconvicted.

PULASKI.—Visited May 14, 1884. There were nine prisoners, all of them awaiting trial. The majority of prisoners are residents of this county. About half of those accused are convicted.

PUTNAM.—Visited September 5, 1883. The sheriff was absent. The jail was in much the same condition as heretofore stated by us. It is a miserable prison and unfit to be used for the purpose. It was empty when inspected.

RANDOLPH.—Visited May 7, 1884. This is a cellar jail, very dark and unventilated, but apparently strong. There were two prisoners, both awaiting trial. There have been two escapes, but both were recaptured. The men were outside, carrying coal into the prison. The sheriff and jailor were both absent at the time of this visit.

RICHLAND.—Visited June 5, 1884. The county authorities are talking of building a new jail. The present one should be abandoned. There was only one prisoner, awaiting trial. No escapes. The majority of prisoners are from other counties and states. About half of the accused are convicted. Many of those acquitted escape through false testimony. The jailor thinks that every man who steals fifty cents should be sent to the penitentiary. The state should take charge of all prisoners, and employ them at hard labor, but prisons on the separate plan would cost more than the public can afford.

ROCK ISLAND.—Visited September 12, 1883. The jail was found as usual, clean and well ventilated. There has been no change in construction. At a table in the corridor, were boys of sixteen years and under, playing cards with adult prisoners. The sheriff says that he has no conveniences for a proper classification of prisoners. The number of prisoners present was twenty-three, of whom fourteen were awaiting trial, and nine were serving jail sentence. No escapes. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, bread and molasses, potatoes and coffee. Dinner, meat soup, bread and potatoes. Supper, bread and molasses, and coffee. Prisoners who misbehave are locked in a dark cell, and put upon bread and water diet. There is no jail library, but books and papers are furnished to prisoners. There is no occupation for prisoners, and no opportunity for exercise, except in the corridor. No religious service. They are allowed to have lights at night, and are required to bathe weekly. They sleep on straw, and have pillows and blankets. The sheriff thinks that the principal causes of the prevalence of crime are idleness and depravity; and to diminish the amount of crime in the community, he recommends castration and the whipping-post. The majority of prisoners are from other counties or states. Very few sent from this county to the penitentiary return, and the majority of those who do, go back to the penitentiary. About half of those committed to prison are convicted. Some of them are falsely accused. Others escape, through false swearing on the part of their associates, and trickery on the part of the lawyers who defend them. A small percentage of prisoners might be reformed, if they were taken in hand and assisted by good people. The effect of jail life upon prisoners is bad. The older ones can not be made much worse, but the younger are gradually corrupted by association, which ought to be prevented. He would favor the construction of jails with solitary cells.

SALINE.—Visited May 15, 1884. We are sorry to say that there is no prospect of a new jail in this county at present. The one now occupied is overcrowded, poorly ventilated, in process of rapid decay, and it contains no facilities for properly handling or classifying prisoners. There were three in confinement, when inspected. The sheriff believes that the effect of the law increasing punishment for second offences is good.

SANGAMON.—Visited June 26, 1884. This prison is in two parts. In the old jail, the cells are all of wood; they have been long in use, and it is difficult to keep them free from vermin. The old part is used exclusively for the imprisonment of women and boys. The new part is remarkably neat, clean and well ventilated. No change, since our last report. When visited, there were thirty-nine prisoners, of whom fourteen were awaiting trial, twenty-four serving sentence, and one was insane. Discipline is administered by locking prisoners in their cells, and chaining them, if necessary. Prisoners sleep on wire mattresses, and are furnished with blankets. They are required to bathe, and their underclothing is changed, once a week. Papers are furnished, on request. No library. Religious services are held in the prison, every Sunday, by the Young

Men's Christian Association. During the year and a half that the present jailor has occupied his position, sixteen hundred and thirty-four prisoners have passed through his hands. He attributes the prevalence of crime to whiskey as the principal cause. He would favor prohibition, and he would establish the whipping-post. The majority of prisoners are from other counties and states. About two-thirds of those accused are convicted. Failure to convict is generally due to the absence of witnesses and want of vigorous prosecution. Punishment of crime should, he thinks, be more severe than it now is. The effect of jail life upon prisoners is bad, but he believes that it would be practicable to build a jail upon the separate plan, and that, in this county, the prisoners could be worked to advantage by the county authorities. Very few of the ex-convicts from Joliet are leading honest lives. About one-third of them are reconvicted.

SCHUYLER.—Visited June 16, 1884. The county authorities are about to remove the old cells and replace them with steel cells. The jail was empty, when visited. One prisoner escaped, by tearing down the box belonging to the water-closet, passing up stairs and out. Prisoners are fed from the sheriff's table. The sheriff was absent.

SCOTT.—Visited June 30, 1884. This jail has been very much improved. A steel cage has been placed in position, containing two large cells, each cell accommodating four prisoners. An iron tank has been built, in the jailor's corridor, which is filled by a force-pump, and a fixed wash-stand and privy-seat have been placed inside the cage. The entire improvement cost three thousand dollars. The floors were clean, the cells tolerably well ventilated, and the light is good. One prisoner escaped, under the south wall. When inspected, there were three present, all awaiting trial. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, meat, potatoes, bread and butter, and coffee. Dinner, bread, meat and vegetables, with pie, pudding or fruit. Supper, same as breakfast, with the addition of fruit. The prisoners sleep in hammocks, and have blankets. There are no special facilities for bathing, but clothing is changed weekly. Nearly all of the accused are convicted. The sheriff thinks that the state should take charge of all prisoners, but believes that the separate plan would involve great expense, and the prisoners could not be so isolated as to prevent them from communicating with each other. Of the ex-convicts from the penitentiary, three-fourths relapse into crime, and are reconvicted. Miss Parker, Mrs. Gregg, Mrs. Miner and Mrs. Green take an interest in prisoners, and visit them in the jail.

STARK.—Visited September 6, 1883. No prisoners are kept in this jail for any length of time. Those sent to it are transferred to Peoria. A new jail will have to be erected soon.

SHELLEY.—Visited July 16, 1884. The corridors of this jail are so insecure, that it is necessary to lock prisoners in their cells both day and night. The cells are so poorly ventilated, that the prison-

ers suffer for the want of pure air. The jail has been repainted recently, and is in good order. The number of prisoners present was eight, seven men and one woman, all awaiting trial. No escapes. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, hash or beef, bread, butter, molasses and coffee. Dinner, roast beef, vegetables, corn and wheat bread, and pie. Supper, fried potatoes, bread, butter, molasses and "sauce." Prisoners who misbehave are handcuffed and shackled, and in obstinate cases they are tied with ropes, so that they can not move hand or foot. There is no library. Papers are furnished, when desired. Lights are allowed at night. Prisoners have no occupation, and have no opportunity to exercise. No religious services are held. There are no facilities for bathing, and no rule requiring it. Prisoners' underclothing is washed and changed weekly. The deputy sheriff is of the opinion that a lack of parental authority is the principal cause of the prevalence of crime, and that proper training and care during childhood will diminish the amount of crime in the community. He has very little faith in the reformation of thieves, and thinks that the effect of jail life upon prisoners is bad. He is not in favor of the solitary system of imprisonment. He says that the county can not furnish labor to prisoners profitably, and that the state should have the custody of those serving jail sentence and place them at work. About three-fourths of those charged with crime are convicted.

ST. CLAIR.—Visited May 6, 1884. This county does not see its way clear to the construction of a new jail, which is very much needed. The county has outgrown the present prison. There were eighteen prisoners, of whom seventeen were awaiting trial, and one, William Brown, was awaiting execution for murdering a peddler. Two prisoners escaped, by digging through the wall, one of whom was recaptured. Prisoners in this jail are as well fed as in any prison in the state. They have the same food and the same variety as the jailor himself. They are furnished with straw beds, blankets and coverlets. No facilities for bathing. Underclothing is changed weekly. The jail is not lighted at night. Prisoners are allowed exercise in the hall for one hour every other day. If they misbehave, they are put upon bread and water diet. The present jailor has held his position for twenty-five years, and is of opinion that the criminality of prisoners is born in them. Some men think that crime is the result of intemperance, but his observation is that the worst prisoners do not drink at all. The majority of prisoners are from other counties and states. Those arrested for minor offences are not confined in the jail, but in the station-house. About four-fifths of the accused are convicted. The county has it in contemplation to build a workhouse, near East St. Louis. But one person was named as taking special interest in the prisoners and visiting the prison—the Reverend Mr. Leigh. Few of the ex-convicts from the penitentiary are reformed. Most of them are reconvicted, and many of those sent for the first time from this county have been in the penitentiary before, either in this state or some other.

STEPHENSON.—Visited August 22, 1883. This jail was in excellent order, having been newly painted. There were three prisoners, of

whom two were awaiting trial. No escapes. Drunken men are confined in the city prison. Miss Winnie C. Taylor, of Freeport, takes an interest in prisoners and visits the jail. So far as the sheriff's knows, the ex-convicts from Joliet returned to this county are leading honest lives. He does not know of one who has been reconvicted.

TAZEWELL.—Visited September 3, 1883. There has been no change and no improvement in this jail, which is one of the worst in the state. It is kept as clean as possible under the circumstances. The ventilation is very bad. There is no drainage, and the surface water sometimes stands upon the floor. There were seven prisoners, all of whom were awaiting trial. Prisoners are furnished, for breakfast, meat and potatoes, bread and coffee; for dinner, meat and vegetables, with bread; for supper, bread and meat, and vegetables. Those who misbehave are locked in their cells and put upon bread and water diet. They are allowed to have daily papers. No occupation. The only opportunity for exercise is in the corridors. No religious services are held in the jail. It is lighted at night. Tubs are furnished to prisoners for bathing, but there is no rule requiring them to bathe. The sheriff has been connected with the prison for five years, and a hundred and eighty-eight prisoners have passed through his hands. In his judgment, the principal causes of the prevalence of crime are bad training and the use of liquor. He thinks that the manufacture of whiskey ought to be stopped. More than two-thirds of the prisoners of this county are from other counties and other states. Many of those sent from this county to the penitentiary return home, when discharged, and those that do return, so far as the sheriff knows, have reformed. He believes that most prisoners may be reformed, though there are a few whom it seems to be impossible to reform. The effect of jail life upon prisoners, he believes to be both good and bad. Not more than one-half of the prisoners committed are convicted, and the principal causes of this miscarriage of justice are the failure of witnesses to appear and the technicalities of lawyers. He believes it to be the duty of the state to take charge of all prisoners under sentence, and to compel them to labor while in prison.

UNION.—Visited May 10, 1884. This is a strong jail, but very dark and uncomfortable, the opening being small and the ventilation bad. When inspected, the walls had been newly whitewashed, and it looked clean and neat. There has been no change, except the addition of an iron grated door. The number of prisoners was four, of whom three were awaiting trial. The jailor states that before the prohibition of the sale of liquor in Jonesboro, the calaboose was rarely empty. Since license was refused, there has not been a man in it. The majority of ex-convicts from the penitentiary have been reconvicted.

VERMILION.—Visited July 14, 1881. There is no change to note in the condition of this jail. It is always in excellent order; clean, well lighted and ventilated. Eight prisoners escaped, since the last visit; four of them by the aid of a key, and the others by manipulating the bolts on their cell-doors. Seven of them were recaptured. There were sixteen prisoners present; fifteen men and one woman, of whom ten were awaiting trial, five were serving jail sentence, and one was insane. There is no library, but the daily papers are furnished. Prisoners have no occupation, and no opportunity for exercise, except in corridors. Religious services are held, on the first Sunday of each month, by the W. C. T. U. Prisoners have lights at night. They have facilities for bathing, but bathing is not required. Their bedding consists of mattresses and blankets. The jailor has been connected with the jail for the last four years, and during that time he has handled about four hundred and fifty prisoners. He is of the opinion that whiskey is the main cause of crime, and that bad literature ruins a great many boys. He says: "We have a large gang of boys in the city of Danville, who, through reading the Police Gazette and dime novels, have become criminals." He thinks that the sale of liquor and contaminating literature should be prohibited. About seven-tenths of those charged with crime are convicted. The jailor suggests that the law be amended so that immediate trials may be had, and that for the first offense the sentence should be short. He thinks that something should be done for the reformation of criminals, and that, since idleness is the mother of vice, work should be found for them as soon as they are discharged. He is in favor of building jails on the solitary system, for the reason that jail life is corrupting, and that when prisoners are associated together, the jail has no terror for them. He says that the county could not furnish labor to prisoners, so as to make it profitable; and that it would be better for the state to control them, and cause them to earn their bread. He does not regard the penitentiary as a reformatory institution, for while some who return lead honest lives, the most of them are sent back.

WABASH.—Visited June 4, 1884. Wabash county has no jail. Prisoners are temporarily locked in the calaboose of Mt. Carmel, and sent to the Edwards county jail, at Albion.

WARREN.—Visited September 11, 1883. There is little need of saying anything about the present jail, which we have often criticised in former reports, since the county is now erecting a new one, which is nearly finished, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. The number of prisoners present was six, of whom five were awaiting trial, and one was insane. No escapes. Prisoners are furnished, for breakfast, meat, potatoes, bread and butter, and coffee; for dinner, roast beef, potatoes, and bread and butter; and for supper, bread, butter, molasses and rice. There is no library, but books and papers are furnished, on request. There is no occupation for prisoners, and no opportunity for exercise. Religious services are held in the jail, every Sunday, which are conducted by the Y. M. C. A., and are thought by the sheriff to have a good

effect. The jail is lighted at night. Prisoners are required to bathe once a month. They sleep on mattresses, and have blankets and pillows. The sheriff thinks whiskey the principal cause of crime, since he has known men who were good citizens, before forming the habit of drinking, who became offenders afterwards. He would, if he had the power, take children away from parents who do not train them properly. Most of the prisoners are from other counties. Not many of those who are sent from this county to the penitentiary ever return, and those who do relapse into crime. He can only recall one instance in which a convict released from the penitentiary has reformed. So far as his personal knowledge extends, prisoners are often recommitted to jail: some are turned out in the morning, and locked up again at night. About one-fourth escape conviction, principally through the failure of the prosecution, on account of the want of evidence. Some, of course, are falsely accused. In reply to the question, How ought the criminal law to be amended, in order to render it more effective? he responded that nobody ought to be allowed to swear out a warrant, unless he is perfectly sober. He has little faith in the probability of reforming habitual criminals, but thinks that those under eighteen years of age might be reformed. The effect of jail life upon prisoners he regards as good, because it causes them to fear to commit crime; and he thinks that some of those who are committed go out better men, though others are made worse. He believes in the construction of jails with separate cells, and in county workhouses. The county board is at present considering the question of a county workhouse in Warren county.

The following is a description of the jail now in process of erection: The sheriff's residence is a two-story brick building, which fronts west. The jail proper is of the same material, and is connected with the residence, in the rear. The jail contains two departments, one for each sex. The department for females adjoins the residence. It contains a large day-room, and two tiers of cells, one above the other, with three cells in each tier. The cells are constructed of steel plate, and have doors of cross-barred steel. The department for males is a room about thirty feet square, which contains two tiers of cells, one above the other, with three cells and a water-closet and bath-room in each tier. A prisoners' corridor, five feet in width, extends along the front of each tier. The cells are eleven feet by six feet six inches, and seven feet in height. The sides, floors and ceilings of the cells, and the floors and ceilings of the corridors, are of steel plate, and the doors and backs of the cells and the grating which encloses the corridors are of cross-barred steel. Each cell is ventilated by a four-inch pipe, which runs up on the outside of the cell through the ceiling and roof. Each tier of cells is locked by a lever bar-lock, and each cell may be locked separately. A jailor's corridor, six feet in width, extends around three sides of the cells.

WASHINGTON. — Visited June 2, 1884. No prisoners. The jail had been newly whitewashed, and was clean and in good order. The old court-house burned down, January 20, 1883. A new building is

in course of erection, under contract, for twenty-five thousand dollars. The sheriff thinks that separate confinement for prisoners would be too severe.

WAYNE.—Visited September 22, 1883. It is impossible to keep this jail in good order. It should be torn down. Except as a terror to evil-doers, it has no value whatever. There is no prospect of a new jail being erected to take its place. When inspected, there were four prisoners, all awaiting trial.

WHITE.—Visited May 16, 1884. A coat of whitewash would improve the looks of this prison. The county has recently erected a new court-house, at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars, and a new jail is talked of. We trust that it may be built. There was only one prisoner, who was awaiting trial. A boy, fourteen years old, escaped from this jail, by digging through the wall. Whenever there is a sufficient number of prisoners to justify it, religious services are held on Sunday. Mrs. Ruckles and others take an interest in prisoners, and visit the jail. The present jailor has been in office for six years, and has had charge of about three hundred prisoners. He thinks that intemperance is the principal cause of crime. About half of those committed are from other counties, and about half of the accused are convicted. He complains that, in the winter time, a good many tramps commit petty theft for the purpose of securing winter quarters in jail. The state should, he thinks, take charge of all prisoners, and provide work for them.

WHITESIDE.—Visited August 14, 1883. The jail is clean and well ventilated. Water is supplied from an artesian well. There has been no change, since the last visit. When inspected, there were five prisoners, four of whom were awaiting trial. There have been no escapes. The new act, inflicting severer punishment in the case of a second offense, works well. The sheriff thinks that the influence of jail life is bad, that thieves are irreclaimable, that men who commit crime in the heat of passion usually reform, and that there should be no jail sentences, but that all prisoners should be sent to the penitentiary or to some other state prison. He is not in favor of separate imprisonment, on account of the expense, and because he thinks that solitary confinement does not tend to improvement.

WILL.—Visited August 27, 1883. There is no change in the condition or appearance of this jail. The number of prisoners was sixteen, of whom eleven were awaiting trial, three serving jail sentence, and two were insane. There is a dark cell, in which prisoners who misbehave are confined on occasion. Prisoners sleep on leather stretchers, and are furnished with blankets. They are required to bathe, and have their clothing changed, weekly. The only opportunity for exercise is in the corridors. The jail is lighted at night. Papers are furnished to prisoners, when requested, and there are religious services on the Sabbath, which are conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association, and the agent of the Bible

Society. Five hundred and four prisoners have passed through the hands of the present jailor. He attributes the prevalence of crime to intemperance, the want of education, and evil associations. He says that he sees the effect of liquor every day, and that the liquor traffic should be suppressed. About half of those committed are non-residents of the county. About sixty per cent. of the accused are convicted. The rest escape, through want of evidence and on technicalities. More speedy trials are a desideratum. The effect of jail life is bad, and the state should assume the control of sentenced prisoners. He would not approve of the separate system, but thinks that the law of classification should be rigidly enforced. Most of the prisoners discharged from the penitentiary return to their old associations and habits.

WILLIAMSON.—Visited May 21, 1884. The jail has been burned down, having been set on fire by two persons, in September, 1882, both of whom were sent to the penitentiary. No jail at all, however, is an improvement on the old one. Prisoners from this county are now sent to Perry county, for safe-keeping, when there are any. For the suppression of crime, the sheriff thinks that a better class of jurors are necessary, and that men should be allowed to serve who claim to have formed an opinion through reading newspapers.

WINNEBAGO.—Visited August 20, 1883. The jail has been newly painted throughout, and presents a fine appearance. The sheriff was not at home. There were but ten prisoners, of whom nine were awaiting trial, and one was insane. There have been three escapes. Prisoners have straw beds and blankets; they bathe and have their clothing changed, once a week. The jail is not lighted at night, and there is no opportunity for exercise, except in the corridors. No religious service on Sunday. Prisoners are furnished with books and papers, on request. If they misbehave, they are locked in a dark cell. Enoch Bretner, of East Rockford, takes an interest in prisoners, and visits them in the jail.

WOODFORD.—Visited September 4, 1883. This jail has been repeatedly condemned by the grand jury; cursed, times without number, by prisoners; and reported by this board, again and again, as one of the worst in the state. We can only add that, as time progresses, the logs are decaying, the jail is becoming weaker, and the only strong thing about it is its odor. There is very little hope of a new jail being constructed in the near future, owing to the continued agitation of the county-seat question. Since the last visit, one prisoner escaped, by breaking the door. There were no prisoners present when visited. Prisoners who misbehave, are placed in irons and chained to the floor. There is no library, but newspapers, etc., are furnished by the sheriff to those who desire to read. Prisoners have no occupation and no opportunity to exercise. There are no religious services, no facilities for bathing, except that tubs are furnished, and prisoners are required to bathe once a month. Their underclothing is changed weekly. They sleep on mattresses, and have blankets and straw

pillows. During the three years, that the sheriff has had charge, twenty prisoners have passed through his hands, and he is satisfied that the commitment of three-fourths of that number was caused by whiskey; it is his opinion that crime would be materially diminished, if the manufacture and sale of liquor were prohibited. He has no hope of the reformation of professional thieves. He does not think it practicable to build jails on the separate system, or for the state to assume the custody of prisoners held under jail sentences.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE COUNTY ALMSHOUSES.

Growth of pauperism in Illinois—Births—Deaths—Classification of paupers—Influence of seasons of year on almshouse population—New almshouses—Improvements—Causes of pauperism—Non-resident paupers—Children on the County-farms—Action taken by other states—The insane—Visitation of the counties.

During the sixteen years that we have visited the almshouses of this state, the number of pauper inmates has nearly or quite doubled. We found, in 1869-70, certainly not more than 2,300 or 2,400 paupers on the county farms. The number present, September 30, 1884, was 4,637. The expense of maintenance of almshouses, in 1870, was about four hundred thousand dollars per annum; now, it is nearly seven hundred thousand dollars. The total amount expended, annually, by the counties, on pauper account, approximates a million and a half dollars. This expense is steadily growing, and the necessity for careful supervision of so great an interest becomes more and more apparent, from year to year. The number of paupers and of pauper insane maintained at Dunning, in Cook county, has risen, in fourteen years, from 315 to 1,374; in Adams, from 40 to 108; in Hancock, from 8 to 33; in Henry, from 24 to 75; in Kane, from 21 to 69; in LaSalle, from 36 to 130; in McLean, from 28 to 75; in Morgan, from 41 to 90; in Peoria, from 72 to 132; in Pike, from 19 to 45; in Rock Island, from 36 to 79; in St. Clair, from 58 to 130; in Vermilion, from 20 to 60; and so on. But the expenditure for out-door relief has not increased in the same ratio.

Of the total number of paupers on the county farms, ten and a half per cent. are children under sixteen years of age; a little over thirty-one per cent. or nearly one-third, are insane; seven and one-third per cent. are idiotic or feeble-minded; nearly two and a half per cent. are blind; and a little less than one per cent. are deaf and dumb. This accounts for a little more than half of the total almshouse population. The remainder are old, infirm, crippled, lazy or profligate.

With respect to the movement of population, we find that the number admitted, annually, or born on the premises, is somewhat in excess of the total number at any given date. The number of births is about 250 a year; of deaths, about 700. The months in which the largest number are present, are January, February and March; those in which the number is least, are from June to October. The annual increase in the number of inmates is about 300.

During the past two years, new almshouses have been begun or completed, in the counties of Cook, Effingham, Lake, Macon, McDonough, White and Winnebago. The counties of Kane, Ogle, Peoria, Shelby and Vermilion have built insane departments. Extensive additions have been made in St. Clair county, and Pike county has put up a residence for the keeper. In Rock Island county, a school-teacher has been employed, and a school established.

We have caused inquiries to be made of the keepers of almshouses, somewhat similar to those addressed to sheriffs, noted on page 175, and find that pauperism is even more generally attributable to intemperance, than is crime. Other causes are said to be: old age, sickness, being crippled, misfortunes in business, insanity, idiocy, blindness, deafness, orphanage, desertion, ignorance, improvidence, vicious habits, thriftlessness, laziness and bad management. Pauperism is to a considerable extent hereditary. For its suppression, very many of the same suggestions were made as for the suppression of crime, in the previous chapter. In addition, the importance of training children to habits of economy and frugality, especially of saving money, was insisted upon; and more or less desire was expressed for some amendment of the marriage laws, which would have the effect of putting a stop to the propagation of paupers and of those likely to become such.

We learn, on inquiry, that there are, in the several counties, quite a number of non-resident paupers. Some of them are residents of other counties; the residence of some cannot be ascertained; some are sent from other states, and a few from foreign countries. Some were brought out from New York by the agents of the Juvenile Asylum. One man claimed that his passage to this country was paid by the English government.

The condition of the children upon the county farms continues to give us much anxiety. In many counties, pains is taken to find homes for such children, and many thus placed out are reported to be doing well. In others, little or nothing is attempted in this direction. There is a general agreement, on the part of poor-house keepers, that the county farm is the worst possible place for a child. In Sangamon county, pauper children are sent to the Home of the Friendless; and in Cook county, many have been placed out in private charitable institutions in Chicago. But the 500 children now in our poor-houses cry to us for help in some form.

The state of Ohio has provided a system of "County Children's Homes." The states of Massachusetts and Michigan maintain State Schools for Dependent Children. We, in Illinois, are behind other states in this matter.

In respect to the insane, who are not, as a rule, properly cared for in alms-houses, (though there are exceptions to this rule), we have done better; yet, with 1,500 persons adjudged insane by the county courts, each year, as at present, it is not probable that the provision made by the state will, for any length of time, be adequate to meet the existing demand. We observe that quite a number of insane persons are confined in poorhouses and restrained of their liberty, without having been adjudged to be insane, and without authority of law.

Attention is invited to the following reports of the inspections made, of each county in the state.

ADAMS.—Visited June 18, 1884. The number present was one hundred and fifteen, fifty-four males and sixty-one females, of whom forty-three were insane, two idiots, one deaf, and three blind. Eight were children under sixteen years of age. All of the insane were found locked in their rooms. With this exception, they are well cared for; and the county proposes to construct an airing-court, so that they may have a larger amount of personal freedom, and opportunity for exercise. The premises were found to be in good condition, both inside and out. The rooms were neat and clean, and the beds and bedding in good order. The floors show the effect of repeated scrubbing. Since our last report, heating by steam has been introduced into all the rooms, and a wash-house and soap-house have been built. A steam-pump has also been put in. The principal causes of pauperism, according to the keeper of this almshouse, are whiskey and self-abuse, thriftlessness, sickness, and sudden accidents. But he knows nothing of the history of paupers before they come to him. Several of his paupers have come from Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska, and have no residence in the county; but none are known to have been recent emigrants from abroad. The county endeavors to find homes for children, believing that the poorhouse is not the proper place for them. Neither is it the proper place for the insane. All of the insane inmates have been committed by a verdict of a court. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast and supper, coffee, meat, bread, butter and milk. Dinner, meat and vegetables, coffee, milk, bread and butter. The building requires a good deal of work in the way of general repairs; and the wooden partitions, which are harbors for vermin, should be removed. The cost of the almshouse, during the last fiscal year, was five thousand three hundred and twelve dollars, and the amount expended for out-doors relief nineteen thousand six hundred and twenty-nine.

ALEXANDER.—Not visited, in consequence of its inaccessibility. The inmates are reported to be well cared for, the same man having been retained in the position of keeper for many years past. The total number of paupers upon the farm is five, of whom one is an insane woman, discharged from the hospital, and very quiet and inoffensive. The total pauper expenses of the county, including out-door relief, for the last fiscal year, were twenty-three hundred dollars.

Boxp.—Visited June 11, 1884. The premises were found in fair condition, and the rooms and bedding comfortable. The paupers seemed well-fed and comfortable. There were fifteen inmates, nine males and six females, of whom five were insane, three idiots and one blind. Two were children under sixteen years of age. One of the insane was locked in her room. The cells provided for this class of paupers are wretched, badly lighted, and little better than pens built up inside of the house. It is impossible to make them comfortable, or to keep them as clean as they should be. The county desires to get rid of its insane paupers, if possible. The cost of the almshouse, last year, was twelve hundred and fifty-six dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief, twenty-four hundred and thirty-six.

Booxe.—Visited August 24, 1883. Mr. C. C. Leech continues to take charge of all the paupers who are sent to him, for which service he receives the compensation of six hundred dollars a year. The number in his hands at the time of the visit was four, three men and one woman, of whom one was an idiot. The amount paid for out-door relief, last year, was seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

Brown.—Visited June 17, 1884.—There were then twenty-nine inmates, fifteen males and fourteen females, of whom two were insane, one an idiot and one blind. Eight were children under sixteen years of age. The condition of the premises was good in respect to cleanliness, and the paupers were well clothed, well-fed and in good health. The insane were comfortably cared for. The insane man of whom we have spoken in former reports, has been removed from the outhouse to the main building, and is more cleanly in his person and habits than before. Since our last report, a frame kitchen, which cost four hundred dollars, has been erected. It is fourteen by sixteen feet, with a pantry. New floors have also been laid in the halls and in the dining-room. The cost of maintenance last year was twenty-five hundred and eighty-two dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief by the county was one hundred and thirty-two dollars. Each town supports its own poor, until they are removed to the poorhouse.

Bureau.—Visited September 5, 1883. We can add nothing to what we have said in former reports in praise of this institution, which is a credit not only to the county but to the state. The number of paupers, when visited, was sixty-one, of whom twenty were insane, ten idiots, one blind, and five were children under sixteen years of age. The insane are perhaps as well cared for and as humanely treated as in any county house in the state, if not in the United States. They are locked in their cells at night, but have the freedom of the airing-court during the day, whenever the weather is suitable. The paupers generally are clean in person, well clothed, well-fed and in good health. The grounds about the poor-house are extremely neat and attractive. The keeper regards intemperance as the chief cause of pauperism. He does not however look upon prohibition as the proper remedy, so much as the

education of the public mind in regard to the danger of using intoxicating drink as a beverage. Much pauperism is due to the want of education, of proper training, and of parental discipline in youth. Other paupers have become such through the loss of property, in consequence of sickness and misfortune. Some female paupers, who are physically able to support themselves, cannot obtain employment, on account of their reputation for want of virtue. His experience with regard to placing out children in private families is, that some of them do well; but most of them leave their homes as soon as they are large enough, and, so far as heard from, do not succeed in life. Some of those placed out remain with the families to which they are assigned, but others are taken from their new homes by their parents and relegated to a life of pauperism. The keeper thinks that, with proper facilities for caring for the insane, county farms are as good places for them as any other. Some who have been returned to the county from the state institution, have improved very much since their discharge. He observes that the quieter the insane are kept, the better they are. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, coffee, meat, potatoes, bread and butter. Dinner, soup, boiled meat, and vegetables. Supper, bread, butter, potatoes, or other vegetables, and tea. The cost of the almshouse last year was four thousand dollars, and the amount expended by the town for out-door relief eight thousand, three hundred and seventy-nine.

CALHOUN.—Visited July 1, 1884, and found to be clean and in good order. The porches have been completed, since our last report, and are a decided improvement. There were sixteen inmates, six males and ten females, of whom three were insane and three idiots. The number of children under sixteen years of age was seven. The insane paupers are treated just as the others, but the almshouse is not a proper place for them. The cost of maintaining the almshouse, last year, was fourteen hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief was fifteen hundred and thirty-eight.

CARROLL.—Visited August 21, 1883. The number of pauper inmates was seventeen, twelve males and five females, of whom two were insane, one deaf, two blind, and three were children. One of the insane was in seclusion. There is no change to note in the condition of the premises, which are well taken care of, and the paupers clean and comfortable. Most of the men are old; two of them are bed-ridden; one has been confined to his bed for twenty years, and another for five years past; two others were in bed, sick; and a fifth, while on a spree, had both his feet frozen, so that they had to be amputated above the instep—he was also in bed. This man was a fine physical specimen of manhood, who, when sober, could for weeks at a time do the work of two men, but as soon as he accumulated any money, he would spend it for liquor, and intemperance has been his ruin. This county takes great pains to place out pauper children in private families. The keeper is required by the county board to look after all who are thus placed out, and see that they are properly cared for and educated, and all

of them are doing well. The association of the sane and insane, and of the old and young, upon the county farm, he regards as an evil. The county talks of making additional provision for the insane, but it will probably not be necessary when the hospital at Kankakee is completed and ready for the reception of the pauper insane of the state. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, coffee or tea, beef or pork, bread and butter. Dinner, soup, meat, potatoes and cabbage. Supper, coffee or tea, meat, potatoes, bread and butter, and sometimes cake or pie. A wash-house is much needed. The county board is also contemplating the erection of an additional building for male paupers. The cost of maintenance, last year, was fourteen hundred and twelve dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief twenty-nine hundred and twenty-five.

Cass.—Visited June 16, 1884. There were nine inmates, eight men and one woman, of whom one man was insane, having been discharged from the hospital at Jacksonville. He has a room to himself, in which he is kept, under lock and key, with a small airing-court adjoining. He is quiet, and the only object in confining him is to prevent him from straying away. The keeper regards intemperance as the principal cause of pauperism, and would favor prohibition as a remedy. There have been only two children in this almshouse during the last five years. New buildings are very much needed. The pauper expense to the county, both for maintenance of the almshouse and for out-door relief, during the past year, is thirty-six hundred dollars.

CHAMPAIGN.—Visited July 14, 1884. General repairs and improvements have been made, new fences have been built, the farm tiled, an addition to the barn, a wash-house and a milk-house erected; eight rooms have been added to the insane department, and the garret of the main building has been floored and plastered, which furnishes additional sleeping accommodations for forty men. The premises are in good condition. The rooms, beds and bedding are clean and comfortable. The number of inmates present was thirty-five, twenty-five males and ten females, of whom nine were insane, one an idiot, one blind, and three were children under sixteen years of age. The inmates appear to be clean, well-clothed and in good health. The insane are well cared for and have plenty of room. Their quarters have been much improved since the last visit: they are much tidier, and the odor is not so offensive. All the rooms of the new additions have privy-seats, which connect with boxes beneath the floor. The boxes are removed daily, as occasion may require. The superintendent is of the opinion that whiskey is the principal cause of pauperism, and that to prohibit the sale of liquor would greatly diminish the number of paupers. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, coffee, tea, bacon, vegetables, bread and butter. Dinner, beef, bread, butter, and all kinds of vegetables, in their season. Supper, bacon, bread, butter, vegetables, tea and milk, and sometimes mush and milk. The cost of maintaining the almshouse, during the year ending March 1, 1884, was twenty-nine hundred and twenty-four dollars.

CHRISTIAN.—Visited October 1, 1883. At that date, more than one-half of the inmates were sick with typhoid fever. The premises were in fair condition, and the rooms neat and tidy. The keeper and his wife were absent from home. Since the last visit, a new roof has been put upon the house. The register was found to be fully written up. There were thirteen inmates, of whom none were insane, but one was an idiot, and five were children under sixteen years of age. The county physician expressed the belief that intemperance is the principal cause of pauperism, and that the almshouse is not the proper place for children. The cost of the almshouse per annum is something over two thousand dollars, and of out-door relief about eighteen hundred. A bath-room for the paupers is very much needed.

CLARK.—Visited June 7, 1884. This almshouse is not the property of the county. The poor are kept, under contract, on a farm two miles east of Marshall, the county seat, by Mrs. Ann George. There appeared to be nothing worthy of special criticism in the condition of the premises. There were twenty-four paupers present, nine males and fifteen females, of whom two are said to be insane, one an idiot and one blind. The number of children under sixteen years of age is five. One woman, young and active, was chained, by a hand-cuff on one hand, to an apple-tree near the house. Mrs. George says that the woman is not insane, but devilish, and that it is her delight to make trouble for the other inmates by fighting. The principal causes of pauperism, in her view, are lewdness, sickness and old age. None of the paupers on this farm are non-residents of the county. None of the children here can be placed out in homes, since no one will take them. The diet of the paupers consists of coffee, bread and butter, meat and potatoes. The amount paid for the maintenance of paupers on this farm, last year, was sixteen hundred and thirty-seven dollars, and for out-door relief thirty-five hundred and twenty-six.

CLAY.—Visited September 21, 1883. The condition of this almshouse is somewhat improved since the last visit. The rooms, beds and bedding present a more tidy appearance. There were twenty-nine inmates, nine males and twenty females, of whom two were insane, four idiots, one deaf, two blind, and nine children. The insane require no special care, and appear to be well treated. Among the causes of pauperism, the keeper mentioned old age, physical or mental defect, and orphanage, or the neglect of children by their parents. Some of the inmates have been cared for by the county for twelve or thirteen years. Two of them are non-residents of the county. Children who have been placed out in private families are doing well. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, coffee, bread and butter, and meat when they have no butter. Dinner, corn-bread, meat and vegetables. Supper, corn-bread, meat, vegetables, fruit and milk. The fences on the farm were in poor condition, and need renewal or repair. The cost of the almshouse, last year, was eighteen hundred and fifty-six dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief two thousand and eight.

CLINTON.—Visited September 20, 1883. There is nothing new to report. The grounds are in the same condition as before stated. Shade-trees are badly needed. The rooms occupied by female paupers are clean and tidy, but those occupied by men are not. The house needs whitewashing. The number of inmates was sixteen, eleven males and five females, of whom six were insane, and one a boy. Several of the paupers might earn a good living, were it not for their intemperate habits. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, coffee, potatoes, bread and butter, and cheese. Dinner, soup, with bread, meat, potatoes, and cabbage. Supper, coffee, meat and potatoes, bread and cheese. The cost of maintenance, last year, was twelve hundred and fifty-five dollars; the amount expended for out-door relief sixteen hundred and two.

COLES.—Visited June 9, 1884. The premises are in fair condition. The rooms are tolerably neat and the bedding clean, but very much worn. The inmates are well-fed and in good health. There were forty-three paupers on the farm, when visited, seventeen males and twenty-six females, of whom three were insane, one an idiot, and one deaf. There were twenty children under sixteen years of age, who ought not to be there at all. The county endeavors to find homes for them, but most of those placed out return to the poor-house, though some of them are doing well. There is one family here of seven members, who have always been thriftless; and all of them, down to the youngest, who is five years old, use tobacco. The week before this visit was made, a man died with the small-pox, who was admitted from Effingham county. There are no paupers who are recent emigrants from Europe. The principal cause of pauperism is intemperance, and the remedy prohibition. Of the three insane, who are now in this almshouse, only one has been committed by a verdict of the court. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, coffee, meat, biscuit, butter, molasses, rice and hominy. Dinner, meat, bread, milk, beans, potatoes and other vegetables. Supper, the same as breakfast, with the addition of fruit. The cost of the almshouse, last year, was seventeen hundred and six dollars. The amount paid for out-door relief was thirty-six hundred and seventy-six. The improvements principally needed here are a bath-house and wood-house.

COOK.—This almshouse was visited August 17, 1883, and the new buildings, which have been completed since our last report, thoroughly inspected. The group consists of nine distinct buildings, connected by corridors, and arranged in a somewhat unusual manner, described by the architect as a radiation from two centres. In other words, they are neither parallel nor at right-angles to each other. Five of them are in front, namely, the administration building (A), and four dormitories for inmates (CCCC), two on each side; the other four are in the rear, and include the centre (B), two dining-room and hospital buildings (DD), and one occupied as a kitchen below and a chapel above (E). The appearance of the group, as it is approached from the south, is imposing, and the effect is heightened by the profusion of verandas.

(A). The administration building (60 by 50 feet) contains, in the basement, a reception-room, clerk's office, officers' kitchen, store-

room, cellar for vegetables and wet groceries, hall and stairway. On the principal floor, a public parlor, warden's office, office for the medical superintendent, drug-room, officers' dining-room, water-closets, etc. On the third floor, the living rooms of the warden and medical superintendent. On the fourth floor, sleeping apartments for sub-officers and employees.

(B). The centre building (70 by 15 feet) contains, on the first floor, a trunk-room and the engineer's work-shop; on the second floor, a sewing-room and the employees' dining-room; on the third floor, ten sleeping-rooms for employees; and on the fourth floor, the lying-in ward.

(C). The four wards for paupers, two for each sex, (125 by 35 feet each), contain, on each floor, a large associated dormitory, except that the basement of one of the female wards is used as a general store-room. There are three floors in each, and the total number of beds is 480 for men and 400 for women.

(D). The two dining-room and hospital buildings, one for each sex, (75 by 35 feet each,) contain, in the basement, on the male side, the ironing-room and steam drying-room; on the female side, the coal-room, boiler and engine-room. On the second floor of each is a dining-room; and in the two upper stories are the medical and surgical wards. These wards contain 25 beds each, and the dining-rooms have each a seating capacity for 225 persons.

(E). The rear building (80 by 50 feet) contains, in the basement, the laundry; on the second floor, the general kitchen; on the third floor, a room for keeping hospital records; and the fourth floor is the chapel and amusement hall.

In the kitchen are a Bramhall & Dean's 16-foot range, a meat-boiler, copper soup-kettle, six vegetable steamers, a steam plate-warmer, and copper coffee and tea urns. In the laundry department are four steam washing-machines, a centrifugal wringer, a steam mangle, and a heater for flat-irons. In the hall-way between (B) and (E) is a 12-foot iron boiler, in which clothing supposed to be infected with vermin is placed, in order to destroy the vermin and their ova by heat.

The total capacity of the institution is 1,000, located as follows:

In 11 dormitories, 80 each.....	880
In 4 hospital wards, 25 each	100
In lying-in ward	20
Total.....	1,000

The walls of all but the administration building are unplastered.

In the arrangement and fitting-up of this institution, nothing seems to have been left undone, and no expense spared to make it a model almshouse.

The sun shines in every room, twice every day, morning and evening.

The institution is kept in the best possible order. Neatness and cleanliness prevail throughout the entire establishment.

The grounds are tastily laid out in flower-beds, lawns, drives and walks, and are ornamented with flowers, shrubs, and deciduous and evergreen trees.

The number of inmates present was 628; three hundred and eighty males and two hundred and forty-eight females; of whom sixty-six were children under sixteen years of age.

The condition of the inmates, in reference to cleanliness, clothing, and general health, was good.

The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, coffee, bread and gruel. Dinner, meat, soup, vegetables and bread. Supper, coffee, cold meat and bread.

The warden states that old age, drunkenness, and desertion are the principal causes of the pauperism of the inmates of this establishment, and says that he is unable to name a remedy. A number of paupers have been sent to him, who have not resided in the county for one year; and some of the inmates are recent emigrants from the old country, who have been in the United States only one month, but he is not positive that they were paupers in the old country.

In consequence of rules recently adopted by the charitable institutions of Chicago, the almshouse is the only place left to which to send the destitute children and waifs, and the provisions are such, in this institution, that he is sure the attention shown them is better than in the city institutions. Quite a number of children have been taken from the institution and adopted by good families.

The Insane Asylum.—Visited August 17, 1883. The insane asylum is located about one-eighth of a mile northeast of the infirmary, and its management is entirely separate, being, when inspected, under the superintendence of Dr. J. C. Spray, but now of Dr. J. G. Kiernan.

This institution is conducted in the same manner as are the state hospitals, and the same regard is had to cleanliness, ventilation and the care and comfort of patients. In most respects, this asylum compares favorably with our state institutions. In only one ward was the hospital odor found to be offensive, and steps were being taken to remedy the matter.

Since our last visit, eighteen hose-reels, with three hundred and fifty feet of 4-inch hose, have been purchased for use in case of fire; thermostats have been placed in all parts of the building; the office has been connected with every ward by call-bells, and by telephone with the city of Chicago; a refrigerator and ice-house has been erected; the main chimney has been connected with the sewer; and a pathological department has been added, of which Dr. S. V. Clevenger, special pathologist, has charge. The instruments in use by this department are mostly the property of Dr. Clevenger.

The number of inmates present was 533, of whom two hundred and forty-five were males, and two hundred and eighty-eight were females.

In relation to restraint, Dr. Spray remarks: "On the female side, there were eleven under restraint, eight of whom wore belt and wristlet, and three of them had on straight-jackets. Sometimes a

patient is simply locked in a room for an hour or two, but I rarely order this; and the standing order is not to do so, for fear the attendant might abuse the privilege, and leave a patient when the patient is taking a meal. No patient can be put under any form of restraint, unless the same is ordered by one of the medical staff. On the male side, eight were under restraint. Much of the restraint might be laid aside, if I had more help. Unless restrained, some patients will constantly undress themselves, and it becomes necessary to restrain them, so that they will not remove their clothing, when the attendant is busy. The restraint of to-day is a fair average."

A large addition to the building is contemplated.

County Hospital.—The Cook County Hospital, in the city of Chicago, occupies the two blocks, bounded on the north by Harrison street, on the west by Lincoln, on the south by Polk, and on the east by Wood. The amount of ground included is a little more than twelve acres, and was purchased in 1871, for \$145,000. The plans for building were prepared by John C. Cochrane, architect. The history of the enterprise, as far as completed, is engraved upon a marble tablet in the vestibule of the main entrance and is as follows: "Election of architect March 20, 1875." The general design for the group of building and the plans for the two medical pavilions, B and C, were adopted May 21, 1875, and the pavilions erected that year. The plans for the kitchen building, mortuary, laundry, boiler-house, smoke-stack and connecting corridors, were adopted February 4, 1876, and the buildings erected that year. The plans for the clinical amphitheatre and connecting corridors, were adopted August 10, 1876, and the buildings erected during 1876 and 1877. The plans for the ice-house and stable, were adopted September 11, 1876, and erected during 1876 and 1877. The plans for the administration building and two isolated pavilions and connecting corridors were adopted July 3, 1882, and erected during 1882, 1883 and 1884. The total cost of land, buildings, furniture, and fixtures, is given in the "Compilation of the Cost of the Public Buildings of Cook county, from March 8, 1866, to Dec. 3, 1883," prepared by John O'Neil, at \$657,464.90, which does not include a small additional amount expended in 1884, nor the cost of furnishing some of the buildings lately erected.

As approached from the north, this hospital presents an imposing appearance, and the impression made by the exterior is deepened by an inspection of the interior, which is spacious, conveniently arranged, and well adapted to the needs of the institution.

The administration building, five stories in height, occupies the centre of the front, looking down Honore street to Ogden avenue. This building is flanked by two isolated pavilions, one on the east and one on the west, each three stories in height. South of each of these is a large four-story pavilion, "B" on the east, and "C" on the west, now known, respectively, as "2" and "3." These are all the pavilions yet erected, but the original plan contemplates four more, which will probably be built in the course of a few years. A direct line of buildings extends south from the administration building, including, first, the amphitheatre, then the dormitory, for

employees, including the kitchen and bakery, then the boiler-house, which includes the laundry and store-rooms. The morgue is in the rear of the boiler-house, and a barn and ice-house in the southwest corner of the lot. All the buildings are connected by corridors, except the barn.

The administration building is very large, and in beauty of finish and decoration is probably unsurpassed by any similar building in the United States. It includes offices, a drug-room and officers' kitchen, on the lower or basement floor; reception-rooms, warden's offices, committee-rooms, medical board-rooms and a large dining-room, on the main floor; and the apartments for the officers and house staff are in the upper stories.

The distribution of wards in the several pavilions, at the present time, is as follows: In the east wing, the basement is used as an emergency ward, the main floor a fracture ward, and the upper floor a private ward, for male patients. In the west wing, the basement is a children's ward, with the gynecological and obstetrical wards above. Pavilion 2 includes one male medical and two male surgical wards, and one surgical ward for women. Pavilion 3 includes one male surgical and two male medical wards and one medical ward for women. The wards for women occupy the upper floor of each of these two buildings. In addition to these are two erysipelas wards, one for each sex, in the line of corridors extending south from the main building. Tents are used, to some extent, during the summer season. The total comfortable capacity of the hospital is about 550 beds, but there have been at times 650 patients cared for, inside the walls. The demand for accommodation is constantly growing, faster than provision can be made to meet it.

In the annual report of the warden, Mr. W. J. McGarigle, for the year ending August 31, 1884, the following summary is given of the operations of the hospital during that period:

Regular School.

	Treated.	Died.
Medical	2,583	284
Surgical	1,735	108
Obstetrical	247	5
Gynecological	241	8
Eye and Ear	86	1
	— 4,692	— 409

Homeopathic School.

Total treated during the year—

Medical	587	55
Surgical	580	44
Gynecological	75	4
	— 1,242	— 103

Total number of patients in hospital.... 5,934 509

Total number of births for the year..... 156

The average number of patients during the year was 387.

The amphitheatre, which is lighted both by side windows and a skylight, seats six hundred persons. Underneath the seats are sleeping-rooms, arranged in a semi-circle, for men engaged on night work.

The patients' kitchen contains a sixteen-foot Bramhall & Deane range, a broiler, six steamers, and tea and coffee boilers. The range and steamers have a fine brick hood, which carries off the odors generated in cooking.

In the bakery is one of Vale's rotary ovens, which is operated by a small engine, built by Rice, Whitaker & Co. Kirkwood's patent grate-bars are used under the oven. The bread is raised in a zinc-lined steam-chest. All the cupboards in the bakery are on wheels, and are movable at pleasure.

All the machinery in the building is operated by an upright engine, built by E. and J. Good & Co., of Chicago.

In the laundry are six rotary washing-machines and ten stationary tubs, with a centrifugal wringer and two iron vats for the manufacture of soap. The horses in the drying-room used to run on iron tracks, but the tracks have been removed and a smooth concrete floor substituted, which has been found by experience to be a great improvement. There is, in the ironing-room, a Troy gas mangle, but no other apparatus.

The boiler-house contains two batteries of four tubular boilers each, a fire-pump and two feed-pumps. The system of heating adopted is high pressure, with both direct and indirect radiation. The wards are heated by indirect radiation. Each ward is ventilated by a foul-air stack in the centre, running through the roof into the open air. The hospital is not ventilated by any fan, nor by any connection with the smoke-stack. The sewer is ventilated into the smoke-stack, but not the water-closets.

The system of recording the daily issues of stores consumed is worthy of special commendation.

The building used as a morgue contains an operating-room with an amphitheatre for students, where autopsies are made; and a dead-room with six marble slabs, and sprays. The city morgue is in the basement, with room for eleven bodies.

Having given this very brief description of the general plan of the hospital, it is in place to speak more particularly of the wards. These are lighted by windows on both sides and at one end, and there are two rows of beds in each, one on each side of the room. In the centre is a large circular ventilating tower, to which the foul air is drawn off through the floors, the registers for heat being near the ceiling. There are also two open fire-places in each ward. The water-closets and bath-rooms are in towers. Porcelain-lined bath-tubs are in use. Each tower for water-closets contains a slop-hopper and clothes-drop. Where the ward joins the corridor, there are a room for compounding prescriptions, with a locked medicine-case, a dining-room for convalescents, a special kitchen, and a linen-room; also three private rooms for patients.

The architectural details, though well worthy of careful examination, will not be noted here.

The hospital is supplied with nurses from the Illinois Training School for Nurses, incorporated in 1882, which owns a building, No. 304 Honore st., across the way, in which the nurses reside, under the charge of Miss M. E. Hemple, superintendent. The county board pays \$875 a month to the corporation, through Miss Hemple, for which sum it agrees to furnish all the nurses required for the wards.

There are three large hydraulic elevators. The hospital is provided with an elaborate system of telephonic communication between the administration building and all parts of the institution, also with a fire-apparatus, consisting of electric alarms, an inside fire-line, consisting of nine stand-pipes with plugs on each floor, and 50 feet of hose attached to each plug, no outside fire-line, a steam fire-pump in the boiler-room, Babcock fire-extinguishers, and connection by telephone with the city fire department, the nearest engine being only one block away. Fire-escape at front and rear of each pavilion inside the walls, and an outside stairway, with iron supports and wooden treads, at rear of each, leads up to the roof.

City pressure cannot be depended upon to take water to upper stories of pavilions No. 2 and 3, at all hours of the day, and tanks have been placed in the roof of each, also in the roof of main building.

The hospital has one ambulance, and sends for patients, when notified by the county agent.

Emergency patients are cared for by the patrol, and are brought on stretchers in the patrol-wagons. No other ambulance system for emergency cases exists in this city.

CRAWFORD.—This almshouse, which is about thirteen miles from the county seat, was not visited. The paupers are now kept, under contract, by Mr. D. C. Keller. The former contractor offered to keep them for a dollar and a half per week, but the county authorities preferred to pay Mr. Keller two dollars a week, believing that the paupers would receive better treatment. The number on the farm is twenty, eleven men and nine women. The total amount expended, on pauper account, in the year ending June 30, 1884, was four thousand, five hundred and six dollars and fifty-three cents.

CUMBERLAND.—Visited June 10, 1884. There were sixteen inmates, seven males and nine females, of whom two were insane, two idiots, one deaf, two blind, and four were children under sixteen years of age. The insane require but little special care, and have entire freedom to come and go at will. The premises are in their usual condition, as heretofore described, old, rickety and in need of repair. A frame building, one and a half stories in height, has been erected, which contains three rooms on the first floor and two rooms above. It is occupied by the keeper and his family. Since the keeper moved into it, the upper part of the old building has been divided by board partitions into small sleeping-rooms. The new building

cost seven hundred and fifty dollars. The cost of the almshouse last year was eight hundred and eighty-two dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief twenty-one hundred and sixty-two.

DEKALE.—Visited August 15, 1883, in company with Mr. Holcomb. A frame building, sixteen feet square, with two rooms, has been erected for use as a pest-house. The number of paupers was eighteen, eight men and ten women, of whom thirteen were insane and one blind. Two of the insane men wear shackles, to prevent them from running away. Two of the insane women were temporarily locked in a cell. The insane man reported two years ago as constantly locked in his cell, has since died. Two paupers were found in this almshouse, who are recent emigrants from Sweden, one of whom was received on the first of March, 1882, and the other on the sixteenth of May, 1883. Several of the children who have been placed out in private families have run away. The paupers are fed on pork and beans, with vegetables, bread, tea and coffee. Fresh meat is furnished only once a week. The diet varies according to circumstances. A barn, corn-crib and granaries are needed for the use of the farm. The cost of maintenance, last year, was two thousand dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief sixty-one hundred and seventy-three.

DEWITT.—Visited May 24, 1884. The condition of the premises and inmates is good in every respect. There has been no change since the time of the last visit. The number of inmates, when inspected, was twenty-eight, eighteen males and ten females, of whom six were insane, one an idiot, one blind, and four children under sixteen years of age. The insane man referred to in our last report still continues to wear the ball and chain when outside, to prevent him from running away, when not locked in his room. The principal causes of pauperism are old age, infirmity and intemperance. The experience of the county in placing out children in private homes has been very satisfactory. The cost of the almshouse during the last year was eleven hundred dollars. The amount expended for out-door relief was twenty-one hundred and forty-eight dollars.

DOUGLAS.—Visited July 15, 1884. The number of inmates present was eight, four males and four females, of whom three were idiots, one blind, and one boy under sixteen years of age. There is no change to note, except that two rooms have been added to the one-story frame building occupied by males. The grounds are kept in good order; and the rooms, beds and bedding of the inmates are neat and clean. The appearance of the paupers is good, and they are well-fed. Their clothing is not as good as it should be. The keeper's wife says that nearly all of the inmates have become paupers in consequence of being unfortunate in business, or sick, or demented. She thinks that county farms are not fit places for children, and that homes in private families should be procured for them as soon as possible. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, coffee, meat, bread, butter and fruit. Dinner, meat, vegetables, bread, butter and milk. Supper, bread, meat and vegetables. The

cost of maintaining the almshouse for the year ending March 1, 1884, was thirteen hundred and eighty-six dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief thirty-five hundred and eighty-five.

DUPAGE county has no almshouse. The poor are cared for by the towns, and no report is made to the county board of the amount expended.

EDGAR.—Visited June 9, 1884. Dr. Mapes, the superintendent, thinks of retiring in March, 1885, and the county authorities talk of renting out the farm and letting the care of the paupers to the lowest bidder. The almshouse has been for many years one of the best managed in the state, and when visited, the premises were, as usual, in excellent condition. The paupers are well clothed and clean, and the food furnished them is wholesome and abundant. The insane are well cared for. A few of them are locked in at night, and some in the day, when suffering from an acute attack. The number of pauper inmates was twenty-five, eleven males and fourteen females, of whom six were insane, two idiots, six were deaf, and four were children under sixteen years of age. Dr. Mapes regards whiskey and ignorance as the principal causes of pauperism, and believes in prohibition and compulsory education. There are two paupers, both women, who do not belong to Edgar county, but none who have been sent to this country from Europe. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast and supper, coffee, meat, potatoes, beans, bread and molasses. Dinner, milk, meat, bread and butter, and vegetables. The sick are fed from the superintendent's table. The cost of maintenance, during the last year, was twenty-six hundred and forty-five dollars, and the amount paid for out-door relief eight thousand, four hundred eleven.

EDWARDS county has no almshouse. There are about twenty paupers, who are boarded in private families. The total pauper expense, last year, was seven hundred and eighty dollars.

EFFINGHAM.—Almshouse visited June 7, 1884. Since our last report a new frame building, thirty by thirty-six feet, and two stories in height, with ten rooms, has been erected, at a cost of a thousand dollars. The rooms and bedding are clean but a lack of furniture was observed. It is understood that this want will soon be supplied. There were fifteen inmates, eight males and seven females, of whom one was insane, five were idiots, and five children under sixteen years of age. The insane man has been discharged from Anna. He is quiet and needs no special care. The pauper expense of the county for the last year was four thousand and fourteen dollars, of which one thousand and thirty-seven was for the maintenance of the almshouse, and one thousand and twenty-five for the erection of the new building referred to, and nineteen hundred and fifty-two dollars for out-door relief. A new barn is needed on this farm.

FAYETTE.—This almshouse was visited June 11, 1884, in company with Dr. Haller. Since our last report, the condition of the almshouse has greatly improved. The rooms are cleaner and in better

order. New iron bedsteads have been supplied, and the whole establishment looks neater and more satisfactory. The department for the insane could be made much cleaner, and needs ventilation. The number of inmates was nineteen, twelve males and seven females, of whom three were insane, three idiots, and two children under sixteen years of age. The causes of pauperism assigned by the keeper are sickness, incapacity, lewdness and old age. None of the insane inmates have been committed by verdict of a court. The cost of maintaining the almshouse, last year, was eleven hundred and sixty-five dollars. The amount paid for out-door relief was twenty-nine hundred and fifty.

FORD county has no almshouse. Each town takes charge of its own poor, and the bills are paid by the county. The pauper expense, last year, was two thousand, two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

FRANKLIN.—Visited May 9, 1884, in company with Dr. Hickman. The appearance of the premises is very bad. The buildings are, without exception, the worst in the state. The log houses are decaying fast. The roof leaks, and the other buildings, which are cheap frame structures, are in bad condition. The plastering is dropping off, and the wind passes through without obstruction. This is especially true of the dining-room. The paupers might almost as well dine in the open air, in cold or rainy weather, as in this room. The number of paupers was fourteen, of whom three were insane, two idiots, two blind, and two children under sixteen years of age. One of the two insane men is harmless. The other is locked in his cell. When allowed his freedom, he runs away, and labors under the delusion that he is the husband of every woman he meets, with all the rights and privileges pertaining to that relation. The causes of pauperism, as defined by the keeper, are old age, disease, ignorance, and want of business capacity. There is one man here, who once owned a farm but lost it by bad management. The cost of the almshouse, last year, was thirteen hundred and twenty-six dollars, and the amount paid for out-door relief six hundred and eighty-three.

FELTON.—Visited June 21, 1884. This almshouse is in process of thorough renovation, from top to bottom. The floors show the effect of repeated scrubbing. An air of neatness pervades the whole establishment. The beds and bedding are clean, and the premises generally in excellent order. Since our last report, privy-seats have been placed in the cells of the insane department, and the floor in the corridor has been re-laid. The privy-seats are to be flushed with water. The grounds in front of the building have been graded, so that the water no longer runs toward the house. The grounds in the rear are well graded and neatly kept. There are two insane men, who are locked in their cells. One of them is almost entirely nude. The number of inmates is fifty-one, thirty-one males and twenty females, of whom thirteen were insane, three blind, and three children under sixteen years of age. The keeper assigns, as causes of pauperism, insanity, misfortune, and want of thrift. Those who are thriftless are, he says, usually the children of thrift-

less parents. In other words, pauperism is hereditary. There have been some paupers received from other counties, but none have been sent from Europe. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, coffee, meat, potatoes, rice, beans, bread, molasses, and occasionally butter. Dinner, meat, vegetables, bread, molasses, tea and milk. Supper, the same as breakfast, with the exception of meat. The amount spent in repairs upon the almshouse, last year, was a thousand dollars, and the cost of maintenance five thousand, one hundred and thirty-four,—while the county expended, for out-door relief, nineteen thousand, nine hundred and fifty dollars; making the total pauper expenditure of the county twenty-six thousand and eighty-three dollars.

GALLATIN.—Not visited. There are no insane upon the county farm. The number of inmates was thirteen, six males and seven females, of whom one is an idiot, one blind, and four are children under sixteen years of age. The county clerk thinks that pauperism is caused by thriftlessness and bad health. The pauper expense of this county, last year, was thirty-three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

GREENE.—There has been no change in the condition or appearance of the almshouse since the last report. There were thirty-one paupers, of whom eight were insane, six idiots, one blind, and five were children under sixteen years of age. The cost of the almshouse, last year, was thirty-nine hundred and fifty dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief eleven hundred and seventy-three.

GRUNDY.—Visited August 27, 1883. There were twenty pauper inmates, of whom seven were insane, and one a girl under sixteen years of age. Two of the insane were confined to their rooms. There is on this farm one non-resident pauper. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, meat, potatoes, coffee, bread or pancakes, and molasses. Dinner, meat, potatoes, tea, wheat bread and corn-bread. Supper, mush and milk, tea, bread and butter. This almshouse is not of sufficient capacity for the number of paupers cared for. A new kitchen is much needed. The farm requires under-draining, and there should be a good barn erected. The cost of maintenance, last year, was twenty-five hundred dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief fifty-one hundred.

HAMILTON.—Visited May 17, 1884. The premises were in much the same condition as when last reported upon. There were twenty-eight inmates, of whom none were insane, but six were idiots, and thirteen were children under sixteen years of age. All these twenty-eight paupers are condemned to live and sleep in four small rooms. The young and old are crowded together, contaminating each other, physically and morally, by the closeness and intimacy of their mutual contact. A new almshouse is badly needed, and the county is laying the foundation for enduring trouble by permitting so many pauper children to be reared in such surroundings. The keeper thinks that pauperism is due principally to the want of thrift, to old age, and to the want of friends in youth. The dietary in this

almshouse is: Breakfast and supper, coffee, rice, biscuit, butter and molasses. Dinner, meat, potatoes and other vegetables, with corn-bread and milk. The total pauper expenses of the county, last year, were twenty-six hundred and ninety dollars.

HANCOCK.—Visited June 19, 1881. Since our last report, a brick building, twenty-six by thirty feet, and two stories in height, with a basement, has been erected, at a cost of about twenty-three hundred dollars, which is occupied by female paupers, both sane and insane. The number of inmates, at the time of inspection, was twenty-eight, twelve males and sixteen females, of whom seventeen were insane, four idiots, one deaf, and four were children under sixteen years of age. The insane are nearly all of them locked in their rooms. The rooms are in as good condition as possible, where they are in constant use by this class of paupers. They are not well ventilated, and the insane have no personal attendants. One pauper on this farm belongs in Macon county. Of the insane inmates, only six have been committed by a verdict of a jury. The others are restrained of their freedom by order of the county board. We are not aware that a county board has any legal authority to issue such an order, but we presume that, when the hospital at Kankakee is completed and ready for occupancy, all these unfortunates will be provided for by the state, and relieved from the necessity of constant incarceration. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, coffee, meat, potatoes, rice, dried apples, bread, butter and molasses. Dinner, meat and vegetables. Supper, tea, milk, rice, bread and crackers, with butter. A separate residence for the keeper of the almshouse is very desirable. It would also be advisable to provide better drainage. The cost of the almshouse, last year, was thirty-five hundred and thirty-three dollars, and the amount paid for out-door relief thirty-four hundred and sixty.

HARDIN.—Visited May 19, 1884. A new one-story frame building, sixteen by thirty feet, and lined with matched boards, with two rooms, has been erected since our last report. The blind woman who used to live in a log cabin by herself, has been compelled to leave it, in consequence of its dilapidated condition. She is now provided for in the new frame building, but does not appreciate it as well as she did her old home. There were six paupers present, when inspected, two males and four females, of whom one was an idiot, two blind, and two were children under sixteen years of age. The premises were in fair condition, in respect to cleanliness and comfort. There is no almshouse register kept, the former keeper having taken the book away and not returned it. In consequence of the destruction of the records of the county, through the burning of the court-house, no figures can be given in respect to the cost of pauperism.

HENDERSON.—Visited September 11, 1883. The premises were found to be in very poor condition and generally out of repair, which renders it very difficult, if not impossible, to keep them clean. The beds and bedding are poor, and need renewing. If it were not for the agitation of the question of removing the county-seat, it is prob-

able that this county would build a new almshouse and a new jail. There were ten paupers, of whom only one was insane, and that a woman whose insanity is of a mild type, a patient requiring no special care. She was committed by order of the court. The register is fully written up. In the opinion of the keeper of the almshouse, the principal causes of pauperism are want of original intellectual capacity on the part of paupers, the poverty of their parents, and their general indolence and shiftlessness, together with the use of ardent spirits in some cases. What appears to be sickness on the part of paupers, is often mere indolence. The dietary of this house is as follows: Breakfast, coffee, meat, potatoes, bread and butter. Dinner, meat, beans, cabbage, and bread and butter. Supper, meat and potatoes, coffee or tea, bread and butter, and sauce. The cost of the almshouse and jail for the year ending December 1, 1882, was three thousand dollars, and of out-door relief about fifteen hundred dollars.

HENRY.—Visited September 6, 1883. As usual, the premises were found to be in excellent condition, both inside and outside. The rooms, beds and bedding, were all in good order. The rooms occupied by the insane are large and airy and neatly kept. The insane have excellent care and attention. The number of paupers present was sixty-three, of whom fourteen were insane, one an idiot, one blind, and three were children under sixteen years of age. All the insane inmates have been committed by verdict of the court, and they are nearly as well taken care of here as at the hospitals. Many of them have improved, while in the almshouse. Of the children who have been placed in homes in this county, some are doing very well, but others have been returned to the poorhouse, which is not a suitable place for them, on account of the want of proper training and the associations, which are bad. They see and hear many things which they should not, and experience teaches that children raised upon the county farm never do well. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, meat, potatoes, bread and butter, coffee and tea. Dinner, meat, soup, vegetables, pickles, coffee and milk—fish on Friday—dessert on Sunday. Supper, potatoes, fried bread, coffee, tea, bread and butter, milk and rice. The cost of the almshouse, for the last fiscal year, was ten thousand, four hundred dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief was eight thousand, nine hundred and thirty-one.

IROQUOIS.—Visited September 14, 1883. The premises were found in good condition, the rooms clean, and the beds and bedding good. The appearance of the paupers was good in every respect. The insane, even of the filthy class, are well cared for. The number of paupers present was forty, of whom seven are insane, one an idiot, and six were children under sixteen years of age. Two of the insane were physically restrained. Some improvements have been made upon the farm, such as fencing and tile-draining. A vegetable-house is now in the course of erection. The following rules to be observed by inmates may be of interest: "No smoking. No swearing. No spitting on the floor. No lounging. Inmates are required to keep their rooms. Inmates must keep their rooms clean.

Visitors are not allowed to visit insane patients, except under leave of the superintendent." The keeper believes intemperance to be the principal cause of pauperism, and thinks that pauperism might be to some extent prevented, by prohibiting the sale of liquor, and by proper education and training of the youth. As an illustration of the effect of intemperance, in producing paupers, the following case was given: One of the inmates of the almshouse was a very industrious man, but while intoxicated he attempted to get on the cars while in motion, and both of his limbs had to be amputated, which made him a pauper. The county authorities try to find homes for pauper children, and every child that has been placed out, so far as known, is doing well. Those who have grown up have proved to be excellent citizens, with very few exceptions. The keeper thinks that the county farm is a good place for insane persons who are not violent or offensive in their habits. Some of the insane inmates have been received without the verdict of the court, but are not at present restrained of their liberty. The dietary of this almshouse is as follows: For breakfast, bread, butter, syrup, and vegetables of all sorts. Dinner, meat and vegetables, bread and butter, and pudding. Supper, bread and butter, and potatoes. A pest-house is much needed. The cost of the almshouse, for the year ending September 1, 1883, was three thousand, four hundred and thirty-seven dollars, and of out-door relief three thousand, five hundred and thirty-one.

JACKSON.—Visited May 22, 1884, in company with Mr. Hanners. There is nothing worthy of special note in the appearance or condition of this almshouse. The paupers are poorly clothed and dirty, and the bedding old and worn-out. The food is good and abundant, and the general health of the inmates is good. The insane are allowed to come and go at will, during the day, but are locked in at night. A new barn has been built, since our last report. The number of inmates, when inspected, was twenty-eight, ten males and eighteen females, of whom five were insane, four blind, and two were children under sixteen years of age. Old age, sickness and infirmity are, in this county, the principal causes of pauperism. All of the insane inmates have been returned from the hospital at Anna. The total pauper expenses, for 1883, were fifty-three hundred and thirty-six dollars. The almshouse buildings need repainting, plastering, and general repairs.

JASPER.—Visited June 5, 1884. A new frame house has been built, since our last report, which is one story in height, with three rooms. The paupers were clean, well-clothed, well-fed, and in good health. There were fourteen present, four males and ten females, of whom one was insane, two idiots, and six children. The insane woman has been so adjudged recently, but could not be admitted to the hospital for want of room. She has her freedom during the day, but is under lock and key at night. Of the female paupers some are widows, with families unable to support them, and others are lewd women. Homes are found for pauper children as fast as possible, but not many of them become thrifty and prosperous in after life. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast and supper, coffee,

tea, bacon, bread and molasses. Dinner, meat and vegetables, bread, and coffee or milk. The old buildings upon the farm are in poor repair, and are not sufficiently large for the number of inmates. The cost of maintenance, during the last year, was nineteen hundred and six dollars. The amount expended for out-door relief was twelve hundred and two dollars.

JEFFERSON.—Visited June 3, 1884. The buildings occupied by this county are a disgrace to it. They are old, the log walls are rotten, the roofs leak, the cracks are full of vermin, and the houses so decayed that they are ready to tumble down. The bedding furnished to paupers is considerably worn, and should be renewed. The appearance of the paupers in respect to cleanliness and clothing is not very good. They are well-fed and in good health. Since our last report, a frame building has been erected, for the use of the insane, which is divided by a lattice partition. There is only one insane inmate, a woman, who is locked in her cell most of the time. Although very destructive in her habits, her room is in fair condition, and she appears to be tolerably well cared for. The total number of pauper inmates, when inspected, was forty-four, of whom seven were idiots, one blind, and eleven were children under sixteen years of age. A number of the female paupers are lewd, and several of the children are illegitimate. The total pauper expenses, for the year ending January 1, 1884, were six thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

JERSEY.—Visited July 2, 1884. Since our last visit, the dining-room has been ceiled. The buildings need painting. The premises are in good order, as are also the beds and bedding, and the appearance of the paupers is in all respects good. There were twenty-nine inmates present, seventeen males and twelve females, of whom two were insane, one an idiot, one blind, and four were children under sixteen years of age. One of the two insane men is locked in his cell. He is very rarely taken out, and seldom gets any exercise. The keeper says that he has no time to exercise him, and that the county provides no assistance that would enable him to do so. The cost of the almshouse, last year, was thirty-one hundred and ten dollars, and of out-door relief three thousand and thirty-five dollars.

JO DAVIESS.—Visited August 23, 1883. This almshouse was found to be in its usual excellent condition. An airing-court, ninety-six by a hundred and thirty feet, with a fence eleven feet high, has been constructed for the protection of the insane, who are allowed their freedom for about six hours every day. The insane who are inoffensive and are not disposed to stray away, have the freedom of the farm. Some of the men work on the farm, and of the women, some are employed in and about the kitchen. Two of the cells in the insane department have been lined with iron. The number of inmates, when inspected, was fifty-five, thirty-five males and twenty females, of whom sixteen were insane, and two children. Since our last report, a well, a hundred and thirty feet deep, has been sunk upon the farm. Most of the paupers in this almshouse are aged. Several

of them are ninety years old. The county binds out all pauper children, as fast as homes can be found for them. Some of them are doing very well indeed. Of the insane, only nine have been committed by the verdict of the court. The cost of maintenance, last year, was forty-eight hundred and forty dollars. The amount expended for out-door relief was seven hundred and eighty-six dollars.

JOHNSON.—Visited May 14, 1884. The number of paupers was twenty-two, twelve males and ten females, of whom five were idiots, one deaf, and eleven were children under sixteen years of age. One of the idiots is chained, to keep him out of mischief and prevent his running away. A new almshouse is much needed. The present log buildings are rapidly falling into decay. The floors are so near the ground, that in order to prevent disease from filth passing through them, they have to be taken up every year. The cost of the almshouse, last year, was eight hundred and seventy-five dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief, two hundred and ninety.

KANE. Visited August 16, 1883. The general appearance of the paupers is good in respect to cleanliness, food and health. They are moderately well clothed. The number of paupers present was sixty-nine, thirty-four males and thirty-five females, of whom twenty-two were insane, five idiots, and five were children. Of the insane, five were in seclusion: all of them clothed except one, who was entirely naked, it having been found impossible to keep clothing upon him. Among the inmates was one young woman, a recent emigrant from Denmark. The county has placed out about seventy-five children in private families, during the incumbency of the present almshouse keeper. The county is now erecting a building for the insane, which will be of stone, forty-eight by seventy feet, two stories in height, with a basement, and will contain about forty rooms. The cost of maintenance of the almshouse, last year, was fifty-nine hundred and fifty-seven dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief fifteen thousand three hundred and thirty-three.

KANKAKEE.—Visited August 30, 1883. In this county, each town supports its own poor, and no report of the amount expended is made to the county clerk. The county of Kankakee owns an almshouse, to which the towns have the privilege of sending paupers. The number present, when inspected, was twenty, of whom fourteen were insane. Eleven of them were in seclusion. The house is totally unfitted for this purpose, and it is unprovided with any airing-court. The rooms are as clean as possible under the circumstances; they have to be cleaned repeatedly, on account of the filthy habits of the inmates. One of the inmates is a resident of Iroquois county. No children are kept upon this farm. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, coffee, meat, potatoes, tomatoes, stewed apples, and bread. Dinner, the same, with the exception that beans, peas and rice are sometimes given, instead of the vegetables named. Supper, bread and butter, fried mush, and milk. The cost of main-

taining the almshouse, last year, was forty-five hundred dollars, and the county expended eight hundred and fifty dollars in out-door relief.

KENDALL.—Each town supports its own poor. There is no county farm, and the several towns make no report of expenditures on pauper account to the county clerk.

Knox.—Visited September 10, 1883. Mrs. Cleaveland—now Mrs. McClelland—was still in charge of the almshouse, at the time of visitation, but did not expect to remain much longer. As usual, the premises were found to be in good order, the grounds well cared for, and the inmates well clothed and well-fed. Everything about the institution seemed to deserve commendation, rather than criticism or remark. There were one hundred and eight inmates, of whom thirty-three were insane, thirty idiots, five blind, and four were children under sixteen years of age. The insane in this county are exceptionally well cared for. Only two of them were found locked in their rooms, and those temporarily. Personal attendants look after those who are disposed to be violent, and the general condition of the patients seems to be as comfortable as even in a state institution. Mrs. McClelland gives the following list of causes of pauperism: Intemperance, indolence, improvidence, infirmity, and sickness. She would favor the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits, and the more thorough training of the young. The chronic pauperism of parents and children is a problem too hard for her to solve. There are in the institution whole families, fathers, mothers and children, with collateral relatives, all of whose misfortune may be traced to inherent, hereditary indolence. Homes have been found for a great many children, who have been bound out, since the poor-house is not the proper place for them. Some of them have not done well, but a number have become good citizens. About a half-dozen boys and two girls have been in this almshouse, who were sent out from the Juvenile Asylum of the city of New York. All of the insane have been committed by order of the court. A committee of the board of supervisors has been appointed to report upon the question of making additional provision for the insane. The following is the dietary: Breakfast, beefsteak and stewed meat, potatoes, coffee or tea or milk, with bread, and toast for those who are sick. Dinner, meat and vegetables, with pie or pudding. Supper, oat-meal, bread and butter, tea and toast. More room is much needed for the storage of hay upon the farm. The total cost of maintenance, during the year ending April 8, 1883, was eleven thousand and ninety dollars, and the amount paid for out-door relief twenty-five hundred and seventy-nine.

LAKE.—Visited August 13, 1883. We have commented on this almshouse heretofore, and need not repeat what we have said. Since our last report, a brick building, thirty-two by fifty feet, and three stories in height, has been built for the use of female paupers. An ice-house has also been erected, which cost four hundred dollars, and ditches have been dug upon the farm, at an expense of

seventeen hundred dollars. The new building, which cost thirty-one hundred dollars, contains three rooms in the basement, eight on the main floor, and ten on the floor above. The insane department, which has a bare floor, continues as heretofore. Two men were observed in their cells, lying naked upon their beds, with only a blanket for covering. One of them has irons on his legs and handcuffs on his wrists. He is chained to a ring in the floor, and sleeps upon straw. There were thirty-seven inmates, when inspected, seventeen men and twenty women, of whom seventeen were insane, three idiots, one deaf, and one blind. Two-thirds of the pauperism in this county is due to intemperance. One-third of those admitted are vagrants, and do not belong to the county. Not long since, two paupers were admitted, who arrived in this country from Ireland, after paying their passage, as they say, with only six cents capital. They said they came to find their boys. There are no children upon the farm, and have been none during the incumbency of the present keeper. Of the insane inmates, only one has been committed by the verdict of a court, unless the four who have been discharged from Kankakee are excepted. The rest were committed by order of the county board, and are old residents of the almshouse. One of the insane women is locked up, to keep her from running away, by authority of the supervisors. From what source they derive this authority is not apparent. The law with regard to the commitment of the insane in this state is very defective, and requires amendment in this as in other particulars. The dietary is as follows: The inmates are fed on pork, beef, potatoes and other vegetables, with bread and butter, tea and coffee. Pork and beans are supplied once a week, and fish on Friday. On Sundays they have pie. The cost of maintaining the almshouse, last year, was about three thousand dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief, eight hundred and twenty-four dollars.

LASALLE.—Visited August 28, 1883, in company with Sheriff Milligan. The general appearance of the paupers was good in respect to cleanliness and clothing, diet and general health. The insane paupers are well cared for, their rooms clean and neat, and all of them well clothed. There have been no changes in the almshouse, since the last report. The register was fully written up. The number of paupers present was one hundred and twenty-one, of whom forty-three were insane, twenty-one of them men and twenty-two women, a list of whom was taken, in order to secure a transfer to Kankakee as soon as the additional buildings erected there should be ready for the reception of inmates. Twenty-four of the insane were locked in their rooms, but none were wearing physical restraint. There were also eleven idiots present, one deaf-mute, four blind, and four children under sixteen years of age. In the opinion of the keeper, eighty per cent. of the pauperism of this county is caused by the intemperate use of whiskey. The county farms are not proper places for children, and most of the children in this county have been placed in families, where they are generally doing well. Neither are they proper places for the insane, on account of the want of proper architectural construction and of proper medical attention. Besides the insane in the almshouse, the county has forty-seven insane patients in the state hos-

pital at Elgin, and three at Kankakee, and is considering the question of making additional provision for the insane. All of the insane inmates have been committed to the almshouse by a verdict of the court. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, bread, syrup, butter occasionally, hash, potatoes and coffee. Dinner, fresh meat four days every week, fish on Friday and vegetables of all kinds. Supper, bread and syrup or butter, biscuits on Friday, tea, milk and dried fruits. The improvements most needed at this institution are a smoke-house, ice-house and meat-house.

LAWRENCE.—Visited June 4, 1884. There was twenty-three inmates, twelve males and eleven females, of whom one was insane, two idiots, and four were children under sixteen years of age. The almshouse needs a new roof and general repairs. The cost of maintenance, last year, was twenty-six hundred and forty dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief twelve hundred.

LEE.—Visited August 14, 1883. The number of inmates was seventeen, six males and eleven females, of whom seven were insane, two idiots, and one a child. The insane are well cared for. Their rooms are neat and clean. One of them was locked in. The condition of the paupers is good. There is no change to report in the appearance of the premises. The keeper desires to see whiskey annihilated. The county is talking of making additional provision for the insane. The insane woman, who is in seclusion, has never had a trial, the keeper thinks. She could not be kept on the farm twenty-four hours unless locked up, as her insanity is of a violent type. The almshouse needs a new roof, which is to be put on immediately. The cost of maintenance, last year, was about eighteen hundred dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief forty-seven hundred and twenty-six.

LIVINGSTON.—Visited August 31, 1883, in company with Dr. Scouler. There has been no change since our last report. There were thirty-five inmates, sixteen males and nineteen females, of whom twelve were insane, one an idiot, and six children. One of the insane was locked in his room. There is one colored insane man on this farm, who does not belong to the county, and the authorities can not ascertain his actual place of residence. On the subject of the causes of pauperism, the keeper remarked that intemperance is the principal cause on the part of men, but that female paupers are so mostly on account of old age and the want of friends. The county has placed a number of children in private families, but has not bound them out. As a rule, nearly all of them have good homes and are doing well. Some of the wants of this establishment, which should be supplied by the county board, are: facilities for bathing the inmates; sitting-rooms for the different sexes; day-rooms for the insane, and covered walks in the airing-court.

LOGAN.—Visited May 29, 1884, in company with Dr. W. B. Fish. Since our last report, the walls of the rooms and corridors of the main building and of the insane department have been painted, which is a great improvement. The grounds are very neatly kept.

and the house is in good order. The appearance of the paupers is cleanly and comfortable. The number of inmates present was twenty, fourteen males and six females, of whom four were insane, two idiots, and one a child under sixteen years of age. Nearly all the insane of this county are provided for in the state hospital. As an illustration of the effect of intemperance in producing pauperism, the case may be mentioned of one man in this almshouse, who had his feet frozen, while in a state of intoxication, so that they had to be amputated, which made him a pauper. The county takes pains to find homes for pauper children by advertising for them. Nearly all of those who have been placed out have done well. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, coffee, meat, eggs, potatoes, bread and butter. Dinner, meat, vegetables, bread, butter and milk. Supper, coffee, bread and butter, and fruit. The cost of maintenance, last year, was four thousand and seventy dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief, eight thousand two hundred and forty.

MACON.—Visited May 27, 1881. The new almshouse, which was in process of erection at the date of our last report, is now completed and occupied. It is a two-story brick building, sixty-four by ninety feet, with sixty-two rooms, and it is heated by steam. The premises are in first rate condition. The appearance of the paupers was good in respect to cleanliness, clothing, food and general health. Some time ago, there were a number of small-pox patients on the farm, but there are none at present. The number of paupers, when inspected, was forty-nine, twenty-nine males and twenty females, of whom seventeen were insane, seven idiots, one deaf, two blind, and five children. Three of the insane were locked in their rooms, and one was physically restrained. The rooms occupied by the insane are clean and well furnished, and are supplied with water-closets, flushed from tanks in the attic. They are well ventilated. There is one insane man, a recent case, who has been admitted without the verdict of a court, but it is the intention of the county authorities to have him adjudged insane and sent to a state institution. The cost of maintenance, during the past year, was twenty-three hundred and forty dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief seventy-five hundred and ninety-five.

MACOURN.—Visited June 25, 1881. The improvement in the condition of this almshouse still continues. The present keeper is an intelligent and efficient man, and seems to be the right man in the right place. The premises are in the very best condition. The grounds are neatly kept. The front yard has a beautiful lawn, with trees for shade. The impression made by the exterior appearance is confirmed, when the building is entered. The floors show repeated scrubbing. The beds and bedding are neat and comfortable. The condition of this almshouse is such as to reflect credit upon the keeper and the county. Since our last report, the county has erected upon the farm a cow-barn and tool-house, a chicken-house and a house for the filthy insane. The latter is a frame building, with one room and four bunks. The frame building belonging to the almshouse proper has been repaired, by tearing out some of the

partitions and laying new floors. The rooms have also been replastered. The quarters occupied by the insane are comfortable, clean and well ventilated, and the insane well cared for; but one insane woman was observed with handcuffs on her wrists, which it was said were placed there for the purpose of preventing her from injuring other inmates. The number of the inmates, when inspected, was thirty-eight, twenty-four males and fourteen females, of whom twenty-one were insane, one an idiot, two blind, and one a boy under sixteen years of age. Eight of the insane are in seclusion. Homes were found, last year, for four children, of whom one only has been returned. The rest are doing well. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, coffee, bread and butter, or molasses, with potatoes or beans, meat being supplied only to those who are at work. Dinner, meat, vegetables, bread and milk. Supper, mush and milk, or bread and milk, and those who are at work are given meat and coffee. The cost of maintenance, last year, was thirty-four hundred and seventy dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief, thirty-eight hundred and fifty-five.

MADISON.—Visited May 23, 1884. There is no change in the condition of this establishment. The grounds are neat and clean. The rooms occupied by male paupers, and by the insane of both sexes, require to be completely renovated. The odor apparent upon entering them can only be removed by renewing the plastering on the walls. The inmates are well-fed, and seem to be healthy, but are poorly clothed, and not very clean. The insane receive no special care. Airing-courts have been provided for them, in which they are free to spend the day, till locked in their rooms at night. The number of paupers, when visited, was seventy-eight, fifty-seven men and twenty-one women, of whom thirty were insane, two idiots, and four blind. Among the inmates was found a girl from the New York Juvenile Asylum, who was brought from New York about three years ago. She has been living in the north part of the state, and has not been a resident of this county for more than six months. She is about seventeen years of age. The dietary of the almshouse is: Breakfast, coffee, tea, beef, bread and molasses. Dinner, coffee, tea, boiled beef, potatoes and corn-bread. Supper, tea, coffee and bread. The sick have special diet. The cost of the almshouse, last year, was eleven thousand and eighty-seven dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief, eleven thousand five hundred and thirty-three.

MARION.—Visited September 21, 1883, in company with Mr. John Cockrell. The condition of the premises and of the paupers was found to be good. There were twenty-five inmates, seventeen men and eight women, of whom one was insane, two idiots, two blind, and one was a boy under sixteen years of age. The insane woman was allowed perfect freedom through the day, and seemed to be doing quite as well as if she were in a state institution. The keeper was not at home, at the time of this visit. On the question of the prevention of pauperism, Mr. Cockrell expressed the opinion that the marriage-laws should be so changed as to forbid the contraction of marriage between members of the defective classes. The cost of

the almshouse, last year, was twenty-one hundred and thirty dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief thirty-nine hundred and eighty-four.

MARSHALL.—Visited September 5, 1883. There were present eleven male and ten female inmates, of whom five males and four females were insane, one male deaf and dumb, one female under sixteen years of age. One insane man and one insane woman were wearing physical restraint, and three males and one female were locked in rooms. The keeper is of the opinion that drink, on the part of the men, and licentiousness, on the part of the women, are the principal causes of pauperism. He says that paupers who come to him are generally shiftless and weak-minded. Some of the inmates are from the old country, who have been here only three weeks, but he does not know whether they were paupers in the old country. He is of the opinion that the poorhouse is not a fit place for children; homes are found for them in private families as soon as possible. Children thus placed generally make good citizens. The county farms are not proper places to keep the insane, since medical and other necessary attention can not be given them there. The dietary for breakfast and supper is bread, butter, coffee, potatoes or rice, and syrup. Dinner, meat, bread, tea and two kinds of vegetables—on Sunday the inmates have pie and cake. The cost of maintaining the almshouse, last year, was three thousand, six hundred and eighty-six dollars and nineteen cents.

MASON.—Visited June 24, 1884. The number of inmates is thirty, twenty-four males and six females, of whom five were insane, three idiots, and four children. Since our last visit, a frame building, sixteen by twenty-six feet, one story in height, with two rooms, has been erected in the rear of the insane department. The insane paupers are well cared for. They have their liberty during the day. Some of them are locked in at night. The house is clean, the beds and bedding neat, and the grounds attractive in appearance. The condition of the paupers is good in every respect. The children who have been placed in homes by the county authorities, are generally doing well. Of the insane, only four have been committed by the verdict of a court. The cost of the almshouse, last year, was fifteen hundred and fifteen dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief thirty-one hundred and fifty-six.

MASSAC.—Visited May 20, 1884, in company with Mr. Bruner. There were eleven paupers, seven males and four females, of whom one was insane, one an idiot, two blind, and four children. The insane woman, who has been on this farm for thirteen years, is inoffensive and quiet. Since the last visit, the grounds have been cleaned up and their appearance much improved. The old log buildings occupied by paupers are in bad condition, and certainly unfit for occupancy. The walls are decayed, and the roofs leak. The county authorities have it in mind to put up a frame building, and tear the present log houses down. The principal causes of pauperism in the county are old age, blindness and orphanage. One of the inmates is a non-resident of the county. The cost of maintenance, last year, was five hundred and fifty dollars, and the amount paid for out-door relief about twelve hundred.

McDONOUGH.—Visited June 20, 1884, in company with Mr. Taylor. The grounds were found to be in good condition, but the building occupied by paupers remains the same as described in our last report, except that the decay is more visible. The number of inmates present was thirty-nine, twenty-seven males and twelve females, of whom twelve were insane, twenty were idiots or feeble-minded, one deaf, two blind, and four were children. The insane have entire freedom, except when suffering from paroxysms of insanity, rendering them dangerous or troublesome. They are as well cared for as they can be in their present quarters. Among the causes of pauperism, the keeper names intemperance, want of thrift, and the intermarriage of relatives. The county has purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, about two miles south of Macomb, on which a building is now in process of erection, which, when completed, will cost about twenty-five thousand dollars, besides ten thousand dollars paid for the farm. It will consist of a centre, three stories in height, with a two-story wing on each side. The county officers say that the abandonment of the old rookery, and the erection of new quarters, is directly traceable to the influence of the reports made by this board. The cost of the almshouse, last year, was forty-one hundred and eighty dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief was forty-four hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

McHENRY.—This county has no almshouse. Each town takes care of its own poor, and the estimated amount of out-door relief is eight thousand dollars. Insane paupers are sent to the state hospital at Elgin, if there is room; if not, those who are violent are kept in the jail, and those who are not are at their homes. There are very few known to be insane in the county who are not in the hospital at Elgin.

McLEAN.—Visited September 8, 1883. Since the last visit, the brick floor has been taken out of the basement of the hospital building, and a wooden floor substituted for it. The frame building on the west has been repaired, and the floor renewed, with a view to its occupation by women. The wash-house has also been repaired, and a new kitchen built and furnished with a new range. The water-works have been reorganized, and the water-closets are now flushed automatically. The appearance of the almshouse and of the paupers was good, with the exception that one insane man is constantly in a nude state. An airing-court made with slats fastened with galvanized wire, and divided into four separate yards, has been erected, which will be of great benefit, no doubt, to the insane. The almshouse register is fully written up. The number of paupers present, when inspected, was seventy-one,—forty-seven men and twenty-four women,—of whom twenty-five were insane, and of the insane, nine were locked in their rooms. The principal causes of pauperism, in the estimation of the keeper, are drunkenness on the part of men, and lewdness on the part of women, together with the infirmities incident to old age. Some paupers are in this condition on account of the loss of property by misfortunes, for which they are not directly responsible. None of the inmates of

this almshouse were paupers in the old country. At one time, the county had upon its hands a woman who had been in the state less than a year, and it paid her passage back to Germany. The county has succeeded in finding good homes for many pauper children, and the number present, when visited, was only seven. It is the intention of the county to put up an additional building for sane paupers. A hospital building is much needed. The dietary of the almshouse is as follows: Breakfast, coffee, bread and butter, meat, potatoes and other vegetables. Dinner, boiled meat and vegetables, with corn-bread and wheat-bread. Supper, tea, bread and vegetables. The cost of maintenance, last year, was five thousand, eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty cents, and the amount paid out for out-door relief twelve thousand and thirty-six dollars and ninety-eight cents.

MEXARD.—Visited June 24, 1884. This almshouse is badly overcrowded. In cold and rainy weather, when the paupers are all indoors, it is difficult to pass through the room. The quarters occupied by the insane are wretchedly bad. The window of the north room has been boarded up, so that light and ventilation can enter only through the grated door. The insane have their liberty through the day, but are locked up at night, and also when suffering from a paroxysm of insanity. Since our last visit, a barn has been erected upon the farm. A cistern is greatly needed, and new buildings for the paupers. The number present was twenty, ten males and ten females, of whom three were insane, eleven idiots, and two children. For these children it is impossible to find homes, since nobody will have them. The cost of maintenance, last year, was fourteen hundred and fifty-six dollars, and of out-door relief twenty-eight hundred and six.

MERCER.—Visited September 12, 1883. There has been no improvement in this almshouse since our last report. The building is so old and out of repair, that it is difficult for the keeper to keep the premises clean and neat. The appearance of the paupers in respect to food and general health was good. The supervisors have purchased two hundred acres of land additional, which makes the almshouse nearly self-supporting. The number of paupers present was twenty-nine, of whom nine were insane, seven idiots, and five were children under sixteen years of age. The keeper thought that the idiots had generally become so through self-abuse, but looked upon drinking as one cause of pauperism. To prevent pauperism, he thought there should be some law governing the marriage relation, which would prevent the production of paupers. In reply to the question whether any of the foreign paupers are recent emigrants, and whether they were paupers in the old country who had been sent here, the keeper stated that there were two Irish paupers, who came direct from the old country to this poor-house, but said they were not paupers in Ireland. They are not now here. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, meat, potatoes, bread and butter, apple sauce, and coffee. Dinner, meat, vegetables, bread and butter. Supper, tea, vegetables, bread and butter. The cost of maintaining

the almshouse, the last year, was three hundred dollars; the amount expended for out-door relief was three thousand, three hundred and seventy-one.

MONROE.—Visited May 5, 1884. This almshouse is too small for the number of inmates, and deficient in ventilation. An outbuilding in the yard is occupied by the aged and sick, but is a poor place for either sick or well. The jail, in this county, is better than the almshouse. The number of the inmates is fifteen, thirteen men and two women, of whom one was insane and one blind. The insane man referred to has been insane for ten or twelve years, and was discharged from the insane hospital. Of the other paupers, one is epileptic. Another is said to have been worth eight hundred dollars in cash, a year ago, but has spent it all for drink. The town of Waterloo contains a population of eighteen hundred, with eighteen saloons, at most of which, however, nothing is sold but beer. The total amount expended by the county on pauper account, last year, was thirteen hundred and eighty-four dollars. As a rule, no out-door relief is granted.

MONTGOMERY.—Visited June 12, 1884. The condition of this almshouse has improved since the last report. The appearance of the premises and paupers is thoroughly good. A corn-crib and shed have been added to the barn. A cattle-shed is needed. The number of paupers is twenty-one, eleven males and ten females, of whom six were insane, eight idiots, and one was a boy under sixteen years of age. There is one insane colored man, whose legs are chained, during the day, to prevent him from doing mischief and from running away. The cost of maintenance, last year, was twenty-seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars. The amount expended for out-door relief was twenty-four hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

MORGAN.—Visited July 8, 1884. Various improvements have been made during the past two years. New fences have been built, a corn-crib erected, and an addition made to the main building. This addition is of brick, twenty-six by thirty-six feet, and two stories in height, with a basement. The basement is to be used for a boiler-room and a coal-shed. The second floor is a hospital, and the upper floor is used for mild cases of insanity. A new heating-apparatus for the entire establishment has been contracted for. Pig-pens and cattle-sheds have also been built. The grounds continue to be well kept, and are very ornamental. The interior of the building is clean, neat and comfortable, the beds and bedding good, and the appearance of the paupers good in every respect; but, in consequence of the large number of insane inmates, it is impossible to give them the care which they require. There are no personal attendants. They are accordingly locked in their cells and in the corridors, and when in the airing-court are a law to themselves. One woman was observed with both eyes black and blue from blows received in a fight. The number of inmates, when visited, was ninety-two, fifty-five males and thirty-seven females, of whom thirty-eight were insane, eleven idiots and feeble-minded, three blind, and thirteen children. Among the inmates, there was one who is the mother of

five children. She is feeble-minded, and the children are shiftless and incapable. Several of the boys and girls in this almshouse were brought out from New York. They have grown up in the almshouse, and are absolutely worthless, apparently so by nature. Pauperism is in some cases in the blood. The cost of maintenance of the almshouse, last year, was fifteen thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, and the amount expended for outdoor relief fifty-one hundred and forty.

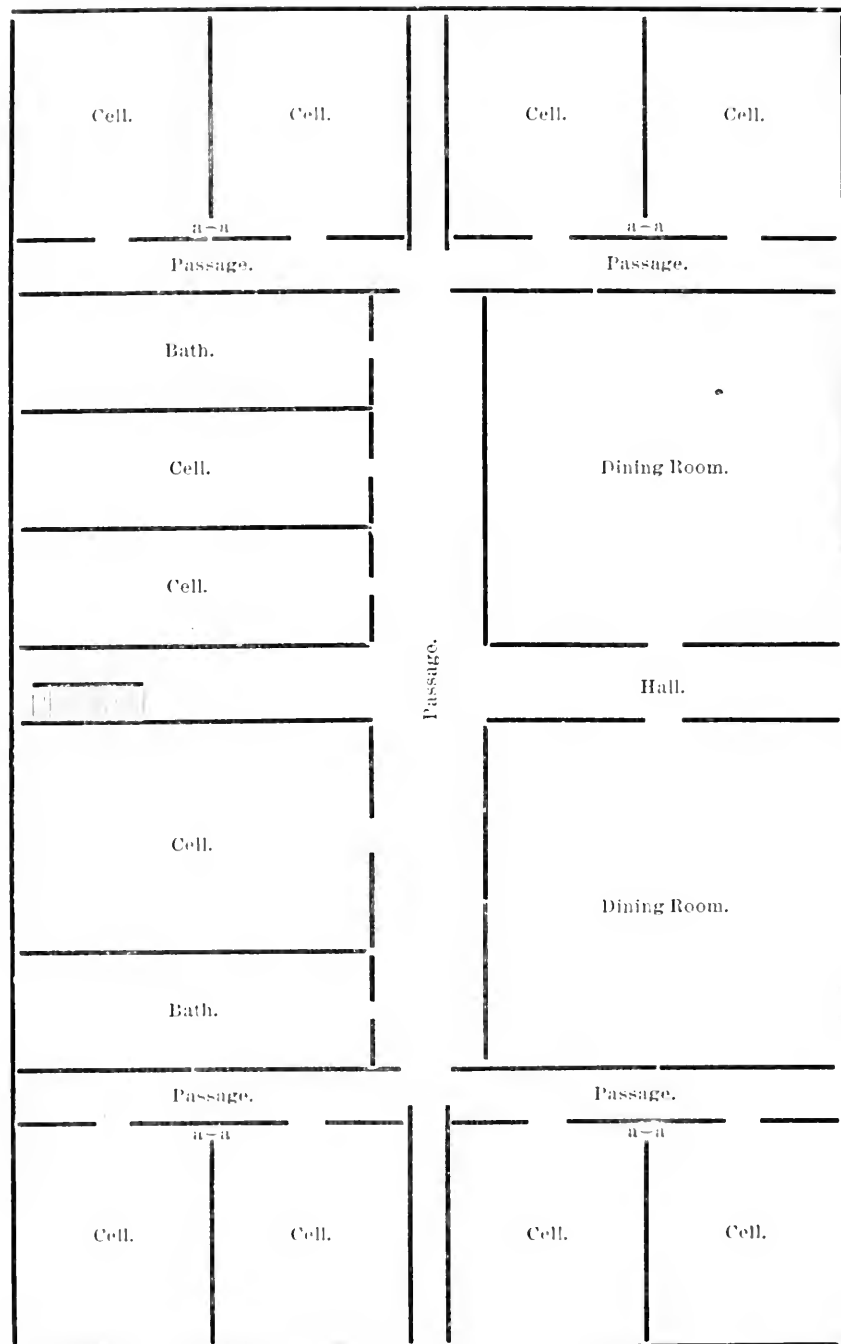
MORTIMER.—Visited July 6, 1884, in company with Sheriff Foster. A marked improvement has taken place in the condition of the premises. The floors show the effect of repeated scrubblings, and the inmates and the beds and bedding look much neater than at any previous visit. A two-story frame building, containing three rooms and a hall on the first floor, and two rooms and a hall on the second floor, has been erected, at a cost of one thousand and thirty dollars, and is occupied by the keeper and his family. On the 18th of May, 1883, the large barn, which had been recently constructed, was struck by lightning and was totally consumed. The keeper lost three horses, three hundred bushels of corn, and a large quantity of hay. A new barn has since been erected. The number of inmates present was eleven, six males and five females, of whom one was insane, one an idiot, and one a boy under sixteen years of age. This insane woman has been here for a number of years. She was formerly constantly locked in her cell and was very violent and greatly emaciated. The physician in charge, as soon as he saw her condition, ordered her release, and she has since been allowed perfect liberty. At the time of this visit, she was found to be neatly dressed, and lady-like in her manners and conversation. She looked physically well, and has almost recovered from her insanity. The physician is entitled to credit for the stand he has taken in opposition to the barbarous practice of treating human beings worse than if they were brutes. The keeper names, as the causes of pauperism, old age, sickness, being crippled and being orphans. He knows of no remedy, except to teach children to be saving and industrious while they have the opportunity, so that, if misfortune should come to them, they would not be compelled to make the poorhouse their home. He thinks it very improper to place children in a poorhouse, because they cannot be educated properly, and they see and learn so much that is corrupt. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast and supper, coffee, milk, meat, apple-butter, bread and molasses. Dinner, meat, vegetables, bread and butter. The cost of maintaining this almshouse, for the year ending July 1, 1884, was three hundred and twenty-five dollars, and the amount paid for out-door relief eleven hundred and forty-one.

OGLE.—Visited August 15, 1883, in company with Mr. Daniel Ferrell. The proportion of insane in this almshouse is unusually large. When visited, there were thirty-four inmates, seventeen males and seventeen females, of whom sixteen were insane, one an idiot, one blind, and four children. Four of the insane were locked in their rooms, which were in good order, and all of them are well clothed and apparently well cared for. The condition of the paupers generally compares favorably with any almshouse in the state. The

county is erecting a building for the insane, of brick, thirty-two by fifty feet, with two stories and a basement. It will contain eighteen rooms, and will accommodate sixteen patients. The plan of it resembles that of the insane department in Stephenson county. The keeper says that many of the inmates could make a living, if it were not for their intemperate habits. Two or three of the insane have been received without the verdict of a court. The cost of the almshouse last year was thirty-five hundred dollars. Paupers not in the almshouse are supported at the expense of the towns.

PEORIA.—Visited September 3, 1883. The register was found to be fully written up. The number present, on the day of inspection, was one hundred and twenty-four, seventy men and fifty-four women, of whom thirty were insane, and ten were idiots. Nine of the insane were found locked in their rooms. The condition of the three men found in the basement is deplorable. They are placed in cages, which emit a villainous odor, although the superintendent states that they are cleaned out daily. The position of the cells, under the main building, exposes the inmates of the floors above to the peril of disease resulting from these foul emanations. The paupers are generally well cared for and appear to be contented. The house was found to be clean, and the general health of the inmates good, but the clothing and food of paupers are not up to the average throughout the state, at least of the better class of almshouses. A new building for the insane is in course of erection, of brick, two stories in height, with a rubble-stone basement. The outside dimensions are forty by a hundred feet, and the house, when finished, will contain seventy-two rooms, including passages. It will cost fifty thousand dollars. We print herewith a plan, showing the arrangement of the basement. The first and second floors are similar to this, on the east side; but on the west side, the rooms are arranged for dormitories, etc. The building is connected with the main part by a covered passage-way. There is a water tank at each end. The county is also building a boiler-house, forty-four feet square. The keeper, Mr. Henry Haren, regards intemperance as the principal cause of pauperism, but does not claim to know much about the history of paupers before their admission to the almshouse. There are no paupers in the institution who are not bona fide legal residents of the county. The county has placed seven children in private homes during the past year, and they are all doing well. The keeper does not regard the county farm as the proper place for the treatment of the insane: first, because they do not receive sufficient medical and personal attention, and second, because they are a great source of annoyance and irritation to sane paupers. The dietary of the almshouse is as follows: Breakfast, coffee, tea, milk, bread, with butter or molasses (and on Sunday, gingerbread). Dinner, fresh meat and vegetables (and on Friday, fish). Supper, coffee, tea, milk, bread and butter, or molasses, and mush. The cost of maintaining this almshouse, last year, was seven thousand, nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty-nine cents; and the amount expended in out-door relief by the county was twenty-three thousand, six hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty-two cents, of which, fifteen thousand, four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-six cents was for the city poor.

DIAGRAM OF THE PEORIA COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.



a, a, Privy-seats.

PERRY.—Visited May 7, 1884. There has been no change in this almshouse since the last visit. The number of inmates is ten, five males and five females, of whom one is insane, one blind, and three children. We have referred to this insane man before, who is partially paralyzed and does not require to be restrained or secluded, although he is at times very violent and quarrelsome. The appearance of the paupers is good in every respect, except as to clothing, which is moderate in quality and quantity. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, coffee, eggs and bacon, potatoes, bread and butter. Dinner, meat and vegetables. Supper, coffee, milk, bread and butter, and potatoes. The cost of maintenance, last year, was nineteen hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief, including that paid to institutions, sixteen hundred and nineteen dollars.

PIATT.—Visited May 28, 1884. The appearance of the grounds, buildings, beds and bedding is good. The paupers are very clean, well clothed and in good health. About eight hundred rods of tile have been laid on the farm, since the last visit, and about a mile and a half of fence built. The number of inmates is ten, three men and three women, of whom three were insane and two idiots. The insane appear to be well cared for, and are allowed their entire freedom during the day. The keeper has traced the history of several of the inmates, and believes that many children inherit pauperism from their parents and grandparents, who have been intemperate during their lives. The use of liquor therefore produces pauperism, not only in the present, but in succeeding generations, and, so far as his observation goes, is the principal cause to which its prevalence is to be attributed. Of the inmates of this almshouse, one has no residence in the county nor anywhere else. Two of the insane inmates have been received without the verdict of a court. They are epileptics, and are locked up at times, to prevent them from injuring themselves or wandering away. The cost of maintenance, last year, was fifteen hundred dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief sixteen hundred.

PIKE.—Visited July 7, 1884, in company with Mr. Grimshaw. A two-story frame building has been erected for the use of the keeper, which contains eight rooms and a cellar. It is very neat and comfortable. The premises occupied by the paupers are clean, but the interior needs painting and white-washing, and the roof leaks sadly in some places. A slight expenditure would improve the old building very much.* The number of paupers was fifty-six, twelve males and twenty-nine females, of whom twelve were insane, three idiots, one blind, and fifteen were children. Two of the insane were locked in their rooms. One of them, a woman, is in a cell without furniture or bedding. Most of the insane do not seem to require special care. The keeper attributes pauperism to old age and insanity principally. Some women are paupers because they have families which they are unable to support. During the past year, four or five persons were committed to the almshouse, who were not residents of the county, and have been sent back to the state of Iowa, where they belong. Children who have been placed out by

* We have been informed that since the last visit the building has been painted, the rooms whitewashed and the roof repaired.

the county in private families are generally doing well. There are two insane inmates who have been received without the verdict of a court. The cost of maintenance last year was sixty-seven hundred and ninety-five dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief thirty-eight hundred and ninety.

POPE.—There is no almshouse in this county. The number of paupers boarded out is twenty-four, none of them insane. All the insane are in the state hospital at Anna. Eighteen of the county paupers are kept on the farm of Dr. Dodd, at Rosebud. The remainder are scattered. All pauper expenses for the last year amounted to three thousand, six hundred and thirty-five dollars.

PULASKI.—Visited May 14, 1884. There were four inmates, two men and two women, one of whom was insane and one an idiot. The grounds and buildings are susceptible of great improvement.

PUTNAM.—This almshouse was not visited. It has not an average of two paupers a year. At the present time, there is only one. The total pauper expense, last year, was twenty-nine hundred and eighty-four dollars.

RANDOLPH.—Visited May 7, 1884, accompanied by Mr. Dudenbostel, county clerk. The premises are generally in the same condition as at the time of the last report, the wooden buildings fast decaying, and requiring soon to be renewed. There is a special department in which the insane are kept, and when inspected, they were locked in their rooms. These rooms present a neat and clean appearance, but are unventilated except through the doors. The windows have strong wire gratings, fastened on the inside, and there is no way of opening the sashes. Consequently the odor in this department was very strong and offensive. The number of paupers was thirty-five, twenty-six males and nine females, of whom seven were insane, two idiots, and four children. The cost of maintenance, last year, was thirty-two hundred and twenty dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief twenty-five hundred and eighty-three.

RICHLAND.—Visited June 5, 1884. The buildings are badly out of repair, and should be replaced by new ones. The present almshouse is totally unfit for the purpose for which it is used. The present keeper, Mr. William Phillips, has only been on the place about three months. When inspected, there were nineteen inmates, thirteen males and six females, three of whom were insane or idiotic, one blind and seven children. The amount expended on pauper account, last year, was twenty-seven hundred and twenty dollars.

ROCK ISLAND.—Visited September 13, 1883. The premises were in fair condition. The building is old, and requires constant repairs. A new one should be erected. The rooms, beds and bedding are in good condition, and the grounds are free from rubbish, but the hog-

pens are too near the dwelling occupied by paupers, and should be removed. The number of paupers present was one hundred and two, of whom forty-three were insane, twenty-two were idiots or feeble-minded, six blind, and thirteen were children under sixteen years of age. Of the insane, twenty-four, or more than half, were locked in their rooms; but none were found to be wearing physical restraint. The insane probably receive as good care as the accommodations provided will admit. The question of erecting an insane department in connection with the general hospital is still before the county board. Since our last visit, a large well has been dug, a thousand rods of tile laid, and a cistern built. A large airing-court for men has been erected, which contains a summer-house in the centre, with a table and seats. One of the rooms on the main floor of the brick building is now used as a school-room, and a teacher has been employed, who, at the time of the visit, was engaged in teaching the children. This room is fitted up with desks, blackboards, etc. It is a question, whether it would not be better to place these children in homes, as is done in other counties and states, rather than retain them in the institution, under the tuition of any teacher, however capable. The keeper attributes pauperism for the most part to intemperance as the cause, except in cases of insanity, idiocy or deformity. If he had the power, he would not allow persons who are feeble-minded, or people of the defective classes, to enter into the marriage relation, and he would make the laws against the sale of liquor more rigid, and enforce them with greater vigor. Most of the paupers in this almshouse who are able-bodied, come there through the use of intoxicating liquor. One of the insane inmates, who is restrained of his liberty so far as to be under lock and key, was placed in the almshouse without the verdict of a court. The excuse given for this proceeding was the law of humanity, since the patient was said to be dangerous to himself and others. But it is doubtful whether the statutes justify it, and it is difficult to say why regular proceedings, in a case like this, could not be had, and the forms of law complied with. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, coffee, bread and butter, or molasses, and potatoes. Dinner, boiled meat and vegetables, fish on Friday. Supper, tea, bread and butter or molasses, and cold meat. A new almshouse in this county is very much needed. The cost of maintenance for the last year was thirteen thousand, one hundred and eighty-four dollars, but the cost of out-door relief was twenty thousand, one hundred and nineteen. Four years ago, we reported the cost of the almshouse at seven thousand dollars, and of out-door relief twelve thousand, five hundred. According to these figures, the cost of maintenance of the almshouse has nearly doubled in four years, and yet the same disproportion between the cost of in-door and out-door relief exists, upon which we remarked in our report to the General Assembly in 1880. Wherever the cost of out-door relief exceeds that of maintaining the county farm, there is strong reason to suspect mismanagement on the part of the committee on pauper relief. The effect of out-door relief is to manufacture paupers. Where out-door relief is refused, experience shows that but little suffering results as a consequence. Those who really deserve temporary assistance will ordinarily receive it from friends or acquaintances, who know their situation and their necessities. The adoption of the rule requiring

applicants for aid from the public treasury to go to the county farm cuts off a very large part of such applications, while the granting of these requests familiarizes the recipients with the thought of public relief, and paves the way for their becoming a permanent charge upon the county. Where the amount of out-door relief is excessive, investigation often shows that it has been granted with prodigality, either from inattention, or from mistaken ideas of humanity, or, in some instances, from political motives.

SALINE.—Visited May 15, 1884. Mr. Gold, who was occupying, at the time of the last report, a house owned by the county, on the farm adjoining his own, has now removed from the county house to his own farm, his house, which had been destroyed by a fire, having been since rebuilt. Every thing about the place is in good shape, and the inmates are well cared for. While on the county farm, they suffered a good deal from sickness. There were seventeen paupers present, eight males and nine females, of whom one was an idiot and three were children. At the time of our last report, there were thirteen children upon the farm, but most of them have been placed in private families and are doing well. The cost of maintenance, last year, was sixteen hundred and ninety dollars and the amount expended for out-door relief one thousand and sixty.

SANGAMON.—Visited June 27, 1884. A new roof has been placed upon the entire building, and the plastering repaired. The house has been painted and calcimined, and presents a good appearance. The floors are clean. The size of the rooms and the height of the ceiling render it difficult to heat the house properly during cold weather, which involves an extra expenditure of money for fuel, constituting a large part of the cost of running the establishment. When visited, there were seventy-seven inmates, forty-six males and thirty-one females, of whom thirty-nine were insane, seven idiots, one deaf, and one a girl under sixteen years of age. The insane on the first and second floors have neat, well ventilated, comfortable cells, but the cells of the male insane in the basement are unfit for use. Seven of the insane were found in seclusion, and two wearing physical restraint. The condition of the paupers generally is good. Most of the paupers have led dissipated lives. A few of them have been criminals. Intemperance, idleness, ignorance and improper marriages are the principal causes of pauperism. Children are not admitted to this almshouse, and those who are born here are sent to the Home of the Friendless at Springfield. The county has been talking of building an insane department, but has postponed action, in the belief that the state will make sufficient provision for the care of all the insane paupers of Illinois. There are three insane upon the county farm, who have been received without the verdict of a court. The cost of maintenance, last year, was eight thousand, one hundred and ninety-five dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief in this county twelve thousand, nine hundred and five.

SCHUYLER. Visited June 16, 1884. The condition of the premises and paupers is good, but the almshouse itself is poorly constructed. Since the last visit, transoms have been placed over the doors of

the sleeping-rooms, so that they can now be heated when necessary. The number of inmates was thirty-three, fifteen males and eighteen females; four were idiots, and nine were children. The insane require no special care. One of the paupers is a resident of McDonough county, but her friends pay for her board in the institution. The cost of maintenance, last year, was fifteen hundred and twenty dollars; the amount expended for out-door relief eighteen hundred and fifty.

SCOTT.—Visited June 30, 1884, in company with Mr. John Alderson, deputy sheriff. Since the last visit, a new roof has been placed on the main building, and the rooms, when inspected, had been recently whitewashed. There were twelve inmates, eight men and four women, of whom three were insane and four idiots. One insane man, who occupies a room in the basement, wears a handcuff and is chained to a tree, which is large and affords good shade. The others have their freedom. The floor and walls of the room in the basement are damp, and must be unhealthy. The general appearance of the premises and paupers is good. The cost of maintenance, during the last year, was nine hundred and sixty dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief, four hundred and ten.

SHELBY.—Visited July 16, 1884. The number present was thirty-seven, seventeen males and twenty females, of whom eight were insane, seven were idiots, one deaf and dumb, two blind, while seven were children under sixteen years of age. The condition of the premises is much the same as at last visit. The rooms are kept in good order, except those in the old buildings, which are exclusively under the care of the paupers. The condition of the inmates in respect to cleanliness, clothing and general health was good, and all seem to be well cared for except the insane. An insane man is locked in a cell of the main building, who is very rarely taken out for any purpose. The other insane inmates, who are violent, have the use of a large airing-court during the day and occupy bunks in an outhouse at night. The condition of the outhouse is bad and totally unfit for dormitories for human beings. Since the last visit, the county has erected a one-story brick building for the insane, which was nearly ready for occupancy. Its dimensions are seventy-three by thirty feet and it contains fourteen rooms, each eight by ten feet, and a hall through the centre, which is eight feet wide. The roof is of tin. The building is estimated to cost \$3,000. This county has also erected a barn and a granary. The principal causes of the pauperism of the inmates of this almshouse are lewdness and drunkenness. The keeper is of the opinion that if the sale of liquor was prohibited, pauperism would diminish. He says that a poorhouse is a very improper place for children, and the rule is to find homes for them in private families as soon as possible, and many who are thus placed are doing well. The cost of the almshouse, for the year ending January 1, 1884, was nineteen hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief, forty-eight hundred and seventy-three.

ST. CLAIR. -Visited May 6, 1884. This almshouse maintains its excellent reputation. The paupers are clean, well clothed and well-fed. Twenty-eight of them are sick and confined to their beds. This institution is in fact a hospital as well as an almshouse. About three-fourths of the inmates are over sixty years of age. The number when inspected was one hundred and sixteen, seventy-one males and forty-five females, of whom twenty-nine were insane, one an idiot, three blind, and twelve children. The insane woman who, on former visits, was found in a nude condition and doubled up, died, in April, 1884. The insane are all quiet. Two of them are filthy in their habits, and are locked in their rooms. None of them are physically restrained. Since the last report, the attic above the insane department has been converted into a dormitory, by carrying up the walls and raising the roof. This dormitory contains thirty-three beds and a bath-room, and is occupied by male paupers. A new well has been sunk upon the place, and some new out-houses erected. Pauperism in this county is principally due to old age. Some of it is the result of intemperance. Many of the paupers have been admitted from other counties. Children are placed in families as fast as possible. Some of them, however, are returned to the almshouse, and generally speaking they do not do very well. The county has had it in mind to erect an additional building for the insane, but it is waiting to see whether the provision made by the state will be sufficient. The belief is growing that county farms are not proper places for this class of persons. The cost of maintenance, last year, was seventeen thousand, four hundred and fifty-seven dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief ninety-four hundred.

STARK. -Visited September 6, 1883. There were fifteen inmates, six males and nine females, none of them insane, but three were idiots. There were also two children. The condition of the premises and paupers was entirely comfortable and satisfactory. A barn is in the course of erection, and a hundred and fifty rods of tiling have been laid, also a new floor placed in the basement. Some way of heating the building, either by furnace or by steam, is very much needed; also water-closets. The cost of maintenance, last year, was twelve hundred and eighty-five dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief two hundred and eighty-four.

STEPHENSON.—Visited August 22, 1883, in company with Mr. Dorwin. There were thirty-three inmates, twenty-three men and ten women, of whom eight were insane, four idiots, and two blind. Four of these inmates were self-supporting and not paupers, two of them drawing a pension. The insane are well cared for and very neat. The walls and floors of the cells are painted, and no dirt or filth is allowed to remain upon them. Some of the patients are inclined to remove their clothing, but the superintendent, when they do this, turns the hose upon them, so that the sight of the hose in the hands of the keeper is sufficient to make them dress themselves with all possible speed. There is one inmate who is in bed the greater part of the time, and seems to have no power over his muscles. Whatever position he is placed in, he remains in that position, till moved

by some other person. Since the last report, a hay-shed and an additional fence have been built. The appearance of the paupers is very good. This county exercises a great deal of care in the matter of placing out children. They are not indentured, and those who take boys, are required to send them to school three months of each year, and furnish them with two suits of clothing, a Bible and one hundred dollars. Girls are required to be sent to school for the same length of time, and, when of age, receive two suits of clothes and fifty dollars. Those who have been bound out have not done well. The county contemplates putting another story on the old insane department. The poorhouse needs new windows and window-frames. The cost of maintenance, last year, was thirty-six hundred and thirty-three dollars; the amount expended for out-door relief fifteen hundred and seventy-six dollars. This house, although not remarkably well planned, is as well kept as any poorhouse in the state. The superintendent is the right man for the position, constantly making improvements, and the care of the grounds and farm are with him an every day matter. A barn-yard, in which fifteen cows stand every night, is so neat and clean, that ladies might walk in it without danger of soiling their dresses. He furnishes the following recipe for killing bed-bugs: Paint the bedsteads with Marseilles paint, and use oil of spruce in the joints.

TAZEWELL.—Visited September 3, 1883. There is nothing specially worthy of note in the condition of this almshouse or the condition of the paupers. There has been no change since the last report. The register is fully written up. There were fifty-seven paupers present, of whom twelve were insane, one an idiot, two blind, and one a child of sixteen years of age. Two of the insane were locked in their rooms. Two insane paupers have been received in this almshouse who were not committed by verdict of the court, and are restrained of their liberty when violent, which is said to be not very often. The rooms in which some of the insane are kept cannot be warmed, and the inmates suffer from cold in the winter. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, coffee, meat, potatoes, dried fruit, bread and molasses. Dinner, boiled meat and cabbage, potatoes, beans, pickles, and bread. Supper, not stated. The cost of the almshouse, last year, was five thousand, nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars. The amount paid for out-door relief was four thousand, eight hundred and seventy-four dollars.

UNION.—Visited May 10, 1884, in company with Dr. Stocking. The premises were in fair condition, and the paupers appeared to be well-fed and in good health, but only moderately clean and moderately well clothed. There were twenty-four inmates, six males and eighteen females, of whom three were idiots and ten were children; six of them have recently come from the state of Missouri. The total pauper expense of the county, last year, was fifteen hundred and twenty-five dollars.

VERMILION.—Visited July 14, 1884. The general appearance of the premises is good. The grounds are in fair condition but might be much improved. The rooms, beds and bedding, were in good

order. A one-story brick building, for the insane, has been erected. It has a hall through the centre, five bed-rooms and a bath-room on one side, and six rooms on the other. The building is heated by a furnace, placed in the basement. The water-supply is from a tank in the attic, which is filled by a force-pump from a cistern. This building cost thirty-six hundred dollars. The number of inmates present was fifty-six, thirty-five males and twenty-one females, of whom nine were insane, two idiots, two deaf, three blind, and nine were children under sixteen years of age. The quarters for the insane are very good. All of them, except one man, have entire liberty, and all seem to be well cared for. The keeper thinks that if the sale of liquor were prohibited, a great deal of pauperism would be prevented. He does not think that the poorhouse is a fit place for children. Homes are found for them as soon as possible. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, coffee, meat, potatoes, bread and butter and molasses. Dinner, meat, vegetables, bread, tea, coffee or milk. Supper, meat or fish, potatoes, bread, butter, molasses, and coffee. The keeper says that a wash-house, dining-room and kitchen, are badly needed for the inmates, and a new dwelling for the superintendent; and if the insane are to be kept on the farm, additional accommodations should be provided. The cost of maintaining the almshouse for the year ending July 1, 1884, was forty-three hundred dollars, and the amount paid for out-door relief sixteen thousand, seven hundred and twenty.

WABASH.—Visited June 4, 1884. There is no change in the condition of this institution. The paupers and premises present a good appearance. The number of inmates is five, four males and one female, of whom one is insane, one an idiot, and one a boy under sixteen years of age.

WARREN.—Visited September 11, 1883. There has been no improvement in this almshouse since the last report. The county authorities are still talking of building a new one, but have taken no definite action in that direction. The premises and grounds present a neat appearance. The rooms are well kept, beds clean, and the management appears to be very good. Fortunately the insane paupers of this county are for the most part inoffensive and require but little attention. None of them were under restraint or in seclusion. There were thirty-two inmates, of whom seven were insane and four were idiots, one blind, and one a child. The keeper thinks liquor the principal cause of pauperism, and would, if possible, stop its manufacture and sale. It is not, however, the sole cause, since there are some paupers who do not drink and never have done so. This county places all children who are sent to the poorhouse in private homes, as soon as they can be found, and, so far as known, all the children thus bound out are doing well. One insane woman was found in the almshouse who was not committed by the verdict of a court. She was brought to the almshouse from the woods, in which she was discovered wandering about and out of her mind, some years ago. The following is the dietary: Breakfast, coffee, meat, potatoes, rice, bread and butter. Dinner, meat, beans, potatoes, tea or coffee, and milk. Supper, tea or coffee, bread and milk, mush and milk and molasses. The cost of maintaining the

almshouse, during the year ending September 6, was three thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars, and the cost of out-door relief five thousand and thirteen, which is an excessive amount of out-door relief in proportion, according to our view of the relative importance of the two forms of relief.

WASHINGTON.—Visited June 2, 1884. There appeared to be but slight improvement in the condition of the premises. The number of paupers is twenty-six, fourteen males and twelve females, of whom four were insane, one an idiot, one blind, and six children. The keeper was absent. There is only one insane woman who requires any special care. At times she has to be locked up. The cost of maintenance, last year, was twenty-five hundred and sixty-two dollars, and of out-door relief twenty-four hundred and thirteen.

WAYNE.—Visited September 22, 1883. At the date of our last report, there were forty inmates present. There are now only twenty-eight, twelve males and sixteen females, of whom three were insane, three blind, and eight children. The county physician says he has reduced a bad practice among the inmates; that several of them were in the habit of pretending to be sick and unable to work, when, upon examination, he was satisfied that, in some cases, the sickness was all a pretense. To these cases, accordingly, he gave medicine to make them sick, but they rarely took it; they either went to work on the place, or left to find work elsewhere. The appearance of the premises and paupers is about the same as at the former visit. An old blind woman, who, two years ago, claimed to be one hundred and nine years old, must have found the fountain of youth, for now she only claims to be one hundred and eight. Since the last report, an outbuilding has been completed and new fences built. The cost of maintenance, last year, was seventeen hundred and thirty dollars, and the amount expended for out-door relief twenty-eight hundred and twenty-six.

WHITE.—Visited May 16, 1884. Since the last visit, a new building, which is forty-four by sixty feet, and two stories in height, containing twenty-three rooms, with a twelve-foot hall running through the centre of each floor, has been erected, which is large, convenient and well ventilated. It is placed about a hundred and fifty feet south of the old buildings. The house however, is poorly furnished, and some of the old bedsteads should, for obvious reasons, be destroyed, and new ones substituted. The appearance of the paupers in respect to food is good, but in respect to cleanliness, only moderate. The number of inmates was thirty-seven, fifteen males and twenty-two females, of whom one was insane, three idiots, one deaf, one blind, and ten children. The insane woman is harmless, and has been discharged from Anna. This county has placed out a great many children in private families, nearly all of whom, when grown, turn out well. The cost of maintenance of the almshouse, last year, was twenty-one hundred and ninety-three dollars; the amount expended upon the new building twenty-five hundred and thirty-three. The county paid for out-door relief twenty-eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

WILTESIDE.—Visited August 14, 1883. A frame kitchen, one story in height, twenty by thirty feet, which will cost about three hundred dollars, was in course of erection. The keeper was doing the work himself. The number of paupers present was forty-seven, twenty-seven males and twenty females, of whom twenty were insane, nine idiots, three blind, and four children. The paupers seemed to be generally well cared for. Quite a number of filthy insane were locked in their cells, some of them in a nude condition. They are locked up, because they are filthy and tear their clothing; and they are filthy and tear their clothing, because they are locked up. Some of them are occasionally taken out for an airing.

WILL.—Visited August 28, 1883, in company with one of the proprietors of the city livery stable. There is no change to note since the last report. The almshouse is new, and the appearance of the premises good. The paupers seem to be well cared for, both sane and insane. The cells of those who are locked in, are clean and well ventilated. The majority of them have the freedom of the farm, and are only locked in at night. There were fifty-nine inmates, thirty-six males and twenty-three females, of whom fifteen were insane, three idiots, one deaf, one blind, and three children. The almshouse keeper is a believer in high license. He says the pauperism of nine-tenths of those under his charge can be traced to intemperance. In May last, a boy about fourteen years of age, was sent to this county from a poor-house in Ireland, at the expense of the English government. Of fifteen insane, seven have been committed by the verdict of a court.

WILLIAMSON.—Visited May 21, 1884. There were twenty inmates, nine males, and eleven females, of whom one was insane, two were idiots, one blind, and eight children. Mr. Hastings, the blind man, is still engaged in the work of making good strong baskets. Upon hearing Mr. Whipp's voice, he knew him at once, although he had not met him for two years, when the meeting was a very short one. The insane man upon this farm is quiet most of the time, and not restrained in any way. The premises are in fair condition, the beds clean, the paupers well-fed, clean and moderately well clothed. The cost of the almshouse, last year, was twenty-one hundred and thirty-six dollars, and the amount expended for outdoor relief eight hundred and thirty-eight. A smoke-house and vegetable-cellar are much needed.

WINNEBAGO.—Visited August 20, 1883. This county has now in course of erection a new almshouse, situated about three miles up the river road from Rockford, which is to be built of brick, and for the erection of which an appropriation has been made of forty thousand dollars. When visited, the walls were nearly ready for the roof. The building fronts west. The basement of the front and of the north and south wings are of cut stone. The basement of the rear extension is of yellow brick. The building is in the form a Greek cross, the intersection of the cross being fifty feet square and the wings forty-one and a half feet in length by twenty-eight feet in width, except the front, which is forty-one and a half feet

in width. The first floor contains forty-five rooms, which are used as sleeping and sitting rooms. The second floor is similarly divided. In the basement are a dining-room, kitchen, pantry, laundry, vegetable-cellar, boiler-room, coal-house, and cells for the insane. The sewerage is good. No more beautiful site could be found in the state. The ground slopes in every direction, and is adorned by large forest trees, which afford plenty of shade. The buildings, when completed, will be heated by steam. The number of inmates upon the old farm, when inspected, was forty-six, thirty males and sixteen females, of whom twenty-three were insane, three idiots, one deaf, one blind, and four children. Of the insane, thirteen were in seclusion. Some of them will not wear clothing, and they were in bed, covered with a blanket to keep the flies away. No change in the condition or treatment of the insane. This county has bound out a number of children. They all have good homes and are doing well. The cost of the almshouse last year was twenty-nine hundred and seventeen dollars; the amount expended for out-door relief, seven thousand and seventy.

WOODFORD.—Visited September 4, 1883. The premises were found to be in good condition. The general appearance of the paupers, in respect to cleanliness, clothing and health, was good. The number present was thirty-six, twenty-six males and ten females, of whom four were insane, one an idiot, three partially blind, and two were children under sixteen years of age. The insane have clean rooms and good bedding, and are well cared for. The insane man, who was mentioned in the last report as having scaled the walls of the airing-court, has again made his escape and has been absent for some time, but has not been heard from. The keeper is of the opinion that intemperance is the principal cause of pauperism, and that prohibition is the best remedy. He thinks that children should not be allowed to remain in the almshouse, and that homes should be immediately found for them in private families, and says that it is his practice to secure homes for them as soon as they arrive, and that children in such homes are doing well. The dietary is as follows: Breakfast, meat, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee, pickles and cheese. Dinner, boiled meat, vegetables, etc. Supper, meat or fish, potatoes, tea, etc. A new building is needed for the care of those who have contagious diseases. The cost of the almshouse, for the last fiscal year, is estimated at forty-eight hundred dollars, and the amount for out-door relief at thirty-two hundred dollars.

CHAPTER IX.

PRIVATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The law creating this board gives the commissioners no jurisdiction over private charitable institutions, where insane persons are not confined. The information contained in the present chapter, respecting such institutions, is furnished us by the courtesy of the officers in charge, and we think it worthy of permanent preservation in this form. Such institutions exist in the counties of Adams, Alexander, Cook, Effingham, Henry, Kane, Macon, Madison, Montgomery, Morgan, Peoria, St. Clair and Sangamon—12. The Pio Nono Orphan Asylum, formerly at Piopolis, in Hamilton county, has been discontinued; and the St. Casimir's Asylum for Polish and Bohemian Children, at LaSalle, in LaSalle county, has been removed to Polonia, Wisconsin.

In the following abstract, we have given, so far as we have been able to do so, the correct name and post-office address of each institution of whose existence we have any knowledge; the names of the present managers and of the superintendent in charge; the object of the institution; the date of termination of the fiscal year; the number of inmates received and discharged during the last year, with the number remaining; and the cost per annum. In some cases the information requested by us has been withheld, doubtless for good reasons.

Adams County.

BLESSING HOSPITAL, *Quincy*. Established in 1874. Present managers: Mrs. William Marsh, president; Mrs. Sarah Kibbe, vice-president; Mrs. C. Lemley, recording secretary; Miss Lucy Bagby, corresponding secretary; Mrs. William Distin, treasurer. In charge of Mrs. Anderson, matron. Object: the relief and support of sick, destitute and dependent persons, without distinction as to creed, color or nationality. Fiscal year ends second Wednesday in May. Number of patients received, 121; (of this number 43 were charity; 13 by supervisor's orders; 65 pay-patients, but few of them paying full board); remaining at end of year, 9. Annual expenses about \$2,500.

LINDSAY CHURCH HOME, *Quincy*. Established in 1874. Present managers: Rt. Rev. Alex. Burgess, D. D., president; L. E. Emmons, secretary; E. J. Parker, treasurer; Rt. Rev. Alex. Burgess, E. J. Parker, L. E. Emmons, H. A. Williamson and R. F. Newcomb, directors. In charge of Mrs. M. E. Powell, matron. Object: the care of poor persons belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the city of Quincy. Present, at beginning of year, 1; received, none; discharged, none; remaining, at end of year, 1. Fiscal year terminates on the second Monday of November. Annual expenses, from \$200 to \$600.

ST. ALOYSIUS ORPHAN ASYLUM, *Quincy*, (20th and Vine streets.) Established in 1851. Present managers: Henry Durhold, president; H. Fueller, vice-president; A. H. Heine, financial secretary; H. Ordning, jr., recording secretary; H. B. Menke, treasurer; six trustees. In charge of Sister M. Eusebia. Object: the care of orphan children. Present, at beginning of year, 61; received, 13; discharged, 25; remaining, at end of year, 49. Annual expenses, from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, *Quincy*, (14th and Broadway.) Established in 1866. Present managers: Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis. In charge of Sister Emmerentia. Object: charity to the poor sick. Fiscal year ends December 31. Received,* 519; discharged, 427; died, 32; remaining, at end of year, 60. Expenses are paid through alms, solicited by the Sisters.

WOODLAND HOME FOR ORPHANS AND FRIENDLESS, *Quincy*. No report was received from this institution. In 1880, Mr. James R. Dayton was reported to the census office as secretary, and the capacity of the home was said to be forty inmates.

Alexander County.

ST. MARY'S INFIRMARY, *Cairo*. Established in 1867. Present managers: Sisters of the Holy Cross. In charge of Sister Mary Anthony. Object: The relief of suffering humanity, of every class. U. S. marine patients have been treated here for a number of years, also pay-patients and the poor. Fiscal year ends June 30. Received during the year, 601; discharged, 281; remaining, 20. Expenses not reported.

Cook County.

ALEIAN BROTHERS' HOSPITAL, *Chicago*, (519 North Market st.). Established in 1866. Present managers: Brothers Stanislaus Schroiperich, Ignatius Menkinberg, Alexsius Schyns, Anthony Dold. In charge of Brother Philip Krainer. Object: The care of male hospital and charitable patients. Fiscal year ends December 31. Received during the year, 1,136; discharged, 1,056; remaining, 80. Expenses not reported.

*This probably includes those present at the beginning of the year.

BENNETT FREE DISPENSARY, Chicago, (513 State st.). Established in 1872. Present managers: A. L. Clark, M.D., president; Edgar Redding, Milton Jay, H. T. Clark, W. H. Davis, H. K. Stratford, V. C. Price, H. K. Whitford, D. R. Cushman, John Tascher, E. M. Reading, H. S. Tucker and S. S. Judd. In charge of Milton Jay, superintendent. Object: To benefit the deserving poor; examinations are made, prescriptions given and operations performed, free of charge. Fiscal year ends March 31. Number of cases during the year, 3,000.

BETHEL HOME, Chicago, (S. W. corner Lake and Desplaines sts.). Established in 1871. It is carried on by the Western Seaman's Friend Society, organized Nov. 10, 1830. In charge of Benjamin Frankland, who is the general superintendent of the society. Object: The temporal and spiritual elevation of lake mariners and dock laborers. Fiscal year ends March 31. More than 15,000 men passed through the home last year: present at end of year, 120. Cost to society a little in excess of \$5,000.

COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL, Chicago, (West Harrison st., corner of Wood). Established in 1865. Present managers: The board of commissioners of Cook county. In charge of Wm. J. McGarigle. Object: The care of the indigent sick of Cook county. Fiscal year ends August 31. Present at beginning of year, 285; received, 5,649; discharged, 5,569; remaining at end of year, 375. Running expenses, \$142,731. For full description, see above, pages 234-237.

ERRING WOMEN'S REFUGE, Chicago, (3111 Indiana avenue). Established in 1862. Present managers: Mrs. Edward Ely, president; Mrs. C. G. Smith, secretary; Mrs. E. O. Roler, treasurer; a board of forty ladies. In charge of Mrs. Helen M. Woods, superintendent. Object: The reformation of fallen women, the care of young girls who are without a home and friends, or who are not controlled by them, to teach them habits of morality and industry, to make them self-supporting and render them useful members of society. Fiscal year ends January 1. Present at beginning of year, 32; received, 62; discharged, 56; remaining at end of year, 38. Annual expenses, \$6,800.

FOUNDINGS' HOME, Chicago, (114 South Wood st.). Established in 1871. Present manager and superintendent, George E. Shipman. Object: To care for foundlings, to give a home to mothers (before and after confinement), as long as they desire one and behave properly; the foundlings are placed in private families. Fiscal year ends December 31. Present at beginning of year, 49; received, 197; adopted, 82; returned to parents, 67; died, 48; remaining, at end of year, 49. Expenses for the year, \$6,010.25.

GOOD SAMARITAN INDUSTRIAL HOME, Chicago. This institution was reported to the census office, in 1880, at 151 Lincoln avenue; Mrs. Anna E. Walbert, president; capacity, 24 inmates. But we have been unable to find any trace of it at present.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, Chicago, (2815 Groveland Park avenue). Established in 1855. Present managers: A. E. Small, president; S. Leavitt, secretary; T. S. Hoyne, treasurer; Erskine M. Phelps,

Henry J. MacFarland and Temple S. Hoyne, business committee. In charge of George F. Shears, M. D. Object: free homœopathic treatment of medical and surgical cases. Payment of board is required of such as are able to pay. Fiscal year ends March 1. Patients entered, 175. Building closed, on account of fire, for great part of year.

HOME FOR THE AGED, *Chicago*, (corner Throop and Harrison sts.) Established in 1876. Present managers: Marie Louise Blehay, president; Theotiste Guinoiseau, vice-president; Ellen O'Hare, secretary; Christmia Marion, treasurer. In charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Marie Louise Blehay, sister-superior. Object: to provide a home for aged and infirm poor people, sixty years of age and over, who have no resources and are friendless. Received during the year, 17; average number, 125.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, *Chicago*, (1926 Wabash Avenue). Established in 1858. Present managers: Henry Fields, president; V. P. Gray, vice-president; Mrs. M. J. Smith, secretary; Mrs. Thomas A. Hill, corresponding secretary; A. S. Weinsheimer, treasurer; Mrs. F. D. Gray, assistant treasurer, and a board of 120 ladies. In charge of Mrs. M. H. Mondy, superintendent, and Miss Dell A. Mondy, assistant superintendent. Object: the care of worthy indigent women and children, of the better class of the poor, to assist the women in providing for themselves and to find homes for the children. Fiscal year ends January 7. Present, at beginning of year, 63; received, 1,802; discharged, 1,699; remaining at end of year, 166. Annual expenses, \$17,000.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, *Chicago*, (167 Paulina st.) Established in 1865. Present managers: Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., president; Rev. F. W. Fiske, vice-president; Mrs. L. E. Hilton, secretary; H. H. Nash, treasurer. In charge of Dr. Mary Harris Thompson. Object: medical treatment of respectable but poor women and children who are sick, also to care for a few private patients. Nurses are trained, and female medical students are instructed in practical medicine and surgery. Fiscal year ends March 1. Present at beginning of year, 13; admitted, 227; discharged, 215; remaining at end of year, 25. Annual expenses, from \$4 000 to \$5,000.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, *Chicago*, (corner of Hill and Market sts.) Established in 1859. Present managers: Sisters of the Good Shepherd. In charge of Sister Mary Angelique. Object: reformation of erring women, a home for unprotected girls, and an industrial school. Fiscal year ends May 25. Present at beginning of year, 263; received, 170; discharged, 118; remaining, 315. Annual expenses, \$27,685.44.

HOUSE OF MERCY, *Chicago*, (2559 Calumet Avenue). Established in 1856. Present managers: Sisters of Mercy. In charge of Sister Mary Angela. Object: the care of poor girls out of situations. Fiscal year ends December 31. Present number of inmates, 60. Annual expenses, \$5,400. This institution was reported to the census office under the name of the House of Providence for Young Women.

ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, Chicago, (room 27, 113 Adams st.) Established in 1869. Present managers: John G. Shortall, president; Fred W. Peck, 1st vice-president; Thomas E. Hill, 2d vice-president; George Schneider, treasurer; Henry W. Clarke, secretary. In charge of John G. Shortall, president. Object: the prevention of cruelty to animals. Fiscal year ends April 30. Complaints investigated, 2,632; children rescued, 1,117; children placed in charitable institutions, 251; horses rescued by reprimand of drivers, 12; horses laid up from work, 273; horses removed by ambulance, 16; disabled horses shot, 178; persons prosecuted for cruelty to animals, 181; persons prosecuted for cruelty to children, 70. Annual expenses, \$7,518.35.

KINDERGARTEN OF THE POOR HAND-MAIDS OF JESUS CHRIST, Chicago, (220 Hutson Avenue). Established in 1879. Present managers: Sister M. Angela, Sister M. Ida. In charge of Sister M. Polycarpa. Object: to keep the children of poor women, who earn their daily bread by washing, off the streets, and give them good training, free of charge to the poor; those who are able pay twenty-five cents per month. Two hundred children, from two to six years of age, were received during the year. Annual expenses, \$400. This institution was reported to the census office under the name of Day Home for Babies, and Convent (with out-door nurses).

MICHAEL REECE HOSPITAL, Chicago, (29th and Groveland Avenue). See "United Hebrew Relief Association," below.

NURSERY AND HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM, Chicago, (885 North Halsted st.) Established in 1860. Present managers: Mrs. W. C. Goudy, president; Mrs. Max Wjertsberg, vice-president; Mrs. Simeon H. Crane, vice-president; Mrs. Edw. Blackman, treasurer; Mrs. F. H. Beckwith, secretary; Mrs. Richard Robbins, assistant secretary. In charge of Mrs. C. M. Blanchard, matron. Object: the care and maintenance of the children of poor women, for the purpose of enabling them to find employment; also the care and maintenance of such children as are deprived of either parent. Present at beginning of year, 136; received, 17; discharged, 41; remaining, 112. Fiscal year ends January 1. Annual expenses, not including contributions of provisions and clothing, \$12,000.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Chicago, (227 West Adams st.) This is a Catholic institution. It refuses to furnish any information for publication. In 1880, in the return made to the census office, it was stated that it has a capacity of 100 inmates, and was then in charge of Mother Mary Francis.

MERCY HOSPITAL, Chicago, (corner of Calumet ave. and 26th st.) Established in 1851. Present managers: Sisters of Mercy. In charge of Sister Mary Raphael. Object: the care of the sick. Fiscal year ends December 31. Present at beginning of year, 160; admitted, 1,107; died, 17; discharged, 1,018; remaining at end of year, 172. Annual expenses, \$28,000.

NEWSBOYS' AND BOOTBLACKS' HOME, Chicago, (116 Quincy st.) This institution promised to send a report, but failed to do so.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME, *Chicago*, (Indiana Ave. and 39th St.) Established in 1872. Present managers: Mrs. Harman Spruance, president; Mrs. G. C. Marten, vice-president; Mrs. C. L. Raymond, recording secretary; Mrs. B. P. Moulten, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Daniel A. Jones, treasurer, and a board of 30 ladies. In charge of Mrs. S. A. Shankland, matron. Object: to give a home to old people who have no home or children to care for them. Fiscal year ends third Tuesday in May. Present at beginning of year, 55; received, 9; remaining, 64. Expenses for the year, \$8,907.10.

PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION OF ILLINOIS, *Chicago*. Established in 1834. Present managers: John A. Jameson, president; David Swing, Jenkin Ll. Jones, Byron P. Moulton, vice-presidents; Joseph Kirkland, counsellor; Jonathan W. Plummer, corresponding secretary; Philo J. Beveridge, treasurer; Allen J. Fliteraff, recording secretary. The board of directors consists of twenty-seven members. Object: to benefit released convicts, who desire to lead lives of honesty and industry, furnish a home for a few days, and secure employment and helpful acquaintance for them. Number aided by this society and its predecessor, 534. Annual expenses about \$300.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, *Chicago*, (2228 Michigan avenue.) Established in 1847. Present managers: A. F. Seeberger, president; John Crerar, vice-president; Chas. W. Pierce, secretary; C. F. Grey, treasurer, and a board of forty ladies. In charge of Mrs. H. C. Bigelow, matron. Object: the protecting, relieving, educating and providing means of support and maintenance for orphan and destitute children. The fiscal year ends second Thursday in December. Present at beginning of year, 170; admitted, 187; sent to homes, 154; died, 16; remaining at end of year, 187. Annual expenses, \$16,000.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS, *Chicago*, (409 S. May St.) Established in 1876. In charge of M. E. Coughlan, lady superior. Object: to give temporary shelter to respectable young girls, until such time as situations are procured for them. Fiscal year ends December 31. Received, 570; placed in situations, 570; remaining, 90. No statement of expenses was furnished us.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME FOR ORPHANS, *Chicago*, (3, Douglas Place.) Established in 1864. Present managers: Sisters of St. Joseph. In charge of Sister M. Philomena, superior. Object: the care of poor, abandoned children, who are instructed in the common branches of a good English education, and who receive the moral and domestic training calculated to fit them to become useful members of society. Fiscal year ends December 31. Present, at beginning of year, 143; received, 196; discharged, 109; remaining, at end of year, 230. Annual expenses, \$9,806.37.

This institution was called, in the census list, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, *Chicago*, (360 Garfield avenue.) Established in 1869. Present managers: Sisters of Charity, of St. Joseph's, Emmitsburg, Maryland. In charge of Sister M. Cephas Byrne,

sister-servant. Object: the care of the sick. Rich and poor are received. Fiscal year ends November 30. Present at beginning of year, 38; received, 195; discharged, 463; remaining, 70. No statement of expenses furnished.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, *Chicago*, (1434 Indiana avenue.) Established in 1862. Present managers: one lady representing each parish of the Episcopal church in the city. In charge of John E. Owens, M. D. Object: to give medical care and treatment to the worthy poor, without pay and without distinction as to religion or color. Fiscal year ends October 18. Present, at beginning of year, 44; admitted, 311; discharged, 351; remaining at end of year, 31. Also 1,387 dispensary cases treated. Annual expenses, \$15,413.49.

UNLICH GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ORPHAN ASYLUM, *Chicago*, (221 Burling street.) Established in 1869. Present managers: Rev. Jos. Hartmann, president; John Baur, secretary; Louis Haas, treasurer. In care of Christoph Mauermann, superintendent. Object: the care and education of orphans or half-orphans; half-orphans have to pay for board, if possible. Fiscal year ends July 1. Present, at beginning of year, 56; received, 47; discharged, 30; remaining, at end of year, 73. Annual expenses, from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

UNITED HEBREW RELIEF ASSOCIATION, *Chicago*, (Room 200, LaSalle street.) Established in 1859. Present managers: Isaac Greensfelder, president; Abraham Hart, vice-president; Herman Schaffner, treasurer; Joseph Pollak, financial secretary; Charles W. Woltzheimer, recording secretary; and a board of ten trustees. In charge of F. Kiss, superintendent. This association has three departments, viz: The relief department, the employment bureau, and the Michael Reese Hospital. Object of the relief department: to give substantial relief to the poor, to reduce poverty, to ascertain its real cause and try to remove it, and to elevate the moral standard of applicants. Object of the employment bureau: to find employment for the deserving. Object of the Michael Reese Hospital: to give medical care and treatment to the poor, without distinction as to nationality or creed. Fiscal year ends September 30. During the year there were 7,860 applicants for relief, of whom 1,225 received assistance; 202 applicants for employment, of whom 157 were provided with work, 10 were not, 35 never called again. Present at the hospital at beginning of year, 29; number of cases treated during the year, 461.

Annual expenses of relief department.....	\$13,428.88
Of employment bureau.....	535.25
Of Michael Reese Hospital.....	28,399.65
Total.....	\$42,357.88

WASHINGTONIAN HOME, *Chicago*, (538½ West Madison street.) Established in 1863. Present managers: A board consisting of twenty-six gentlemen and four ladies. In charge of Daniel Wilkins, superintendent. Object: the cure and reclamation of inebriates. The

class of persons admitted are those who have become slaves to the use of intoxicants and opium. Fiscal year ends December 31. Present, at beginning of year, 77; admitted, 850; discharged, 840; remaining at end of year, 87. Annual expenses about \$20,000.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL OF CHICAGO, (188 Thirty-Fifth street.) Established in 1871. Present managers: Mrs. Maria L. Patterson, president; Mrs. Rose A. Forrester, vice-president; Mrs. Ida O. Pickering, secretary; Annie M. Gentry, treasurer. In charge of Miss E. Lunt, matron. Object: the treatment of the diseases and accidents peculiar to women, irrespective of creed, color, or condition in life; the clinical instruction of students of medicine; the practical training of nurses. Number of house-patients treated during the year, 208; dispensary patients treated free of charge, about 500. Annual expenses, not including contributions of clothing and provisions, \$9,189.67.

ST. MARY'S TRAINING SCHOOL, *Desplaines*, (Feehanville.) Established in 1882. Present managers: B. Curtis, president; D. F. Bremner, treasurer; J. P. Brosseau, secretary, and twenty-seven gentlemen, with the Most Rev. Archbishop P. A. Feehan at their head. In charge of Bro. Leo, superintendent. Object: the training of youths from eight to fifteen years of age, in a way to make them acquire good moral habits and teach them to become useful workmen and industrious citizens. Fiscal year ends January 1. Present, at beginning of year, 147; received, 105; discharged, 77; remaining, at end of year, 175. No statement of expenses furnished. This institution is, by law, subject to visitation by the State Commissioners of Public Charities; but we have not yet paid it a visit.

GUARDIAN ANGEL GERMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, *Harelock Station*. Established in 1865. Present managers: Rev. F. Essing, president; L. Biehl, secretary; and the Reverend Father, and two laymen, of each of the twelve German Catholic parishes of Chicago. In charge of Sister Mary Hyacintha, superior. Object: the education, etc., of orphans and half-orphans. Present, at beginning of year, 107; received, 60; discharged, 40; remaining, at end of year, 127. Annual expenses, \$8,634.63.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, *South Evanston*. Established in 1877. Present managers: Mrs. Helen M. Beveridge, president; Mrs. S. Van Benschoten, secretary; Mrs. Myra Bradwell, treasurer. In charge of Miss Eliza M. Miller, superintendent and matron. Object: to furnish a home for dependent girls under eighteen years of age, to teach them all branches of industry, and give them a good common English education. Fiscal year ends October 1. Present, at beginning of year, 56; received, 22; placed in homes, 31; remaining, at end of year, 47. Annual expenses, \$7,641.64. This institution is subject by law to the visitation of the State Commissioners of Public Charities, who have inspected it. The following is an account, by Mr. J. W. Whipp, of his observations, at a visit made by him, August 28, 1883:

The building occupied (which was formerly the Soldiers' Home) is commodious, and is surrounded by spacious grounds, with pleasant groves, and the location is regarded as pleasant and healthful. The rooms are of good size, well lighted and ventilated, and neatly and tastily arranged. The girls are taught all kinds of housework, sewing, cooking, etc. They have four hours of school work, each school-day; and attend Sunday-school and church, on Sunday. Vocal music is taught every Friday night. Girls who misbehave are locked in rooms, on a bread and water diet; the small ones are sometimes punished corporeally, by the hand. The facilities for bathing are ample, consisting of a bath-house on the lake shore and bath-tubs in the house. Girls are required to bathe weekly, and their clothing is washed and changed as often as required. The bedding consists of wire mattresses on bedsteads, with hair mattresses, blankets, sheets, pillows and comforts. The present superintendent has been in charge for four years. During that time, nearly two hundred girls have been committed to her care. She is in the habit of conversing with the inmates as to their history and the circumstances which led them astray, and is of the opinion that the dissipation, cruelty, neglect and death of parents and the incapacity of parents to properly train children are among the causes of their going astray. She says that those of them who have parents are usually in the worst condition. The remedy which she suggests for diminishing the amount of crime is to take children at an early age, who are neglected by parents, and educate and train them properly in some institution, where they may be properly classified, so that the young may not be contaminated by the older ones. In regard to the reformation of girls, the superintendent says that "our experience has been that ninety four out of one hundred have been taught and trained to industrious habits, and do lead honest and industrious lives. Those who remain for the longest terms generally do better than those who remain a shorter time. We secure homes for those who leave us. Some are placed temporarily in homes before their time expires, and, as a general thing, they remain in such homes." The number of inmates present was forty-two.

DuPage County.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ORPHAN ASYLUM, *Addison*. Established in 1873. Present managers: Rev. T. J. Grosse, president; C. A. T. Selle, vice-president; Rev. F. M. Grosse, secretary; H. Bartling, treasurer; E. H. W. Lee-berg, H. C. Luttermeister, J. O. Piepenbrink, trustees. In charge of John Harmening, superintendent. Object: to care for, train and educate to be useful members of society, and teach them in the doctrines of the Lutheran church, such orphans and half-orphans as may be consigned to the asylum by the parent or guardian, on condition that they remain until eighteen years of age, and after that age, if expedient to provide for their education as ministers of the Lutheran church. Present at beginning of year, 99; received, 15; confirmed, 11; remaining, at end of year, 103. Annual expenses, \$1,479.49.

Effingham County.

ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL, *Effingham*. Sister Cyrilla is the lady superior, who "did not obtain permission to answer" the questions contained in our circular of inquiry. The capacity of this institution was reported to the census office to be 25 patients.

Henry County.

ORPHANS' HOME AND FARM SCHOOL OF THE SCANDINAVIAN LUTHERAN AUGUSTANA SYNOD, *Andover*. Established in 1867. Present managers: Reverends E. Carlssen, J. Wilkstrand, S. P. A. Lindahl, Victor Setterdahl and Messrs. Sam. Hoagner, Gust. Johnssen, S. A. Peterssen. In charge of John S. Swenssen, superintendent. Object: to receive orphan children for maintenance and support, to give them a general training and discipline, and also to give them a Christian education, according to the doctrine and profession of the Lutheran church. Fiscal year ends December 31. Present at beginning of year, 59; received, 6; dismissed, 4; remaining, at end of year, 61. Annual expenses, \$4,000. This institution, in the census list, was called the Swedish Orphan Home.

Kane County.

BELLEVUE PLACE, *Batavia*. This is a private institution for the insane, for ladies, in charge of Dr. R. J. Patterson, proprietor and medical superintendent. We have visited it, and commend it to the public as a suitable place for the class of patients received. Its capacity is about thirty.

Macon County.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, *Decatur*. Established in 1878. Sister Casiana, superior. Object: to nurse the sick in the hospital and throughout the city. Received during the year, 145; discharged, 127; remaining at end of year, 18. Annual expenses about \$2,633.

Madison County.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, *Alton*. No reply was received from this institution. In the census it was said to have a capacity of 14 patients, and to be in charge of Sister Mary Joseph, sister-servant.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, *Highland*. Established in 1878. Present managers: Sisters of Charity, commonly known as Sisters of St. Francis. In charge of the rector of St. Paul's Church. Object: to lend a helping hand to the sick, in the hospital and outside. Fiscal year ends January 1. Received during the year, 60; remaining at end of year, 18. No statement of expenses furnished.

Montgomery County.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL, *Litchfield*. Established in 1876. The present sister superior is the manager. In charge of Sister Macaria. Object: to nurse and care for the sick, the poor and feeble, without

distinction. Fiscal year ends November 25. Number in hospital at beginning of year and received during the year, 68; discharged, 59; remaining at end of year, 9. Charges to pay-patients, from \$182 to \$2 0 per annum, according to their ability to pay. A good many are cared for free. No statement of expenses furnished.

Morgan County.

JACKSONVILLE HOSPITAL, *Jacksonville*. Established in 1865. Present managers: Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D. In charge of Miss C. L. Martheus. Object: to nurse the sick and injured of any color or class. Fiscal year ends December 31. Present at beginning of year and received during the year, 45; discharged, 38; remaining at end of year, 7. No statement of expenses furnished.

JACKSONVILLE ORPHANS' HOME, *Jacksonville*. Established in 1870. Present manager, Rev. W. A. Passavant, D.D. In charge of Miss C. L. Martheus. Object: to care for those made orphans by death or desertion, or deprived of parental care by any affliction. Fiscal year ends December 31. Present at beginning of year, 2; received, 7; discharged, 3; remaining at end of year, 6.

[The above two institutions are in fact one, being in the same building, and in charge of the same matron.]

OAK LAWN RETREAT, *Jacksonville*. This is a private institution for the insane, of both sexes, under the charge of Dr. Andrew McFarland, formerly medical superintendent of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane. We have visited it and were gratified with much that we saw there. The grounds are very fine, the buildings plain, but have been recently repaired and put in good order. A new building has been erected, which accommodates eighteen male patients.

Peoria County.

BRADLEY HOSPITAL, *Peoria*. No reply was received to the circular sent to this institution. The return made to the census office, in 1880, showed the capacity 20, and the hospital in charge of Mother Francis, lady superior.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, *Peoria*. (Corner of Main St. and Flora avenue). Established in 1870. Present managers: Mrs. J. D. McClure, Mrs. J. M. Hadley, Mrs. J. H. Morron, Mrs. C. H. Kellogg, Mrs. W. Cockle, Mrs. G. A. Wilson, Mrs. D. C. Proctor, Mrs. E. S. Easton, Mrs. W. F. Bryan, Mrs. R. B. M. Wilson, Mrs. Leslie Robinson, Mrs. J. B. Greenhut. In charge of Mrs. A. A. Wiltse, matron. Object: to furnish shelter and care for homeless children, until good, permanent homes can be secured for them; also for worthy women seeking employment. Fiscal year ends October 1. There were 120 received and homes found for them, during the year. Expenses about \$1,000, annually.

WOMAN'S REFUGE FOR REFORM, *Peoria*. (217 Taylor St.) Established in 1875. Present managers: Mrs. Wm. Wise, president; Mrs. Wakelield, Mrs. E. E. Peters, Mrs. W. B. Harris, Mrs. D. L. Big-

ham, Mrs. Wm. Reynolds. In charge of Mrs. L. M. Chase, matron. Object: the reformation of erring women. The institution cares for such as wish to reform, both physically and spiritually. Fiscal year ends in April. Received during the year, 11; discharged, 6; remaining at end of year, 5. Annual expenses between \$700 and \$800.

St. Clair County.

ST. AGNES ORPHAN ASYLUM, *Bellerille*. Established in 1879. Present managers: Rev. Crissotomus Fosea, Nickolaus Meyer, John B. Tenner, Henry Reis. In charge of Sister Fridolina, superior. Object: to rear and educate orphan children. Fiscal year ends January 1. Present at beginning of year, 33; received, 12; discharged, 19; remaining at end of year, 26. Annual expenses, \$2,245.37.

ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL, *Belleville*. No reply was received to the circular sent to this institution. In 1880, it reported to the census office that it had capacity for twelve patients, and was in charge of Sister Gerburgia, superior.

Sangamon County.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, *Springfield*. Established in 1863. Present managers: Isaac Keyes, president; George Pasfield, vice-president; Mrs. M. F. Kimber, secretary; Henry Latham, treasurer. Executive committee: Mrs. J. C. Conkling, Mrs. J. Bunn, Mrs. D. Wickersham, Mrs. George Pasfield, Mrs. N. W. Matheny. In charge of Mrs. M. Harper, matron. Object: to relieve, aid and provide homes for friendless children. All children of suitable age are taught in school, and trained in household work, sewing, etc. The number of inmates average forty per month. Annual expenses about \$3,000.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, *Springfield*. Established in 1875. Present managers: four of the oldest members of the order, and Mother Ulrica. In charge of Mother Ulrica, superior. Object: to take care of the sick, in the institution and also at their homes, without distinction as to nationality or religion; and if poor, free of charge, supplying them with clothes, medicines and all that is necessary; also to furnish a home to old and homeless people. Present, at beginning of year, 10; received, 582; discharged, 467; died, 30; remaining at end of year, 95. Annual expenses about \$2,000.

ST. PAUL'S ORPHANAGE, *Springfield*, (220 West Adams St.). Established in 1880. Present manager: The Rt. Rev. George F. Seymour, Bishop. In charge of Mrs. L. L. Slaughter, matron. Object: the care, education, and religious and industrial training of orphan girls, until eighteen years of age; also of half-orphans for a limited time. Fiscal year ends May 1. During the year, four were received and four discharged. The institution is supported, mostly, by contributions of coal, provisions and clothing.

From the foregoing statements, it would appear that there are, in Illinois, about an average of 2,600 persons maintained and cared for in private institutions, at an annual cost of something less than half a million dollars.

Doubtless some institutions which should have been included in the list given above, have been omitted.

APPENDIX.

I. STATISTICAL TABLES.

II. SELECTIONS FROM STATUTES.

III. CENSUS STATISTICS.



APPENDIX I.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

There are at present in the State of Illinois, fifteen public institutions, in actual operation. We give their names, location, and the dates of their respective creation:

Name.	Location.	Created.
<i>Correctional.</i>		
Penitentiary (Northern).....	Joliet.....	1827.
Penitentiary (Southern).....	Chester.....	1877.
Illinois State Reform School.....	Pontiac.....	1867.
<i>Charitable.</i>		
Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.....	Jacksonville.....	1839.
Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane.....	Jacksonville.....	1857.
Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind.....	Jacksonville.....	1849.
Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	Normal.....	1865.
Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	Lincoln.....	1865.
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Chicago.....	1855.
Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	Elgin.....	1869.
Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	Anna.....	1859.
Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane.....	Kankakee.....	1877.
<i>Educational.</i>		
Normal University.....	Normal.....	1857.
Industrial University.....	Urbana.....	1867.
Southern Normal University.....	Carbondale.....	1869.

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

Name.	Correctional.	Superintendent.
Penitentiary (Northern).....	R. W. McLaughry.
Penitentiary (Southern).....	C. J. Salter.
Reform School.....	J. D. Scouller, M. D.
<i>Charitable.</i>		
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	Philip G. Gillett, LL. D.
Central Hospital for the Insane.....	Henry F. Carriell, M. D.
Institution for the Blind.....	Rev. F. W. Phillips, M. D.
Asylum for the Feeble-Minded Children.....	William B. Fish, M. D.
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	Mrs. Virginia C. Orr.
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Edgar C. Lawton.
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	E. A. Kilbourne, M. D.
Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	Horace Wardner, M. D.
Eastern Hospital for the Insane.....	R. S. Dewey, M. D.
<i>Educational.</i>		
Normal University.....	E. C. Hewett.
Industrial University.....	S. H. Peabody.
Southern Normal University.....	Rev. Robert Allyn, D. D.

TABLE II.

LIST OF TRUSTEES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

(Except the Penitentiaries and Universities), with the duration of their terms of service, respectively.

Name.	Address.	Term Expires.
<i>Northern Hospital for the Insane.</i>		
Increase C. Bosworth.....	Elgin.....	March 1885
Charles W. Marsh.....	DeKalb.....	" 1887
S. P. Sedgwick.....	Wheaton.....	" 1889
<i>Eastern Hospital for the Insane.</i>		
Ezra B. McCagg.....	Chicago.....	" 1885
John L. Donovan.....	Waukegan.....	" 1887
William Reddick.....	Ottawa.....	" 1889
<i>Central Hospital for the Insane.</i>		
R. W. Willett.....	Yorkville.....	" 1885
Edward P. Kirby.....	Jacksonville.....	" 1887
David E. Beatty.....	Jerseyville.....	" 1889
<i>Southern Hospital for the Insane.</i>		
Elizur H. Finch.....	Anna.....	" 1885
William H. Bolecourt.....	Galeonda.....	" 1887
James Bottom.....	Sparta.....	" 1889
<i>Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.</i>		
Stephen R. Capps.....	Jacksonville.....	" 1885
J. G. Manahan.....	Sterling.....	" 1887
Melvin A. Cushing.....	Mt. Pleasant.....	" 1889
<i>Institution for the Blind.</i>		
James M. Davis.....	Carrollton.....	" 1885
Archibald C. Wadsworth.....	Jacksonville.....	" 1887
N. W. Branson.....	Petersburg.....	" 1889
<i>Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.</i>		
Ethelbert Callahan.....	Robinson.....	" 1885
Graham Leitch.....	Hamlet.....	" 1887
Edward D. Blinn.....	Lincoln.....	" 1889
<i>Soldiers' Orphans' Home.</i>		
John Charles Black.....	Danville.....	" 1885
John I. Binaker.....	Carlinville.....	" 1887
Duncan M. Funk.....	Bloomington.....	" 1889
<i>Eye and Ear Infirmary.</i>		
Perry A. Armstrong.....	Morris.....	" 1885
William H. Fitch.....	Rockford.....	" 1887
Daniel Goodwin, Jr.....	Chicago.....	" 1889
<i>State Reform School.</i>		
Obadiah Huse.....	Evanston.....	" 1885
Solon Kendall.....	Geneseo.....	" 1887
James T. Crosswell.....	Pontiac.....	" 1889

TABLE III. -- *Appropriation Account for 1883-84, and balances remaining in the State Treasury September 30, 1884.*

I. ORDINARY EXPENSE APPROPRIATIONS.

Institutions.	Appropriations of 1884. Balance undrawn October 1, 1882	Appropriations, 1883	Lapsed.	Drafts 1883 and 1884.		Balance remaining September 30, 1884.
				Drawn in 1883.	Drawn in 1884. 1883-84.	
Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$76,500 00	\$212,000 00	.....	\$103,000 00	\$209,000 00	\$79,500 00
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	67,500 00	458,000 00	.....	93,500 00	104,000 00	328,000 00
Central Insane Hospital.....	78,000 00	255,000 00	.....	105,500 00	110,000 00	328,500 00
Southern Insane Hospital.....	66,000 00	136,000 00	.....	90,500 00	98,000 00	73,500 00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	63,750 00	131,000 00	.....	88,000 00	97,000 00	72,750 00
Institution for the Blind.....	18,750 00	61,000 00	.....	26,750 00	32,000 00	24,000 00
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	42,000 00	112,000 00	.....	56,000 00	58,750 00	42,000 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	31,875 00	119,000 00	.....	48,625 00	103,625 00	41,375 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	12,750 00	34,000 00	.....	17,500 00	31,000 00	12,750 00
State Reform School.....	21,000 00	81,000 00	.....	31,500 00	73,500 00	31,500 00
Total.....	\$481,125 00	\$1,684,000 00	.....	\$660,375 00	\$1,377,375 00	\$787,750 00

II. REPAIR APPROPRIATIONS.

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$2,508 01	\$12,000 00	.....	\$1,741 65	\$5,711 29	\$1,053 67
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	1,533 27	8,000 00	.....	2,795 82	5,831 19	906 26
Central Insane Hospital.....	2,621 14	10,000 00	.....	2,551 14	7,135 88	2,864 12
Southern Insane Hospital.....	1,379 23	6,000 00	.....	1,091 73	3,017 46	2,910 51
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	1,379 23	4,000 00	.....	1,445 88	2,763 53	1,119 85
Institution for the Blind.....	1,367 22	3,000 00	.....	1,307 22	1,041 35	1,955 64
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	2,625 90	4,000 00	.....	2,629 90	1,996 93	4,026 82
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	1,313 65	5,000 00	.....	2,540 19	2,730 81	2,065 07
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	313 21	2,000 00	.....	2,513 65	1,000 00	.....
State Reform School.....	313 21	2,000 00	.....	313 21	1,492 65	707 35
Total.....	\$14,400 39	\$56,000 00	.....	\$21,285 39	\$32,633 10	\$10,581 90

Table III.—Concluded.

III. OTHER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Institutions.	Appropriations of 1881. Balance un- drawn October 1, 1882	Appropriations, 1883.	Lapsed.	Drafts 1883 and 1884		Balance re- maining September 30, 1884.
				Drawn in 1883.	Drawn in 1884.	
					Total drafts, 1883-84	
Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$7,507 27	\$30,721 77	\$305 97	\$10,304 13	\$24,666 65	\$2,662 29
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	85,329 06	411,000 00	692 60	85,612 05	324,815 45	124,178 96
Central Insane Hospital.....	4,401 75	147,000 00	354 36	4,437 31	56,299 16	99,700 54
Southern Insane Hospital.....	9,357 60	52,150 00	482 14	15,955 81	31,553 62	13,496 00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	785 76	12,000 00	.....	2,989 76	7,801 01	1,905 91
Institution for the Blind.....	3,278 19	1,250 00	129 31	5,948 88	1,501 88	218 12
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	6,311 30	9,000 00	1,418 96	2,984 01	6,123 41	4,767 89
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	5,180 74	3,500 00	.....	3,777 24	4,519 56	8,384 94
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	2,160 04	3,950 00	.....	4,219 26	1,425 12	455 66
State Reform School.....	7,435 76	44,975 00	.....	7,766 00	35,704 50	1,889 57
Total.....	\$125,171 47	\$551,516 77	\$3,584 31	\$113,825 16	\$491,530 78	\$237,778 96

TABLE IV.—*Showing amounts collected from each county in the state, by seven state institutions, between the 1st day of October, 1882, and the 30th day of September, 1883.*

Counties.	North'n Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'n Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Childr'n	Total.
Adams			\$276 82		\$64 02	\$47 23	\$32 68	\$420 75
Alexander				\$353 30				\$353 30
Bond			55 08	170 80	28 60	73 87	30 74	359 09
Boone	\$17 55				13 10			60 65
Brown			80 90		32 37	33 66		146 93
Bureau			87 50					87 50
Calhoun								
Carroll	107 64	\$20 20			29 06	33 35	6 24	196 49
Cass			101 75	14 24	12 70		30 21	158 90
Champaign		183 11			71 42		13 18	297 71
Christian			149 25		17 00		6 75	173 00
Clark			49 00	361 33	125 24	30 75		566 32
Clay				94 98				94 98
Clinton				58 95	38 38		39 26	136 59
Coles		47 42		209 43	15 80		51 71	324 36
Cook	2,380 51	1,128 60			978 12		675 65	5,162 88
Crawford				70 60	12 30		19 60	102 50
Cumberland				161 84		48 92		210 76
DeKalb	104 10						32 48	136 58
DeWitt			114 05		40 11		49 05	203 21
Douglas		45 90	89 75	58 90	24 13			21 68
DuPage	40 29							40 29
Edgar		77 50		129 11	29 24		24 14	259 99
Edward			57 70	28 80	13 97	8 10	14 59	123 16
Elkington				207 80			37 47	245 27
Fayette				130 80	34 50		13 58	178 88
Ford		61 33	50 30		79 36	2 90	34 60	228 49
Franklin					39 18			39 18
Fulton		24 57	229 39		82 45	22 21	114 66	473 28
Gallatin				30 55				30 55
Greene			151 00					151 00
Grundy	20 63	5 55			21 46		15 17	62 81
Hamilton								
Hancock			78 40		66 47		82 53	227 40
Hardin								
Henderson			59 80				14 14	73 94
Henry			169 92					169 92
Iroquois		190 41	14 05		97 77	58 20	38 28	398 71
Jackson				246 20	91 85	2 69	41 28	381 95
Jasper				15 97			11 14	27 11
Jefferson								
Jersey			87 50	154 80	193 50			435 80
Jo Daviess	124 65	24 56					47 95	197 16
Johnson								
Kane	249 89	73 92			613 84		11 01	948 66
Kankakee		136 34						136 34
Kendall	30 74							30 74
Knox		5 46	195 17		52 92		44 61	298 16
Lake	158 39	131 83			129 76		22 38	442 36
LaSalle	419 36	39 97			165 11	10 20	19 02	653 66
Lawrence				96 00	33 35		65 85	195 20
Lee	200 85	10 90			14 82		3 45	230 02
Livingston	14 77	254 66	81 77		43 83			398 63
Logan			184 75		22 48	4 18	106 70	318 11
Macon			130 60		60 73		19 37	210 70
Macoupin							7 63	7 63
Madison				157 95	43 93	31 20	50 61	286 69
Marion				112 85	46 47		37 79	197 11
Marshall			137 86				15 91	153 80
Mason			153 22		17 95		12 63	183 80
Massac				48 51			16 83	65 34
McDonough								
McHenry	129 88	1 92			24 95		23 17	179 92
McLean			221 23	2 00	135 67		42 21	401 11
Menard			62 30		4 73		14 49	81 52
Mercer		13 43	112 58				12 93	138 94
Monroe				127 65			21 81	149 46
Montgomery			141 80		12 86			154 66
Morgan			61 25			13 50	98 96	173 71
Moultrie				107 28	112 13	17 93		237 34
Ogle	123 37				58 12			181 49
Peoria			286 25		102 69		80 03	468 97
Perry				151 85	110 77		23 64	286 26

Table IV.—Concluded.

Counties.	North'n Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'n Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children	Total.
Piatt							\$2 92	\$2 92
Pike			\$185 09		\$33 00	\$5 70	53 04	276 83
Pope				\$85 45				85 45
Pulaski								
Putnam		\$8 65	105 70			12 75		127 10
Randolph				209 81				209 81
Richland				62 95	81 36			144 31
Rock Island	\$3 01		231 25		26 25	11 40	28 07	300 01
Saline								
Sangamon			357 20		42 20	7 65	100 55	516 70
Schuyler			56 45			32 70	29 72	89 87
Scott			46 40					46 40
Shelby				1 50			23 00	25 49
Stark			31 55	15 00	21 00		5 04	78 59
St. Clair				302 45	155 67	9 20	23 75	511 07
Stephenson	185 23				22 94		30 25	241 42
Tazewell		10 41	131 50				75 40	247 31
Union				216 35			34 56	250 91
Vermilion		185 40			29 01		55 95	272 06
Wabash				107 21				107 21
Warren			111 75		35 78		16 00	163 53
Washington				370 02	66 00	57 95	21 44	515 38
Wayne				89 66			1 73	94 39
White				108 00		5 60		113 60
Whiteside	216 34				35 72		19 81	271 87
Will	41 03	91 23					17 13	149 39
Williamson				40 80	56 85		27 74	125 39
Winnebago	158 02				5 43			163 45
Woodford		16 80	120 65		13 49		56 40	236 74
Total	\$1,756 28	\$2,819 77	\$5,636 98	\$4,914 20	\$1,706 91	\$584 75	\$2,891 91	\$25,710 89

TABLE V.—*Showing amounts collected from each county in the state, by seven state institutions, between the 1st day of October, 1883, and the 30th day of September, 1884.*

Counties.	North'n Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'n Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble-Minded Children	Total.
Adams.....			\$381 20	\$123 25	\$80 19	\$48 70	\$39 50	\$672 92
Alexander.....				139 35				139 35
Bond.....					21 36	40 65	11 55	73 56
Boone.....	\$30 73				17 24		8 49	56 46
Brown.....			71 48		24 35			95 83
Bureau.....			127 29					127 29
Calhoun.....			97 16		83 15	35 75		216 00
Carroll.....	78 02	24 10			16 17		5 48	123 77
Cass.....			118 29	14 19	24 15	15 50	14 07	186 43
Champaign.....		270 18			97 62		31 43	398 93
Christian.....			130 53		38 94		14 24	183 51
Clark.....				228 16	61 99			290 09
Clay.....				54 41	165 11			219 52
Clinton.....				89 55	13 24		16 86	119 65
Cook.....		6 86		147 95	9 29		51 69	215 70
Cook.....	1,902 00	1,121 46			1,291 84	50 77	368 80	5,095 87
Crawford.....							1 53	1 53
Cumberland.....				60 70	10 65	11 78		82 53
DeKalb.....	89 42	1 49			23 47		53 11	167 49
DeWitt.....			112 07		18 32		41 41	231 80
Douglas.....	8 45	49 66		118 75	16 32		15 40	208 58
DuPage.....	61 43	7 41						71 84
Edgar.....		72 60	10 25	261 40	18 39	5 15	8 68	375 38
Edwards.....				47 95	29 32	1 80	11 67	99 74
Effingham.....				245 75			26 87	272 62
Fayette.....				143 95	14 90		20 56	179 41
Ford.....		110 08		21 15		51 93	17 49	200 65
Franklin.....				173 50	69 39			243 89
Fulton.....		39 65	287 67		62 41	22 60	83 93	486 67
Gallatin.....				60 50				60 50
Greene.....			194 94					194 94
Grundy.....	13 61	140 83			6 88		9 28	170 60
Hamilton.....				45 35				45 35
Hancock.....			78 05		53 96		10 79	132 80
Hardin.....								
Henderson.....			76 45				26 41	102 86
Henry.....			258 69					258 69
Iroquois.....		287 09	4 15		150 10	31 45	46 64	519 43
Jackson.....				171 53	43 36	11 00	32 00	257 89
Jasper.....				137 23	74 16		12 48	223 87
Jefferson.....				81 05	12 45			93 50
Jersey.....			167 90					167 90
JoDavies.....	114 71						23 44	138 15
Johnson.....								
Kane.....	177 32	14 54			185 34		33 79	410 99
Kankakee.....		131 91			5 01			136 92
Kendall.....	37 20							37 20
Knox.....		4 35	180 13		45 58	18 15	53 19	301 40
Lake.....	98 57	78 70			54 90		46 67	258 84
LaSalle.....	337 37	19 14			214 34	5 15	11 43	587 43
Lawrence.....				78 85	36 40		49 95	165 20
Lee.....	160 20	9 15					11 45	180 78
Livingston.....	3 26	296 85	16 18		35 96			352 25
Logan.....		38 87	174 95	14 35	37 12	25 60	85 93	374 82
Macon.....			49 00		42 69		17 70	108 79
Macoupin.....		3 44	197 91		20 45	85 30	18 96	326 06
Madison.....				175 90	72 25	22 20	64 59	334 94
Marion.....		14 15		98 05	25 15		43 37	180 72
Marshall.....		5 63	77 80		48 12		22 08	153 63
Mason.....			58 20		13 39	5 25	41 85	118 09
Massac.....				97 64			16 84	114 48
McDonough.....			191 00				27 90	218 90
McHenry.....	100 87	5 75			19 65		18 91	145 18
McLean.....			126 10		139 79	23 55	35 79	325 14
Menard.....			88 42		39 08		24 46	151 96
Mercer.....		36 10	61 62				17 63	115 35
Monroe.....		37 31		224 95	36 65		27 72	326 63
Montgomery.....			132 50	3 60	24 97			160 17
Morgan.....			204 34					204 34
Moultrie.....				52 15	50 81			102 96
Ogle.....	96 61	28 49			73 00	8 75	61 53	268 38
Peoria.....			352 04		181 21		26 21	559 46
Perry.....				166 75	102 49		11 82	281 06

Table V.—Concluded.

Countries.	Northern Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	Southern Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children	Total.
Piatt.....								
Pike.....							\$15 31	\$15 31
Pope.....				\$49 59				49 59
Pulaski.....				188 84				188 84
Putnam.....		\$2 84	\$30 73			\$58 42		91 99
Randolph.....				136 75				136 75
Richland.....				75 90	38 49			114 39
Rock Island.....	\$14 97		172 55		33 96	19 45	31 62	272 55
Saline.....								
Sangamon.....			239 85		45 06	10 85	119 54	415 29
Schuyler.....								
Scott.....			9 93					9 93
Shelby.....				744 03			104 75	848 78
Stark.....			34 50		23 72		9 50	67 72
St. Clair.....				366 45	212 05	2 75	26 80	608 05
Stephenson.....	197 87				72 59	49 20	41 49	361 15
Tazewell.....		9 49	172 23				57 69	239 41
Union.....				192 89	46 34		50 00	289 23
Vermilion.....		203 58		16 85	47 35		83 68	351 46
Walworth.....								
Warren.....			147 09		18 93		9 80	175 82
Washington.....				166 10	20 61	27 70	6 77	221 18
Wayne.....				184 25	179 65	35 67	40 90	431 47
White.....								
Whiteside.....	152 19	8 75			34 14	26 46	22 75	244 29
Will.....		265 44			87 08		30 40	382 92
Williamson.....				121 22	57 70		43 51	222 43
Winnebago.....	294 70				35 85			330 55
Woodford.....		74 07	122 09		9 91		67 09	272 26
Total.....	\$3,881 50	\$3,413 95	\$4,954 93	\$5,530 54	\$1,965 55	\$1,198 93	\$2,594 94	\$26,540 34

TABLE VI.—*Showing balances due seven state institutions, and not yet collected, on the 30th day of September, 1884, from each county in the state.*

Counties.	North'n Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'n Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children	Total.
Adams.....			\$162 45		\$25 56		\$13 27	\$201 28
Alexander.....				\$396 03	581 23		243 28	1,523 54
Bond.....				55 55	9 75		6 05	71 35
Boone.....	\$33 32				7 65			40 97
Brown.....			26 84		9 08			29 92
Bureau.....		\$14 36	46 45					60 81
Calhoun.....			110 33		23 18	\$19 35		152 86
Carroll.....	26 44	4 98				10 40	5 00	46 82
Cass.....			61 28		11 10	3 60	4 54	80 52
Champaign.....		121 69			33 17		11 12	165 98
Christian.....		4 74	41 59		6 33		3 61	56 27
Clark.....				117 35	27 08	9 60		154 03
Clay.....				109 15	55 17			164 32
Clinton.....				50 90	30 70		8 32	89 92
Coles.....		17 35		76 70			16 39	110 44
Cook.....	858 79	1,280 20		47 40	411 71	267 90	416 29	2,982 38
Crawford.....	37 00			168 65	29 41		50 03	284 99
Decatur.....				39 00	15 59	4 55		59 14
DeKalb.....	11 54	15 98			22 40		11 88	91 80
DeWitt.....			43 82		41 88		10 33	96 03
Douglas.....	95	25 95		34 01	17 53		1 33	79 77
DuPage.....	27 34	24 00						51 34
Edgar.....		44 58	5 00	95 75	12 85	49 12	5 49	212 79
Edwards.....				14 95	15 12	22 23	1 49	53 79
Effingham.....			12 90	112 70			5 55	131 15
Fayette.....				191 50	73 18	39	1 48	266 46
Ford.....		71 94	15 37		6 97	10	35	95 83
Franklin.....				483 19	246 29	59 35		788 74
Fulton.....		6 22	149 33		12 55	29 42	22 14	219 66
Gallatin.....				26 75				26 75
Greene.....			43 73	10				43 83
Grundy.....	6 70	60 14		20			4 17	71 21
Hamilton.....				330 65	106 48			437 13
Hancock.....	25		69 79		70 72		10 47	151 25
Hardin.....				189 21				189 21
Henderson.....			26 38				4 35	30 73
Henry.....		9 83	83 79	11 25				104 87
Iroquois.....		170 46			59 70	9 20		239 45
Jackson.....				73 40	92 22	14 50	15 86	195 98
Jasper.....				140 65	191 79		11 71	344 15
Jefferson.....				101 55		10		101 65
Jersey.....			43 32	10 65	100 07		33 24	187 28
Jo Daviess.....	56 70						3 95	60 65
Johnson.....				258 70				258 70
Kane.....	138 55	24 85			76 82		2 66	242 88
Kankakee.....		169 30			28 86			198 16
Kendall.....	2 78							2 78
Knox.....		10 47	89 79		14 90	4 84	17 77	137 77
Lake.....	198 85	37 31			48 63		19 85	304 62
LaSalle.....	179 11	10 87			100 39		1 89	292 26
Lawrence.....				54 55	37 19		19 14	110 88
Lee.....	89 24	10 84			04		6 39	106 51
Livingston.....	7 17	171 67	4 85		20 56			204 25
Logan.....		49 58	78 41	44 35	10 18		50 52	203 04
Macon.....		4 84	6 68		7 59		1 07	20 18
Macoupin.....			94 13		45 47	64 50	16 51	220 61
Madison.....		14 16		218 65	74 82		23 24	330 81
Marion.....		9 06		63 35			5 41	77 82
Marshall.....	25		26 31		20 27		7 79	54 65
Mason.....			187 27		18 97	8 48	10 49	225 21
Massac.....				40 56			81	41 37
McDonough.....			185 91		481 99		13 07	680 97
McHenry.....	51 84	16 86			39		12 10	81 19
McLean.....		73	31 42		79 45	29 76	18 91	160 27
Menard.....		11 78	27 82		14 25		12 32	66 17
Mercer.....			44 01				2 07	46 08
Monroe.....		50 33		249 62	5 03		10 76	315 68
Montgomery.....			81 01	7 35	3 05			91 44
Morgan.....			55 94		183 95	32 13	100 78	372 80
Moultrie.....				27 00	20 32			47 32
Ogle.....	58 59	15			56 41	7 60	14 66	137 41
Peoria.....			147 30		60 10		22 34	229 74
Perry.....				104 25	43 50			147 75

Table VI.—Concluded.

Counties.	North'n Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'n Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb,	Blind	Feebles- Minded Children	Total.
Piatt.....			\$260 80	\$3 10	\$12 45			\$276 35
Pike.....			218 27		56 42	\$18 40	\$12 40	305 49
Pope.....				25 00				25 00
Pulaski.....				563 95				563 95
Putnam.....		\$8 30	10 10		19 82			38 22
Randolph.....				159 40			2 00	161 40
Richland.....				26 55	23 49			50 04
Rock Island.....	\$6 55	23 73	60 38		14 71		4 37	109 74
Saline.....				623 78	151 10			774 88
Sangamon.....	15	16 80	113 26		8 55	19 38	24 98	183 12
Schuyler.....			62 32			38 95	9 05	110 32
Scott.....		6 10	10 15		10			16 35
Shelby.....				178 24		33 45	18 82	230 51
Stark.....			34 36		16 03		6 72	57 11
St. Clair.....				163 20	100 80	35 65	8 60	308 43
Stephenson.....	112 58				20 19		15 16	147 93
Tazewell.....	70	7 15	29 02		16		20 39	57 42
Union.....				105 30	192 41	53 58	13 96	364 65
Vermilion.....		141 32		10 40	20 91		16 48	189 11
Walca-h.....				80 15			15	80 30
Warren.....			74 18		1 62		6 51	85 31
Washington.....				63 30	40 46		31 20	135 96
Wayne.....				78 75	59 99	9 90		148 64
White.....		38 30		551 70	65 46	65 80		721 26
Whiteside.....	65 60	1 51			8 71		3 59	79 41
Will.....	43 12	485 11			16 16	73 68		618 10
Williamson.....	31 49			503 80	315 02	37 65	22 07	910 03
Winnebago.....	88 75				19 46			108 21
Woodford.....		65 52	81 15				17 29	166 96
Convicts.....	41 04			51 70				92 74
Totals.....	\$2,205 39	\$3,262 03	\$2,954 57	\$7,253 68	\$5,059 90	\$1,024 36	\$1,228 67	\$22,988 60



TABLE VII.—*Consolidated Financial Statement (all funds included) the fiscal*

Item.	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.			
	Northern.	Eastern.	Central.	Southern.
APPROPRIATIONS.				
<i>Dr.</i>				
Appropriations 1881, undrawn Sept. 30, 1882 ..	\$86,515 28	\$151,362 33	\$85,012 89	\$76,012 33
Appropriations 1883.....	254,721 77	910,000 00	377,000 00	254,150 00
	\$341,237 05	\$1,061,362 33	\$462,012 89	\$330,162 33
<i>Cr.</i>				
Appropriations drawn during year.....	116,679 38	181,937 87	112,188 56	107,152 57
Appropriations lapsed Sept. 30, 1883.....	505 97	692 60	354 36	482 11
Appropriations undrawn Sept. 30, 1883.....	224,051 70	881,731 86	349,500 00	222,527 62
	\$341,237 05	\$1,061,362 33	\$462,012 89	\$330,162 33
INSTITUTIONS.				
<i>Dr.</i>				
Cash on hand October 1, 1882.....	7,779 54	18,553 51	8,387 11	23,944 83
From state, ordinary.....	103,000 00	93,500 00	105,500 00	90,500 00
From state, special.....	13,679 38	88,437 87	6,688 55	16,652 57
From Burr estate, income.....	3,622 36			
From other sources.....	10,157 16	5,350 04	9,892 61	9,948 15
	\$138,238 74	\$295,811 42	\$130,468 25	\$140,145 85
<i>Cr.</i>				
Indebtedness, Oct. 1, paid.....	1,876 50	5,130 91		7,278 89
Expenses present year, paid.....	117,865 90	170,827 59	123,957 03	112,746 06
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1883.....	18,496 34	29,882 92	6,511 22	20,120 90
	\$138,238 74	\$295,811 42	\$130,468 25	\$140,145 85
FINANCIAL CONDITION.				
<i>Dr.</i>				
Indebtedness, October 1, 1882.....	1,876 50	5,130 91		7,278 89
Expenses, ordinary, present year.....	106,257 21	93,017 96	114,291 81	103,993 35
Expenses, special, present year.....	21,681 68	87,311 22	9,665 55	21,681 03
	\$129,215 39	\$185,463 09	\$123,957 03	\$132,353 27
<i>Cr.</i>				
Expenses paid as above.....	119,742 40	175,978 50	123,957 03	120,021 95
Indebtedness, Sept. 30, 1883.....	9,472 99	9,504 59		12,328 32
	\$129,215 39	\$185,463 09	\$123,957 03	\$132,353 27
SURPLUS AND DEFICIT.				
<i>Dr.</i>				
Cash balance, Sept. 30, 1883.....	18,496 34	29,882 92	6,511 22	20,120 90
Cash estimates in state treasury.....	7,402 30	726 45	3,968 09	4,892 44
Deficit, Sept. 30, 1883.....				
	\$25,898 64	\$30,609 37	\$10,479 31	\$25,013 44
<i>Cr.</i>				
Indebtedness, Sept. 30, 1883.....	9,472 99	9,504 59		12,328 32
Surplus, Sept. 30, 1883.....	16,425 65	21,104 78	10,479 31	12,685 02
	\$25,898 64	\$30,609 37	\$10,479 31	\$25,013 44

of the Income and Expenses of ten State Institutions, classified, for year 1883.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE—		Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.					
\$65,896 02	\$23,635 41	\$50,974 20	\$40,055 74	\$16,423 69	\$21,778 97	\$620,696 86
210,000 00	71,250 00	125,000 00	118,500 00	39,950 00	130,975 00	2,191,546 77
\$275,896 02	\$94,885 41	\$175,974 20	\$158,555 74	\$56,373 69	\$152,753 97	\$3,112,243 63
92,435 64	34,006 10	61,613 91	51,662 43	23,712 91	39,609 81	824,029 15
183,400 38	129 31	1,418 96	103,893 31	32,630 78	113,144 16	3,584 34
	60,750 00	112,911 33				2,284,631 14
\$275,896 02	\$94,885 41	\$175,974 20	\$158,555 74	\$56,373 69	\$152,753 97	\$3,112,243 63
*62 87	1,469 67	8,537 50	350 43	1,122 63	*397 09	69,685 26
88,000 00	26,759 00	56,000 00	48,625 00	17,000 00	31,500 00	660,375 00
4,435 64	7,256 10	5,613 91	6,037 43	6,742 91	8,109 81	163,654 15
9,352 08	1,627 21	6,271 96	563 16	433 00	6,434 00	3,622 36
						58 929 97
\$101,724 85	\$37,102 98	\$76,423 37	\$55,376 02	\$25,298 54	\$45,646 72	\$956,266 74
103,143 32	35,261 85	8 71	51,109 36	24,536 37	45,810 26	14,295 01
*1,718 47	1,841 13	65,056 26	4,266 66	762 17	*163 54	850,614 00
		11,358 40				91,357 73
\$101,724 85	\$37,102 98	\$76,423 37	\$55,376 02	\$25,298 54	\$45,646 72	\$956,266 74
102,180 97	27,852 06	8 71	45,071 93	17,793 46	42,181 01	\$14,295 01
5,064 70	7,409 79	61,782 06	6,037 43	6,742 91	13,629 81	714,421 85
		3,282 91				181,309 67
\$107,245 67	\$35,261 85	\$65,073 68	\$51,109 36	\$24,536 37	\$55,810 82	\$910,026 53
103,143 32	35,261 85	65,064 97	51,109 36	24,536 37	45,810 26	864,969 01
3,802 35		8 71			10,000 56	45,117 52
\$107,245 67	\$35,261 85	\$65,073 68	\$51,109 36	\$24,536 37	\$55,810 82	\$910,026 53
*1,718 47	1,841 13	11,358 40	4,266 66	762 17	*163 54	91,357 73
1,884 04	1,219 03				5,520 00	25,612 35
3,636 78					4,644 10	8,280 88
\$3,802 35	\$3,060 16	\$11,358 40	\$4,266 66	\$762 17	\$10,000 56	\$125,250 96
3,802 35		8 71			10,000 56	45,117 52
	3,060 16	11,319 69	\$4,266 66	762 17		80,133 44
\$3,802 35	\$3,060 16	\$11,358 40	\$4,266 66	\$762 17	\$10,000 56	\$125,250 96

*Overdraft.

Table VII.—

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.				
	Northern.	Eastern.	Central.	Southern.
AVERAGES.				
Number days' board furnished inmates.....	\$191,858 00	\$145,627 00	\$229,945 00	\$192,123 00
Average number of inmates.....	525 64	398 98	639 00	526 36
Average cost per capita.....	292 45	233 11	181 42	197 57
EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.				
Attendance.....	37,388 87	35,376 09	42,137 14	42,642 43
Food.....	28,037 31	21,244 05	38,516 09	34,324 49
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	7,364 11	5,221 09	7,046 65	6,449 43
Laundry supplies.....	865 31	661 48	1,394 25	1,083 39
Fuel.....	15,194 10	14,368 09	7,332 30	4,432 01
Light.....	2,742 57	1,295 08	2,055 45	2,258 61
Water.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....
Medicine and medical supplies.....	1,322 91	1,004 70	2,015 33	2,331 70
Freight and transportation.....	5,617 47	1,667 26	2,363 15	7,303 80
Postage and telegraphing.....	613 92	368 63	524 96	375 77
Books and stationery.....	291 05	1,439 43	482 56	191 27
Printing and advertising.....	571 50	761 23	533 17	589 15
Music and amusements.....	446 18	1,000 81	200 80	337 80
Instruments and apparatus.....	26 53	292 92	75 17	45 12
Household expenses.....	1,003 03	845 60	634 02	680 47
Furniture.....	1,891 47	5,119 44	1,925 09	1,413 43
Building, repairs, etc.....	17,719 56	79,099 38	11,068 58	9,713 44
Tools.....	48 49	102 07	79 27	173 55
Machinery, etc.....	2,054 49	1,294 43	290 29	562 80
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	3,751 01	6,951 04	3,562 76	2,510 81
Real estate.....	.....	.....	.....	6,400 00
Legal expenses.....	233 59	16 00	.....	21 30
Insurance.....	100 00	125 00	100 00	100 00
Shop expenses.....	3 50	52 61	41 75	53 87
Burial expenses.....	82 00	194 00	698 45	108 50
Expenses not classified.....	26 95	1,920 75	.....	677 21
Total.....	\$127,338 89	\$180,332 18	\$123,957 03	\$125,074 38

Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE —		Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.					
\$136,339 00	\$28,968 09	\$107,008 00	\$99,658 00	\$31,495 00	\$104,013 00	\$1,267,034 00
373 53	79 36	293 17	273 04	86 29	284 97	3,471 33
273 55	350 96	210 74	165 07	206 21	148 02	205 81
46,969 09	14,879 54	23,237 12	15,739 71	4,711 85	12,625 06	275,706 90
21,293 14	5,676 05	16,179 38	14,191 86	8,015 13	14,094 54	201,872 07
4,058 45	1,200 06	5,817 49	5,147 68	604 06	5,753 71	48,653 73
688 69	22 35	570 95	422 77	354 50	521 48	6,585 20
7,101 67	1,760 60	4,615 30	3,089 63	1,746 75	3,149 60	62,691 05
2,270 06	515 72	2,273 83	528 40	439 26	672 72	15,051 73
850 00	400 00	.....	.....	249 90	.....	2,499 90
511 59	62 30	269 25	116 28	860 07	131 36	8,628 49
2,166 28	518 58	1,590 57	337 29	419 95	1,788 87	23,713 22
612 24	167 67	165 61	153 96	80 33	226 14	3,319 23
1,266 94	298 35	397 13	398 17	305 51	485 27	5,779 48
1,258 46	120 00	179 30	163 15	173 19	388 17	4,737 23
235 14	674 68	60 56	351 00	10 02	77 69	3,394 68
20 49	2 50	6 12	6 84	.....	94 95	570 64
653 44	117 86	801 46	518 75	221 57	256 57	5,732 77
2,030 65	1,538 31	469 09	1,504 43	791 49	1,505 96	18,219 36
7,900 60	1,855 79	4,124 58	7,143 00	5,092 42	10,774 84	154,492 19
116 78	20 58	148 65	29 70	20 05	27 44	766 58
60 82	33 55	805 33	406 61	209 65	2,153 32	7,781 29
6,037 72	2,189 07	3,064 61	617 13	154 76	899 45	29,740 76
.....	2,590 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,900 00
.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	271 30
.....	657 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	475 00
1,024 22	.....	185 50	15 00	.....	110 63	1,924 37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 00	1,262 45
119 20	.....	103 74	18 00	76 00	40 05	2,981 90
\$107,245 67	\$35,261 85	\$65,064 97	\$51,109 36	\$24,536 37	\$55,810 82	\$895,731 52

TABLE VIII. — *Consolidated Financial Statement (all funds included) the fiscal*

Item.	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.			
	Northern.	Eastern.	Central.	Southern.
APPROPRIATIONS.				
<i>Dr.</i>				
Appropriations 1883, undrawn Oct. 1, 1883.....	\$224,051 70	\$881,731 86	\$349,500 00	\$222,527 62
	\$224,051 70	\$881,731 86	\$349,500 00	\$222,527 62
<i>Cr.</i>				
Appropriations drawn during year.....	137,834 34	431,646 64	173,435 31	132,591 08
Appropriations undrawn Sept. 30, 1884.....	86,217 36	450,085 22	176,064 66	89,936 54
	\$224,051 70	\$881,731 86	\$349,500 00	\$222,527 62
INSTITUTIONS.				
<i>Dr.</i>				
Cash on hand October 1, 1883.....	18,493 34	29,882 92	6,541 22	29,120 90
From state, ordinary.....	106,000 00	104,000 00	110,000 00	98,000 00
From state, special.....	31,834 34	327,646 64	63,435 34	31,591 08
From other sources.....	14,616 91	5,432 48	10,764 37	10,424 78
	\$170,947 59	\$466,962 04	\$190,740 93	\$163,136 76
<i>Cr.</i>				
Indebtedness October 1, 1883, paid.....	9,472 99	9,504 59		12,328 32
Expenses present year, paid.....	132,076 35	425,970 71	190,011 83	133,556 22
Burr fund loaned.....	5,000 00			
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1884.....	21,398 25	31,486 71	699 10	17,272 22
	\$170,947 59	\$466,962 04	\$190,740 93	\$163,136 76
FINANCIAL CONDITION.				
<i>Dr.</i>				
Indebtedness October 1, 1883.....	9,472 99	9,504 59		12,328 32
Expenses, ordinary, present year.....	109,549 41	103,053 73	121,902 78	102,680 20
Expenses, special, present year.....	24,931 08	326,920 19	68,109 05	41,793 93
	\$143,953 51	\$439,478 51	\$190,011 83	\$156,811 45
<i>Cr.</i>				
Expenses paid as above.....	\$111,549 34	\$35,475 30	\$190,011 83	\$145,864 54
Indebtedness Sept. 30, 1884.....	2,404 17	4,003 21		10,946 91
	\$143,953 51	\$439,478 51	\$190,011 83	\$156,811 45
SURPLUS AND DEFICIT.				
<i>Dr.</i>				
Cash balance, Sept. 30, 1884.....	24,398 25	31,486 71	699 10	17,272 22
Cash estimates in state treasury.....	499 04		8,644 80	12,095 29
	\$24,897 29	\$31,486 71	\$9,340 90	\$29,367 51
<i>Cr.</i>				
Indebtedness, Sept. 30, 1884.....	2,404 17	4,003 21		10,946 91
Surplus, Sept. 30, 1884.....	22,493 12	27,483 53	9,340 90	18,420 60
	\$24,897 29	\$31,486 71	\$9,340 90	\$29,367 51
AVERAGES.				
Number days' board furnished inmates.....	192,350	188,356	230,286	210,935
Average number of inmates.....	525 55	544 63	629 20	576 32
Average cost per capita.....	\$208 45	\$200 25	\$193 74	\$178 18

of the Income and Expenses of ten State Institutions, classified, for year 1884.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE		Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.					
\$183,460 38	\$60,750 00	\$112,941 33	\$103,893 31	\$32,630 78	\$113,144 16	\$2,284,631 14
\$183,460 38	\$60,750 00	\$112,941 33	\$103,893 31	\$32,630 78	\$113,144 16	\$2,284,631 14
107,564 54 75,895 84	34,546 24 26,203 76	64,170 37 48,770 96	62,250 37 41,633 94	19,425 12 13,205 66	79,047 24 34,096 92	1,243,520 28 1,012,110 86
\$183,460 38	\$60,750 00	\$112,941 33	\$103,893 31	\$32,630 78	\$113,144 16	\$2,284,631 14
*1,718 47	1,841 13	11,358 40	4,266 66	762 17	*163 54	91,357 73
97,000 00	32,000 00	56,000 00	55,000 00	17,000 00	42,000 00	717,000 00
10,564 54	2,546 24	8,170 37	7,259 37	2,425 12	37,047 24	525,520 28
10,137 51	1,966 82	4,817 29	428 10	212 50	9,672 55	68,473 31
\$115,983 58	\$38,351 19	\$80,346 06	\$66,954 13	\$20,399 79	\$88,556 25	\$1,402,351 32
3,802 35		8 71			10,000 56	45,117 52
109,839 78	32,926 21	64,831 39	61,337 22	20,011 99	78,110 04	1,248,651 74
2,341 45	5,427 98	15,565 96	5,616 91	387 80	445 65	5,000 00
\$115,983 58	\$38,351 19	\$80,346 06	\$66,954 13	\$20,399 79	\$88,556 25	\$1,402,351 32
3,802 35		8 71			10,000 56	45,117 52
109,067 72	31,157 69	54,372 82	54,077 85	17,586 87	46,582 80	741,040 90
10,820 83	1,768 52	10,461 57	7,259 37	2,425 12	31,527 21	526,016 90
\$114,690 90	\$32,926 21	\$64,843 10	\$61,337 22	\$20,011 99	\$88,110 60	\$1,312,175 32
113,642 13	32,926 21	64,840 10	61,337 22	20,011 99	88,110 60	1,293,769 26
1,048 77		3 00				18,406 06
\$114,690 90	\$32,926 21	\$64,843 10	\$61,337 22	\$20,011 99	\$88,110 60	\$1,312,175 32
2,341 45	5,427 98	15,505 96	5,616 91	387 80	445 65	103,582 06
2,140 33	441 31	2,291 20				26,108 97
\$4,481 78	\$5,869 29	\$17,797 16	\$5,616 91	\$387 80	\$445 65	\$129,691 03
1,048 77		3 00				\$18,406 06
3,433 01	5,869 29	17,794 16	5,616 91	387 80	445 65	111,284 97
\$4,481 78	\$5,869 29	\$17,797 16	\$5,616 91	\$387 80	\$445 65	\$129,691 03
131,731	31,051	106,758	116,033	28,684	112,890	1,355,080
368 13	93 01	291 69	317 03	78 37	308 44	3,702 49
\$271 83	\$334 88	\$186 41	\$170 58	\$224 41	\$151 03	\$200 06

* Overdraft.

Table VIII.—

EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.			
	Northern.	Eastern.	Central.	Southern.
Attendance.....	\$10,424 05	\$15,329 55	\$54,025 44	\$54,201 07
Food.....	28,325 74	23,323 40	38,706 07	34,973 47
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	7,308 40	13,353 06	9,743 95	8,043 74
Laundry supplies.....	364 42	812 78	747 06	1,980 65
Fuel.....	14,470 24	11,535 00	6,880 46	3,398 71
Light.....	2,783 96	1,238 38	2,246 42	1,979 94
Water.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....
Medicine and medical supplies.....	1,243 64	1,506 37	1,762 36	1,504 20
Freight and transportation.....	10,646 48	2,737 77	1,305 96	7,867 49
Postage and telegraphing.....	349 24	687 31	505 72	669 45
Books and stationery.....	1,280 64	756 31	730 44	403 29
Printing and advertising.....	182 75	362 70	700 65	354 10
Musie and amusements.....	635 90	635 14	259 48	404 45
Instruments and apparatus.....	144 54	196 06	23 58	87 85
Household expenses.....	1,266 58	1,356 35	930 50	859 45
Furniture.....	3,249 43	9,369 56	4,043 98	3,475 57
Building, repairs, etc.....	17,392 62	289,467 88	52,099 96	23,550 39
Tools.....	76 68	126 49	99 49	146 16
Machinery, etc.....	3,982 20	8,615 71	7,882 83	362 75
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	3,068 22	7,690 47	2,878 48	2,759 29
Real estate.....	.....	10,145 00	.....	44 71
Legal expenses.....	461 80	3 00	1 00	15 15
Insurance.....	100 00	139 00	100 00	100 00
Shop expenses.....	.....	42 09	34 89	110 81
Burial expenses.....	69 00	264 40	384 50	161 00
Expenses not classified.....	12 00	257 65	.....	483 34
Total.....	\$131,480 52	\$429,973 92	\$490,041 83	\$444,483 43

Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE		Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.					
\$49,057 62	\$15,009 20	\$21,218 60	\$17,050 04	\$1,950 83	\$13,585 79	\$114,922 19
22,470 95	5,687 41	14,271 63	15,418 19	7,072 76	11,200 51	201,453 16
3,163 37	1,737 97	1,518 11	9,519 98	145 65	1,168 59	58,573 82
663 54	238 31	474 45	478 61	239 58	797 81	6,797 21
7,751 80	2,218 86	4,936 75	3,112 93	1,777 25	3,092 04	55,864 72
2,353 61	532 25	2,038 81	1,008 17	336 10	801 80	15,319 77
800 00	375 00	.....	.....	235 55	.....	2,410 55
465 40	72 35	280 88	189 97	699 56	165 46	7,891 16
2,944 20	488 36	1,169 71	211 40	310 03	2,468 61	33,119 80
496 73	163 25	213 23	171 82	136 62	182 16	3,575 73
1,647 65	428 82	187 55	861 62	252 90	385 21	6,786 80
51 00	231 55	96 40	217 80	140 00	208 70	2,632 65
90 16	151 41	290 08	627 59	36 00	71 11	3,202 87
17 11	16 00	97 47	7 39	2 51	3 00	596 08
893 34	132 86	420 38	536 21	320 44	343 43	7,008 27
1,558 01	924 61	1,318 39	3,212 18	999 80	2,735 65	30,617 21
10,798 93	669 49	10,388 26	6,651 12	1,674 54	32,976 67	445,672 77
93 22	22 32	79 16	53 39	9 98	18 64	695 44
675 39	948 37	1,155 03	1,124 25	467 34	566 20	25,720 16
3,726 77	2,162 21	1,453 59	799 91	203 85	1,114 54	25,857 03
.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	40 00	10,184 71
.....	.....	.....	2 00	45	.....	483 40
.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	189 00
1,219 12	665 64	.....	.....	.....	70 91	2,143 37
7 00	.....	79 40	29 40	.....	17 59	1,011 80
3 60	.....	98 48	27 10	25	94 71	977 13
\$110,888 55	\$32,926 21	\$64,834 39	\$61,337 22	\$20,611 99	\$78,110 01	\$1,267,057 80

TABLE IX.—*Showing the movement of the population for the fiscal year, 1883.*

Institution.	In Institution Oct. 1, 1882.			Since admitted or returned.			Since discharged or absent.			Remaining Sept. 30, 1883.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	260	260	520	64	70	134	65	61	129	259	266	525
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	290	106	396	119	125	244	132	30	162	287	291	578
Central Insane Hospital.....	316	323	639	135	106	241	134	119	253	317	310	627
Southern Insane Hospital.....	263	237	500	72	83	155	65	56	121	250	261	511
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	275	219	494	261	291	552	293	299	592	286	191	477
Institution for the Blind.....	.....	.....	.....	100	57	157	37	21	58	63	36	99
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	178	121	299	108	71	179	120	57	177	166	138	304
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	115	111	226	133	115	248	109	113	222	169	106	275
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	50	39	89	259	148	407	252	133	385	37	51	71
State Reform School.....	250	.....	250	115	.....	115	163	.....	163	292	.....	292
Total.....	1,957	1,452	3,409	1,469	979	2,448	1,280	852	2,132	2,106	1,589	3,735

TABLE X.—*Showing the movement of the population for the fiscal year, 1884.*

Institution.	In Institution Oct. 1, 1883.			Since admitted or returned.			Since discharged or absent.			Remaining Sept. 30, 1884.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	259	266	525	67	56	123	57	58	115	269	261	530
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	287	291	578	199	126	325	163	71	234	353	256	609
Central Insane Hospital.....	317	310	627	122	118	240	121	110	231	315	318	633
Southern Insane Hospital.....	270	261	531	113	77	190	71	87	158	316	259	575
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	286	194	480	307	222	529	311	211	522	282	205	487
Institution for the Blind.....	63	36	99	43	26	69	26	18	44	80	11	91
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	166	138	304	81	46	127	111	41	152	174	111	285
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	109	106	215	152	105	257	118	171	289	263	156	419
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	37	31	68	300	157	457	283	160	443	51	31	82
State Reform School.....	292	.....	292	117	.....	117	138	.....	138	291	.....	291
Total.....	2,106	1,589	3,735	1,561	953	2,514	1,310	852	2,162	2,297	1,670	3,967

TABLE XI.—*Duration of Terms and Vacations.*

1883.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Term of 1882-83 closed on Wednesday, June 13, 1883. Vacation of thirteen weeks and six days. Term of 1883-84 opened on Wednesday, September 19, 1883.

Institution for the Blind.—Term of 1882-83 closed on Tuesday, June 5, 1883. Vacation of fifteen weeks. Term of 1883-84 opened on Wednesday, September 19, 1883.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.—Term of 1882-83 closed on Saturday, June 30, 1883. Vacation of eight weeks and six days. Term of 1883-84 opened on Saturday, September 1, 1883.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.—Term of 1882-83 closed on Friday, June 15, 1883. Vacation of eleven weeks and two days. Term of 1883-84 opened on Monday, September 3, 1883.

1884.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Term of 1883-84 closed on Wednesday, June 11, 1884. Vacation of thirteen weeks and six days. Term of 1884-85 opened on Wednesday, September 17, 1884.

Institution for the Blind.—Term of 1883-84 closed on Tuesday, June 3, 1884. Vacation of fifteen weeks. Term of 1884-85 opened on Wednesday, September 17, 1884.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.—Term of 1883-84 closed on Saturday, June 23, 1884. Vacation of nine weeks and one day. Term of 1884-85 opened on Monday, September 1, 1884.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.—Term of 1883-84 closed on Thursday, June 19, 1884. Vacation of ten weeks. Term of 1884-85 opened on Monday, September 1, 1884.

TABLE XII.—*Showing number of inmates admitted into ten state institutions, from each county in the state, between the 1st day of October, 1882, and the 30th day of September, 1883.*

Counties.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Dead and Buried.	Blind.	Asylum for Pauper Minded.	Soldiers' Orphan Home.	Soldiers' Orphan Home.	For Infants.	State Reformatory School.	Total.
Adams		12			1	4				10	8	35
Alexander					6					1	7	14
Bond					3	1	3		2	1		10
Boone	1						1				1	3
Brown		1					1					3
Bureau		8								3	3	14
Calhoun		1					1					2
Carroll	3	1						1		1	1	7
Cass		6					2		1			9
Champaign		8					1			15		27
Christian		7						2		6		15
Clark					5		2			1		8
Clay					1		1		1		1	7
Clinton					1			1	2			4
Coles		4			5	1				6	1	17
Cook	46	110			1	13	26	19	5	84	59	362
Crawford					1	1				2	1	5
Cumberland					2	1	1			3		10
DeKalb	4	2				2				7		17
DeWitt			5		1	1	1		6	2	2	18
Douglas		5			4			1		3		13
DuPage	4	1					1			3		9
Edgar		5	1		2		1			2		11
Edwards					1							1
Ellingham					4					13		17
Fayette					6		1	1	1	3		12
Ford		10					2	1		3	1	17
Franklin						1						1
Fulton		3	9		2	4		5		3		26
Gallatin						1	1					2
Greene			5							4		9
Grundy		9								19		28
Hamilton					3		1			1		5
Hancock			6		1	3	1				4	15
Hardin			1									1
Henderson		3			1	3		2				9
Henry		10					1	1		3		15
Iroquois		16			1	3	1			3	2	26
Jackson			4		2	1	1	2		3		13
Jasper			2							2		4
Jefferson			4			1		1		3		9
Jersey		4								2	1	5
Jo Daviess	3					1						6
Johnson			3			2				8		13
Kane	15	1			1	1	1			6		25
Kankakee		11			1	1		2		8		26
Kendall	1	2								1		4
Knox			12		1	1		1		1		17
Lake	8	6				2				1		17
LaSalle	17	2			3	3	1	3		23	4	56
Lawrence			1			2				2		5
Lee	4				1					1		7
Livingston		20				1				5	1	27
Logan			7		1	1	1	1		7	1	19
Macon		4						1	3	3		13
Macoupin			5				3	1	2			18
Madison			8		2							13
Marion		5	4		1	2	4				1	19
Marshall		1	5			1			2	2		11
Mason			6				1		3	3		13
Massac					6		1			4	1	14
McDonough			8		1	1					5	15
McHenry	5	1				2			3			8
McLean		1	10			1	2	3	10		2	30
Menard		1	4		2					2		9
Mercer		2	3			1				1		7
Monroe					5		1					8
Montgomery			5		2					1		9
Morgan			20		1		4		4		1	32
Moultrie					9	1	1			1	1	13
Ogle	6	2				2	4			3		17
Peoria		4	11		1	1	3			3	2	25

TABLE XII.—*Concluded.*

Counties.	Northern Iowa Hospital.	Eastern Iowa Hospital.	Central Iowa Hospital.	Southern Iowa Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb	Blind.	Asylum Feeble- Minded.	Orphans' Home.	Soldiers' Army.	Eye and Ear Infir- mary.	State Reform School.	Total.
Perry.....			1	3		1				4		8
Piatt.....										4		4
Pike.....		1	10			1			3	1	1	17
Pope.....				1						3		4
Pulaski.....				2			1				1	4
Putnam.....			1			1						2
Randolph.....				4			1		2			7
Richland.....				2	1					4		7
Rock Island.....	1		7			2			1	9	1	21
Saline.....				3		1						3
Sangamon.....			19		1		4		4		5	34
Schuyler.....			2			1				1		4
Scott.....			2		1							4
Shelby.....				4		2	1			7	3	17
Stark.....			4		1					1		6
St. Clair.....				14	2	4	2			1	1	24
Stephenson.....		7			1					2		10
Tazewell.....			3		2		5		2		3	17
Union.....				7							1	8
Vermilion.....		13			2	5	1		4	4	5	34
Wabash.....				1		3						4
Warren.....			9				1		1	9	1	21
Washington.....				3								7
Wayne.....				6		3			3		2	14
White.....		1		5	1	7	1			8	5	28
Whiteside.....	2					1	1					4
Will.....		15				4	1		1	12	1	34
Williamson.....				4							1	9
Winnebago.....	7	1			1					2	1	13
Woodford.....		2	5			1	4			3		15
Total.....	134	274	241	155	63	157	72	87	407	144	1,733	

TABLE XIII.—*Showing the number of inmates admitted into ten state institutions, from each county in the state, between the 1st day of October, 1883, and the 30th day of September, 1884.*

Counties.	Northern Hospital.	Northern Hospital.	Eastern Hospital.	Central Hospital.	Southern Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Children.	Feeble- Minded.	Orphan's Home.	Soldiers' Home.	Infirmity and Fur- nace.	Ego and Fur- nace.	Reform School.	Total.
Adams.....				14		1	1		2				4	2	24
Alexander.....					3		1							13	19
Bond.....					4	1	1						3		9
Boone.....	2	1				1	1						3	2	10
Brown.....				5										2	7
Bureau.....	1			4							1		10		16
Calhoun.....				1											1
Carroll.....		1				1			1		3		4		10
Cass.....				7			3			1	1			1	12
Champaign.....		16				1	3		1				6		28
Christian.....		2		4		1				3			3		12
Clark.....		3			4		2				3				14
Clay.....		1			5	1									7
Clinton.....					5										5
Coles.....			3		3	15	1	1					2		12
Cook.....	28	86			1	2	7	5	7		7	119	46		314
Crawford.....					3	2	1	1							7
Cumberland.....				2					1						3
DeKalb.....	6	5								3		3		2	19
DeWitt.....			4			1				3				1	14
Douglas.....		1			4	2						2			9
DuPage.....	6	3						1				3			13
Edgar.....		5	1		9		1					1			17
Edwards.....					1										1
Edgingham.....					5							11			16
Fayette.....					6	3				2		3			14
Ford.....		4					1	1				7		1	14
Franklin.....					6							3			9
Fulton.....			11			1				4		2		2	20
Gallatin.....		1			1								1		2
Greene.....			4												5
Grundy.....		8				1						7			16
Hamilton.....					3		2					4		1	10
Hancock.....			7			1	1			1		1		1	12
Hardin.....				2	1							1			4
Henderson.....			1				2			2				1	6
Henry.....		2	8		1			1				4		1	17
Iroquois.....		19								5		7		1	32
Jackson.....					10		2					5		1	18
Jasper.....					5	5				3		8			21
Jefferson.....					7							2			9
Jersey.....			6		4		1	1							12
JoDavies.....	3											3			6
Johnson.....					2							3		2	7
Kane.....	20	5					1			1		1			28
Kankakee.....		18					2					18		1	39
Kendall.....	2							2							2
Knox.....		3	8							2		5		3	21
Lake.....	6	7				1						5		3	22
LaSalle.....	7	6				4				4		25		2	48
Lawrence.....					1						3	3			10
Lee.....	8	1										2		2	13
Livingston.....		15			1	1				1		11		1	30
Logan.....		6	5						3			7		1	26
Macon.....		5	3					1	1	1		7		1	19
Macomb.....		1	9			4	2	1	1	5		4			26
Madison.....		3	1		11	2	1	2				2			25
Marion.....					6			1						2	10
Marshall.....			1		4							2			7
Mason.....			8			1						3		2	14
Massac.....					6					1					7
McDonough.....			9				1	1	1	1				3	15
McHenry.....	6	2			1							1			10
McLean.....		6	10				2	2	2	2		9		4	35
Menard.....		2	4				1	1	4			1		1	14
Mercer.....			6									1			7
Monroe.....		1			2	1									4
Montgomery.....		1	9		1			1							12
Morgan.....			13						1	1		1		6	22
Moultrie.....					2										3
Ogle.....	8	1				1						5		1	16
Peoria.....				10		4			1			5		4	24

Table XIII.--Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Orphans' Home.	Soldiers' Infirmary.	Eye and Ear Hospital.	Reform School.	Total.
Perry.....				7				4		2		13
Piatt.....			1	1						6		8
Pike.....		1	10	1			1	1	1			15
Pope.....				4						4		8
Pulaski.....				4						1	2	7
Putnam.....			1					1				2
Randolph.....				9	1		1	1	1			13
Richland.....				4								4
Rock Island.....		18	8			1		3	5		5	40
Saline.....				4					3			7
Sangamon.....		15	17	1	1		2	1	4		2	43
Schuyler.....			1		1	1						5
Scott.....		1	2			2			2		2	9
Shelby.....				7			1	2	9			19
Stark.....			3		1			3				7
St. Clair.....				16	1		1				2	20
Stephenson.....	4	2			1	3	1		1			12
Tazewell.....			6				2	3	6		4	21
Union.....				7								7
Vermilion.....		18									6	24
Wabash.....				1								1
Warren.....			10					5	4			19
Washington.....				5	1				1			7
Wayne.....				4		3			1		1	9
White.....		1		2		1		2			1	9
Whiteside.....	4	2							4			10
Will.....		18			2		1	10	12			43
Williamson.....				6					3			9
Winnebago.....	12								7		4	23
Woodford.....		3	5		1	1		2				12
Individual accounts.....									12			12
Total.....	123	325	240	220	67	55	39	107	457	150		1,783

TABLE XIV.—*Showing number of days' board given to inmates of ten state institutions, from each county in the state, between the 1st day of October 1882, and the 30th day of September, 1883.*

Counties.	Northern Hospital.	Eastern Hospital.	Central Hospital.	Southern Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	People- Minded Children.	Home.	Infirmary, Soldiers, Orphan's.	Eye and Ear.	Reform School.	Total.
Adams.....			14,230		2,594	756	1,762	739	569	6,328		26,969
Alexander.....				6,018	707		635		4	2,315		9,679
Bond.....				4,515	784	348	1,231	1,288	81			8,247
Boone.....	4,122				647	262	365		188	365		5,889
Brown.....			2,331		681	177	393				510	4,002
Bureau.....	36		7,998		527					286	960	9,807
Calhoun.....			1,907		527	254						2,688
Carroll.....	3,640	480			810	265	358	289	66		916	6,824
Cass.....			4,344		540	263	1,152	1,824				8,123
Champaign.....		8,818			3,389	241	2,493	3,639	1,347			19,327
Christian.....		365	5,696		1,936		1,167	300	285			9,719
Clark.....				7,019	1,594	503		5,097	313			11,526
Clay.....				2,758	733	5	365	1,072		708		5,641
Clinton.....				4,162	1,067		1,690	385		204		7,808
Coles.....		1,600		6,511	618		1,281		406	1,147		11,593
Cook.....	81,876	52,423		3,309	18,591	4,878	20,876	2,929	5,242	39,760		229,827
Crawford.....				3,970	1,080		295		196	377		5,918
Cumberland.....				2,319	553	229		942	545			4,618
DeKalb.....	6,559	147			26		1,757	1,808	218			10,515
DeWitt.....			5,159		553	251	1,055	1,437	115	730		9,300
Douglas.....	365	2,159		3,116	540		126	474	143		8	7,222
DuPage.....	4,904	14			257	253	313		242			5,983
Edgar.....		2,161	122	6,798	1,311	12	363	1,065	208		97	12,107
Edwards.....				1,845	1,080		302					3,227
Ellingham.....				6,479			300	1,825	1,216			10,450
Fayette.....				4,313	1,324	238	791	677	85	451		7,879
Ford.....		3,987	2,123		901	278	1,107	730	98	410		9,634
Franklin.....				3,691	540	242						4,476
Fulton.....			991	8,239	1,545	597	2,448	2,898	210	365		17,323
Gallatin.....				2,195		12	291			365		2,773
Greene.....			6,240		1,350		667		505			8,762
Grundy.....	365	4,127			1,080		365	895	1,460	730		9,022
Hamilton.....				5,191	270	239			427			6,127
Hancock.....				7,211	1,456	756	2,432	730		1,569		14,154
Hardin.....				585								585
Henderson.....			3,022		283	492	365	346	16	365		4,889
Henry.....		37	7,336		1,363	12	1,508		481	364		11,101
Iroquois.....		9,492	365		1,890	732	1,396		337	1,362		15,574
Jackson.....				5,011	62	210	1,771	1,956	551			9,594
Jasper.....				3,032	270		365		283			3,950
Jefferson.....				4,291	533	12		958	352	365		6,511
Jersey.....			4,195		270		1,014			180		5,659
JoDavies.....	4,931				527	253	683	966	94	340		7,797
Johnson.....				3,276		267			952			4,495
Kane.....	11,772	1,723			3,471	12	1,165	1,460	156	1,460		21,219
Kankakee.....		9,166		365	2,176	247	296	264	211	131		12,856
Kendall.....	3,285	526		365					213			4,389
Knox.....		365	9,563		1,851	12	1,559	1,362	848	1,286		16,816
Lake.....	6,074	1,869			810	266	1,16		49			10,225
LaSalle.....	15,785	687			4,764	743	929	3,725	1,446		1,176	29,255
Lawrence.....				2,776	810	492	1,371		18			5,467
Lee.....	6,455	742			438		730	1,268	15	1,488		11,131
Livingston.....			1,909		1,311	250	908	657	265	254		14,864
Logan.....	365	8,945	5,588		823	13	3,272	2,868	478	112		19,154
Macon.....			6,365		2,796		1,382	3,421	150	589		11,703
Macoupin.....			7,731		1,318	928	977	2,526	552	365		14,995
Madison.....				13,353	3,665	743	1,449					19,210
Marion.....		668		6,611	540	254	1,091	4,840	487	567		15,061
Marshall.....		100	3,528		540		438	312	396	297		5,611
Mason.....			5,630		270	13	1,147	653	55			7,468
Massac.....				3,299		241	511	839		824		5,704
McDonough.....			6,451		2,413	253	661	1,141		1,691		12,946
McHenry.....	6,955	360			622	480	1,601		125			9,543
McLean.....	365	95	12,858		3,666	73	1,350	9,125	543	3,440		31,515
Menard.....		8	4,083		679		730		189			5,691
Mercer.....	1,000	4,476			270	210	687	1,460	35			8,168
Monroe.....	1,558		5,636		1,350	253	730					9,587
Montgomery.....			5,392		1,620	238	365		4	730		8,349
Morgan.....			9,251	175	4,814	973	2,090	1,090	108	448		18,952
Moultrie.....				2,316	1,575	13	311		264	151		4,632
Ogle.....	6,504	133			1,697	506	443		47			9,210

Table XIV.—Concluded.

Counties.	Northern Iowa Hospital.	Eastern Iowa Hospital.	Central Iowa Hospital.	Southern Iowa Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Feeble- Minded Home.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Infantry.	Eye and Ear.	Reform School.	Total.
Peoria.....		623	9,962		3,767	253	2,534	1,163	441	2,759			21,512
Perry.....				4,209	1,080	208	1,015	825	550	431			8,318
Platt.....			2,971		753		243	1,460	370				5,797
Pike.....		64	7,401		1,337	209	365	1,752	100	1,762			12,993
Pope.....				2,295					201				2,496
Pulaski.....				3,004			25					508	3,537
Putnam.....		365	832		270	236						30	1,733
Randolph.....				6,975	270		250	106				1,460	9,061
Richland.....				3,039	1,093			879	353			341	5,705
Rock Island.....	201		8,911		810	455	1,430	2,374	447	3,176			17,834
Saline.....				2,139					358				2,497
Sangamon.....			11,981		2,961	12	2,861	2,333	335	2,977			23,466
Schuyler.....			4,401			252	365		4				5,025
Scott.....			2,750		170	251		1,625					4,796
Shelby.....				6,812		213	2,438	2,126	351	1,901			13,811
Stark.....			1,536		536		297	153	5				2,527
St. Clair.....				14,005	4,746	514	810	289	64	1,203			21,631
Stephenson.....	7,111	365			1,080		1,095	289	161	730			10,831
Tazewell.....		365	6,515		2,719		1,607	887	101	796			12,993
Union.....				4,575	540		997	450				20	6,582
Vernon.....		12,498		365	1,033	1,114	1,777	796	566	1,272			19,481
Wabash.....				2,382	270	720		1,386					4,758
Warren.....			5,953		1,328		301	1,830	506	614			10,532
Washington.....				6,776	553	380	1,010	1,270	207				10,196
Wayne.....				4,653	2,462	518	645	685				1,264	10,227
White.....		168		4,142	1,448	1,293	322	730	349	1,976			10,128
Whiteside.....	6,606	188			804	92	665		767	401			9,523
Will.....	1,311	14,337			4,005	975	1,553	1,290	574	486			24,540
Williamson.....				3,757	784	268	730		212	495			6,246
Winnebago.....	9,268	31			1,337	493	933	2,555	118	2,289			17,024
Woodford.....		1,876	4,008		1,051	244	1,830	392	126	879			10,409
Total.....	191,858	145,627	229,945	192,123	136,339	28,968	107,008	99,658	31,495	104,013			1,267,034

TABLE XV.—*Showing number of days' board given to inmates of ten state institutions, from each county in the state, between the 1st day of October, 1883, and the 30th day of September, 1884.*

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Female Minded.	Asylum for Male Minded.	Scotts- burg Orphan- Asylum.	Indiana Reformatory.	Charitable Eye and Ear Hospital.	State Reform School.	Total.
Adams.....			14,282		2,532	1,034	1,349	710	336	5,970			26,283
Alexander.....				5,780	542	98	366		43	1,006			10,925
Bond.....				4,451	828	277	1,362	731	283				7,632
Boone.....	3,893	5			828	13	238		148	654			5,839
Brown.....			2,612		600		22			966			4,209
Bureau.....	17		8,267		271			300	668	1,697			11,250
Cathlamet.....			2,318		271	262							2,881
Carroll.....	4,026	437			828	467	96	798	575	710			8,331
Cass.....			4,000		542	552	1,382	2,217		92			8,845
Champaign.....		9,636			3,437	30	2,197	3,122	918				19,010
Christian.....		623	5,834	143	1,626		639	90	90				9,045
Clark.....		237		7,694	1,069	272		3,585	81				12,943
Clay.....		12		3,276	832	248		1,098		732			6,554
Clinton.....				5,946	921		1,721	1,098					8,786
Coles.....		1,879		4,821	271	14	1,245		63	1,113			9,499
Cook.....	82,992	61,286		126	19,335	6,450	21,580	4,502	5,383	41,846			210,722
Crawford.....					1,097	15	212		62	425			6,133
Cumberland.....				2,856	813	255		1,875	334				6,132
DeKalb.....	5,591	955			542		1,702	1,470	104	415			10,554
DeWitt.....			4,315		813	262	1,001	450	300	588			7,729
Douglas.....	366	2,310		3,421	615		356	360	23				7,491
DuPage.....	1,822	397				218	380		161				6,518
Elgar.....		2,891	136	7,111	542	166	366	1,098	202				12,722
Edwards.....				1,165	1,069	263	296						2,793
Effingham.....				7,754	271		922	1,850	555				11,352
Fayette.....				8,197	789	243	941	1,530	284	366			12,410
Ford.....		5,197			1,954	502	741	710	38	489			99,051
Franklin.....				3,513	542				301				4,356
Fulton.....		1,195	8,823		1,827	511	2,100	2,692	76	569			17,793
Gallatin.....		220		2,496		26	262			366			3,379
Greene.....			5,585		1,104		387		19				7,095
Grundy.....	366	6,031			1,084		366	959	481	668			9,946
Hamilton.....				6,038	271	39			458	209			7,006
Hancock.....			8,099		1,882	1,034	1,915	360	217	2,089			15,616
Hardin.....				1,195	15				10				1,220
Henderson.....			3,070		542	786	366	1,110		597			6,501
Henry.....		422	8,069	201	1,245	262	1,261		268	105			11,833
Iroquois.....		11,392			1,896	245	1,289	780	610	1,355			20,498
Jackson.....				5,048	542	659	1,912	2,460	683	263			11,518
Jasper.....				4,139	784		366	1,018	121				6,949
Jefferson.....				3,857	357	263		366	218	184			5,445
Jersey.....			4,745		271	112	753			366			6,861
Jo Daviess.....	5,060				428	253	366	770	117				7,001
Johnson.....				3,190		262			280	463			4,195
Kane.....	11,657	2,341			3,779	310	1,300	1,770	23	1,018			22,198
Kankakee.....		9,536			1,611	785	366	370	1,154	163			14,351
Kendall.....	3,300	371											4,037
Knox.....		554	8,620		995	181	1,317	1,910	544	1,001			15,086
Lake.....	7,254	3,811			828	62	732		254	751			11,125
LaSalle.....	15,641	1,259			4,863	511	664	5,610	1,361	847			39,792
Lawrence.....				3,450	813	248	1,398	90	237				6,236
Lee.....	6,426	929			542		732	1,098	160	1,198			10,995
Livingston.....	366	11,558			587	253	499	1,016	208	599			15,117
Logan.....		1,479	5,685	1,210	1,069	248	3,090	3,330	363	472			16,946
Macon.....		109	5,927		2,234	192	1,412	2,876	347	92			13,268
Macoupin.....		18	8,463		1,646	1,432	3,802	163	366	17			17,018
Madison.....		595	123	12,545	4,367	502	1,499		145				19,796
Martin.....		1,200		7,117	271	615	1,461	3,285		898			14,850
Marshall.....		425	4,105		542		366	1,010	74				6,522
Mason.....			4,569		505	248	996	4,750	156	414			8,648
Massac.....				4,483		262	732	1,416		289			7,293
McDonough.....			6,964		2,447	182	549	2,080		1,946			14,158
McHenry.....	7,116	835		260	132	207	664		48				9,277
McLean.....	366	64	12,544		3,683	507	1,981	8,881	328	3,982			32,726
McNeal.....		558	3,957		1,084	192	1,046	1,790	17	109			8,793
Monroe.....		550	4,484		271		732	1,098	1				7,436
Monroe.....		535		5,688	1,310	263	664						8,700
Montgomery.....		26	6,356	305	1,656	169							9,337
Morgan.....			7,943	263	4,034	503	1,586		780	384			16,567
Moultrie.....				2,956	1,310	263	302			178			5,009
Ogle.....	6,919	129			1,370	602	1,657		227	243			11,007

Table XI.—Concluded.

Counties.	Northern Hospital.	Eastern Hospital.	Central Hospital.	Southern Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers' Orphan Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Institution.	State Reform School.	Total.
Peoria.....		552	11,109		3,947	218	2,621	1,280	705	3,185	23,617
Perry.....				5,340	831	252	732	2,510	201		9,867
Piatt.....			3,494	154	608		297	1,280	288		6,057
Pike.....		485	8,705	70	1,069		388	1,710	31	1,795	14,253
Pope.....				2,983					131		3,117
Pulaski.....				2,558			236		227	1,411	4,462
Putnam.....		365	743		271	248		150			1,777
Randolph.....				7,966	287		472	240	48	980	9,993
Richland.....				3,410	1,370			1,098	252		6,130
Rock Island.....	366	558	8,403		813	277	1,098	2,315	497	3,267	17,594
Saline.....				1,581	3,127				201		4,915
Sangamon.....		532	10,695	312		262	2,950	3,266	268	2,044	20,269
Schuyler.....			4,580		15	630	282		185	655	6,277
Scott.....		159	2,827		512	290		1,600	86	296	5,770
Shelby.....				5,073		519	2,333	2,210	1,020	1,735	12,880
Stark.....			2,172		557		36	90			3,125
St. Clair.....				16,266	4,888	1,012	1,385	170		1,016	21,767
Stephenson.....	7,507	695			1,212	527	1,162	170	17	541	11,831
Tazewell.....		365	6,902		3,203		1,925	1,716	351	741	15,203
Union.....				5,649	512		1,004	370		366	7,931
Vermilion.....		13,142		366	1,340	420	2,141	1,380		2,771	21,560
Wabash.....				2,721	271	375		1,280			4,647
Warren.....			6,040		1,069		366	1,840	231	546	10,695
Washington.....				7,044	813		810	1,480	14		10,161
Wayne.....				5,051	3,118	1,018	366	740	48	1,074	11,445
White.....		722		4,522	1,310	1,049	608	336	761	2,628	11,995
Whiteside.....	7,150	1,082			813		792		83	238	10,098
Will.....	1,098	17,394			3,298	773	1,373	3,450	924	578	28,798
Williamson.....				4,799	256	248	732		390	655	7,100
Winnebago.....	10,108	365			1,476	263	1,000	2,020	285	3,022	18,546
Woodford.....		2,97	4,615		740	363	2,349	830			11,899
Individuals.....									167		167
Total.....	192,350	188,356	230,286	210,935	134,734	34,054	106,758	116,033	28,684	112,890	1,355,080

TABLE XVI.—*Showing number of inmates actually present on the 30th day of September, 1883, in ten state institutions, from each county in the state.*

Counties.	Northern Hospital.	Eastern Hospital.	Central Hospital.	Southern Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Orphan's Home.	Soldiers' Infirmary.	Eye and Ear.	Reform School.	Total.
Adams.....			39		7	3	3		2		20	74
Alexander.....				16	2		1	1			9	28
Bond.....				13	3	1	4	2				23
Boone.....	11				3		1				1	16
Brown.....			6		1						1	9
Bureau.....			24		1		1				5	29
Calhoun.....			6		1							8
Carroll.....	11	2			3		1	1	1		2	23
Cass.....			12		2		2	4				26
Champaign.....		24			8		3	6		4		52
Christian.....		1	15		6		2	2				26
Clark.....				20	4		2	12				38
Clay.....				13	2		1	3			2	18
Clinton.....			4		3			3			1	27
Coles.....			4	15	1					1	3	20
Cook.....	236	172			76	20	64	11	9		111	700
Crawford.....				11	4					1	2	18
Cumberland.....					3			6		1		17
DeKalb.....	15	2			2		5	6		2		32
DeWitt.....			13		3	1	3	7		1	2	30
Douglas.....	1	8		10	2		1	1				23
DuPage.....	12	1			2	1				1		15
Edgar.....		8		18	2	1	1	3				33
Edwards.....				4	4		1					9
Effingham.....				18	2		3	3	2			28
Fayette.....				14	3			5		1	1	24
Ford.....		16			4	1	2	2		1	1	27
Franklin.....				8								10
Fulton.....		4	24		3		3	6		1	1	51
Gallatin.....				6			1	1			1	9
Greene.....		15	17		5			2				39
Grundy.....	1				4			1	3	1	2	15
Hamilton.....				15	1							16
Hancock.....			22		7	3	6	2			5	45
Hardin.....				2								2
Henderson.....			8		2	1	1	3			1	16
Henry.....			24		4	1	4					33
Iroquois.....		31			7	1	4			1	3	50
Jackson.....			14		2		6	8		2		32
Jasper.....				9	1		1					11
Jefferson.....				8	2	1		1	1	1	1	14
Jersey.....			12		1			2			1	16
JoDavies.....	14				1	1	1	3				20
Johnson.....				8		2				2		12
Kane.....	30	5			11	1	4	4			4	59
Kankakee.....		29		1	6	1	1	2				40
Kendall.....	9	2										12
Knox.....		1	25		4	1	4	4	3		2	44
Lake.....	19	9			3	2	2					35
LaSalle.....	41	3			17	2	2	13	2		4	87
Lawrence.....				8	3	1						18
Lee.....	17	2			2		2	3			3	29
Livingston.....	1	32			2	1	1	2			1	40
Logan.....			15		1	1	8	9	1		1	39
Macoupin.....			17		10		3	3				33
Madison.....			21		4	2	4	9			1	41
Marion.....			34		15	2	4					55
Marshall.....		4		19	2	1	4	12			2	44
Massac.....		1	10		2		1	3				17
Mason.....			14		1	1	3	5				24
Massac.....				11		1	2	1				20
McDonough.....	18		19		10	1	1	5			6	42
McHenry.....	18	1			4		2					22
McLean.....	1	1	33		13	1	5	26	2		10	91
Menard.....		1	13		4		2					18
Merce.....		3	11		1		2	4				21
Monroe.....		5		16	5	1	2					29
Montgomery.....			15		6		1		1		2	25
Morgan.....			26	1	15	1	4	7	1	1	1	56
Moultrie.....				10	5	1	1				1	18
Ogle.....	16	2			5	2	5					30

Table XIV.—Concluded.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Infirmary, and Ear- rings.	Eye and Ear.	Reform School.	Total.
Peoria		2	29		13	1	8	4	2		8	67
Perry				12	4		2	3	1			22
Platt			9		1			4				15
Pike		1	23		4		1	7	2		5	43
Pope				6								6
Pulaski				7			1				2	10
Putnam		1	3		1	1						6
Randolph				21	1		1				4	27
Richland				8	5			3	2			18
Rock Island	1		23		3	1	3	6	2		7	46
Saline				4								4
Sangamon			30		12	1	8	8			8	67
Schuyler			13			1	1		1			16
Scott			7		2	1		3				15
Shelby				17		2	6	6	2		5	38
Stark			5		2		1					8
St. Clair				44	18	3		1			4	74
Stephenson	20	1			4		3	1	1		2	32
Tazewell		1	19		12		5	4			2	43
Union				13	2		3	1			1	20
Vermilion		36		1	5	1	6	4			6	59
Wabash				7	1			4				12
Warren			17		4		1	7	1		2	32
Washington				19	3		3	4				29
Wayne				13	12	3	1	2		6	3	34
White		1		11	5	3	2	2		7	37	
Whiteside	19	2			3		2		1		1	28
Will	3	44			11	3	4	5		1	2	73
Williamson				11	1	2	2			1		19
Winnebago	26	1			4	1	2	7			6	47
Woodford		6	12		2	1	7	2				30
Total.....	525	488	627	534	480	99	304	315	71	292	3,735	

TABLE XVII.—*Showing number of inmates actually present on the 30th day of September, 1881, in ten state institutions, from each county in the state.*

Counties.	Northern Hospital.	Central Hospital.	South Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Mixed Children.	Probley Home.	Orphan's Home.	Infirmary, Soldiers'.	Eye and Ear.	Reform School.	Total.
Adams.....		37		8	2		6	2		1	16	72
Alexander.....			16	2							16	35
Bond.....			12	4	2		3	2				23
Boone.....	11	1		1	1		1				3	21
Brown.....		9		1							3	14
Bureau.....	1	22		1				1		2	2	29
Calhoun.....		6		1	1							8
Carroll.....	11	2		4	2		2	3		2	1	27
Cass.....		13		12	4		4	6			1	30
Champaign.....	28			13	2		3	8				59
Christian.....	3	15	1	6			2	3		1		31
Clark.....			21	3	4			13				42
Clay.....		1	12	3			1	3			2	23
Clinton.....			14	3			4	3				24
Coles.....		7	14	1	1		4	4			3	30
Cook.....	225	216	1	73	22		62	17		24	109	749
Crawford.....			13	6	1		1				1	23
Cumberland.....			9	2	1			1		1		17
DeKalb.....	17	6		3			5	6			2	38
DeWitt.....		13		3	1		2	2		1	1	23
Douglas.....	1	5	7	2			1	1				17
DuPage.....	14	4					1	1		2		21
Edgar.....		9	22	2	1		1	3				38
Edwards.....			1	3	1		1	3				9
Effingham.....			19	1			2	5				31
Fayette.....			12	3	1		3	5		1	1	26
Ford.....		15		2	1		3	2			2	26
Franklin.....			11	1						3		15
Fulton.....		2	26	6	2		5	10			2	60
Gallatin.....		1					1				1	3
Greene.....			16	4			1			1		22
Grundy.....	1	18		4			1	2			1	28
Hamilton.....			16	1	2					1	1	21
Hancock.....		23		6	5		4	1			5	45
Hardin.....			3	1						1		5
Henderson.....		8		1	3		1	5			2	20
Henry.....	1	25	1	5	1		5			1	1	40
Iroquois.....	46			7	1		3	5		2	3	67
Jackson.....			17	2	1		5	7		1		33
Jasper.....			12	6			1	3		4		26
Jefferson.....			11	4	1			1				17
Jersey.....		14	4	1			3				1	23
JoDavies.....	16			2	1		1	2				22
Johnson.....			9	2	2						2	13
Kane.....	36			13	1		3	5		1		68
Kankakee.....		27	1	5	4		1	1		3	1	43
Kendall.....	9	1	22									11
Knox.....				4			1	6				43
Lake.....	18	14		4	2		2			1	3	44
LaSalle.....	44	5		19	1			11			2	89
Lawrence.....			11	3			4	3		1		22
Lee.....	18	3		2				3				30
Livingston.....	1	35		5	1		3	3		2		52
Logan.....		17	4	3			12	9				50
Macon.....		15		8	1		4	8		1	1	42
Macoupin.....		25		9	4		5	12		1	1	58
Madison.....			42	14	1		5					64
Marion.....		4	14	1			4	9			3	35
Marshall.....			12	1			1	2				16
Mason.....			11	1				5			2	21
Massac.....			14		1					1		21
McDonough.....		15		7				5			7	36
McHenry.....	19	3	1									25
McLean.....	1	5	36	11	3			21		1	9	94
Menard.....		3	9	4	1		3	3			1	24
Merced.....		14		1				3				21
Monroe.....		3	15	5	1							26
Montgomery.....		1	19	8	1		1				1	32
Morgan.....			20	13	1		4	3		1	6	54
Moultrie.....				2	1		1					4
Ogle.....	19			6	2		4				1	32
Peoria.....		1	31	15			8	3		2	6	66

Table XVII.—Concluded.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	People- Home.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Infirmary.	Eye and Ear	Reform School.	Total.
Perry				15	4	1	2		5				29
Piatt			9	1	4		1						17
Pike		2	23	1	3		2		3			3	37
Pope				8						1			9
Pulaski				8			1					3	12
Putnam		1	2		1				1				5
Randolph				24	2		2		1	1		1	31
Richland				9	6	1			3				19
Rock Island	1	18	21		3	2	3		9			8	65
Saline				5									5
Sangamon		15	33	1	11	1	9		9	1		4	84
Schuyler			10		1	1	1					2	15
Scott		1	9			3			4	1		2	20
Shelby				18		2	7		7	1		4	39
Stark			7		3		1		3				14
St. Clair				41	19	4						2	70
Stephenson	20	3			3		4					1	31
Tazewell		1	17		10		7		6	1		3	45
Union				17	2		3		1			1	24
Vermilion		38		1	4	1	6		4			11	65
Wabash				8	1	1			4				14
Warren			14		3		1		9			1	28
Washington				20	3		2		4	1			30
Wayne				14	10	5	1		2	1		1	34
White		2			2	3	2		2	1		6	18
Whiteside	19	3		12	3		2						39
Will	3	53			10	2	5		15	2		1	91
Williamson				14		1	2			2		1	20
Winnebago	28	1			6		2		6			9	53
Woodford		8	15		2	2	7		4				38
Total	533	639	633	595	487	124	317	353	85	301			4,067

TABLE XVIII.—Showing consumption of articles named, per capita, for one year, from Oct. 1, 1882, to Sept. 30, 1883.

Articles.	Measure.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
Bread-stuffs.....	Pounds.	274.95	282.31	270.92	318.30	213.79	303.32	306.31	269.16	302.58	111.18	296.39
Wheat and flour.....	"	249.22	254.27	290.30	317.31	211.05	220.91	137.11	111.95	182.11	229.55	239.98
Vegetables.....	Pounds.	12.56	4.31	11.71	10.15	4.59	15.25	11.08	17.26	28.92	1.19	10.31
Rice and hominy.....	"	3.73	10.97	7.83	2.42	4.67	10.18	12.83	1.33	6.23	.....	5.79
Fruit.....	Quar.	9.16	20.27	55.96	2.31	37.32	49.97	29.67	29.04	19.20	11.82	24.16
Oranges and lemons.....	Pounds.	1.47	6.22	10.08	3.55	14.18	13.57	20.16	5.81	6.97	18.07	10.59
Butter.....	"	31.97	35.02	11.10	29.43	40.32	19.30	15.56	11.77	37.91	19.24	6.96
Eggs.....	Number.	1,901	4.58	4.06	1.79	3.18	2.29	1.56	11.72	1.85	0.89	31.72
lard and vinegar.....	"	66.39	89.31	59.20	295.31	26.70	32.19	12.93	27.55	55.32	33.63	71.58
Tea.....	Gallons.	1.67	0.89	1.55	0.81	0.32	0.76	0.36	1.01	0.67	1.13	1.03
Coffee.....	"	4.21	0.70	3.08	4.10	0.64	.....	3.88	0.46	1.91	0.85	2.21
Sugar.....	Pounds.	9.34	11.46	4.26	12.75	4.63	9.56	26.93	2.14	5.09	6.21	7.71
Syrup, etc.....	"	19.24	41.15	26.11	41.01	40.78	63.21	18.79	93.27	93.27	15.64	35.62
Syrup, etc.....	Gallons.	1.55	1.73	0.76	2.01	2.97	6.99	2.06	0.99	0.18	3.77	1.95
Average number of persons fed.....	.....	632	499	739	632	428	101	360	391	100	311	4,106

TABLE XIX.—*Showing consumption of articles named, per capita, for one year, from Oct. 1, 1883, to Sept. 30, 1884.*

Articles.	Measure	North'n Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'n Insane Hospital	Inst'n for the Deaf and Dumb.	Inst'n for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Sold'ers', Orphan's, Home.	Charita- ble Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
Breadstuffs.....	Pounds.	287.97	304.30	258.15	255.25	250.57	310.53	256.48	245.18	291.24	530.89	260.20
Meat and fish.....	"	291.62	174.29	306.98	316.55	272.08	198.45	146.06	137.40	194.81	192.59	212.95
Vegetables.....	Peecks.	4.55	2.37	11.15	10.31	0.51	15.36	11.84	3.34	21.63	0.47	7.03
Rice and hominy.....	Pounds.	4.15	5.55	4.57	8.25	6.50	5.43	12.25	1.86	4.46	0.96	5.58
Fruit.....	Quarts.	6.62	15.62	63.11	0.95	65.31	33.15	12.20	39.11	15.22	23.90	25.05
Oranges and lemons.....	Pounds.	3.41	14.79	8.56	9.94	22.11	13.99	11.57	6.62	4.32	19.12	10.62
Butter.....	Number.	36.45	19.25	27.12	5.78	7.86	2.10	1.91	11.38	9.78	5.95	8.37
Cheese.....	Pounds.	2.11	3.09	4.40	1.97	35.90	19.42	15.30	13.41	65.65	24.45	25.81
Eggs.....	Number.	44.69	101.89	91.30	291.28	56.19	39.08	57.22	1.15	5.43	1.13	2.69
Oil and vinegar.....	Gallons.	1.08	1.56	9.33	1.27	1.39	1.68	1.30	29.26	69.91	30.07	85.56
Tea.....	Pounds.	3.00	2.84	3.47	2.57	0.88	0.96	0.87	0.43	2.01	0.72	2.12
Coffee.....	"	8.12	7.72	13.66	15.27	4.24	7.46	4.77	1.51	6.37	2.08	8.11
Sugar.....	"	35.56	36.28	45.27	67.20	61.75	32.32	38.35	18.22	59.23	22.66	43.69
Syrups, etc.....	Gallons.	1.35	1.68	2.24	1.35	4.31	6.46	2.26	1.47	.63	2.74	2.27
Average number of persons fed.....		635	628	743	684	422	117	358	349	92	336	4,364

TABLE XX.—*Showing consumption of articles named, per capita, for two years, from Oct. 1, 1882, to Sept. 30, 1884.*

Articles.	Measure.	North'm Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Ins't'n for the Deaf and Dumb.	Ins't'n for the Blind.	Asylum for the Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers, Orphan, Home.	Charita- ble Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
Bread-stuffs.....	Pounds.	562.02	586.61	527.07	491.36	393.85	552.79	511.61	593.82	952.67	586.59
Meat and fish.....	Pounds.	540.81	408.56	597.28	183.13	419.89	283.17	282.35	376.95	122.18	182.93
Vegetables.....	Pounds.	18.11	6.71	22.86	5.15	30.51	33.52	29.69	59.55	19.66	17.34
Rice and hominy.....	Pounds.	6.31	16.52	12.10	11.17	16.41	25.08	6.61	10.69	0.96	11.37
Fruit.....	Quar.	13.38	35.89	119.16	102.63	83.12	32.87	68.15	31.81	38.72	52.21
Oranges and lemons.....	Pounds.	15.78	13.76	18.61	36.29	27.56	31.73	12.13	11.49	37.19	29.82
Butter.....	Number.	4.91	29.51	21.61	15.41	15.25	9.49	15.76	29.31	25.16	15.33
Cheese.....	Pounds.	62.42	51.27	71.52	76.42	38.72	39.86	25.21	102.99	52.92	57.53
Eggs.....	Number.	4.05	8.57	8.46	5.63	5.98	2.87	1.87	10.28	2.66	5.27
Oil and vinegar.....	Gallons.	91.08	191.29	159.80	92.89	71.57	100.15	56.81	125.23	63.10	109.14
Tea.....	Pounds.	3.65	2.45	3.68	1.71	2.41	2.11	2.27	1.13	1.17	2.57
Coffee.....	Pounds.	7.21	3.60	6.55	1.52	6.96	1.23	0.89	3.92	1.57	4.33
Sugar.....	Pounds.	17.46	22.12	17.92	8.67	17.02	8.65	3.65	11.16	8.29	15.82
Syrups, etc.....	Gallons.	75.80	80.75	71.41	102.53	75.51	65.28	37.91	152.50	38.30	79.31
Average number of persons fed.....		3.31	3.41	3.00	7.31	13.15	4.32	3.46	0.21	6.51	4.22
		623	564	741	425	111	359	325	96	323	4,235

SUMMARY.

Bread-stuffs, meat, fish, rice, hominy, fruit, butter, cheese, tea, coffee and sugar.....	Pounds.	1,291.89	1,189.76	1,331.25	1,219.72	901.93	1,011.66	881.66	1,274.19	1,575.11	1,293.97
Vegetables.....	Pounds.	18.11	6.71	22.86	5.15	30.51	23.52	29.69	59.55	19.66	17.34
Fruit.....	Quar.	13.38	35.89	119.16	102.63	83.12	32.87	68.15	31.81	38.72	52.21
Oranges and lemons.....	Number	4.91	29.51	21.61	15.41	15.25	9.49	15.76	29.31	25.16	15.33
Eggs.....	Number	91.08	191.29	159.80	92.89	71.57	100.15	56.81	125.23	63.10	109.14
Oil, vinegar, syrup and molasses.....	Gallons.	6.39	5.85	6.68	3.62	15.89	6.13	5.71	1.61	7.28	6.79

TABLE XXI.—*Showing the comparative cost of provisions, per capita, in ten state institutions, for one year, from October 1, 1882, to September 30, 1883.*

Articles.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Re-form School.	Total.
Breadstuffs.....	\$7 89	\$8 21	\$8 11	\$9 31	\$7 10	\$10 47	\$9 67	\$9 00	\$15 04	\$11 88	\$8 89
Meats, etc.....	18 28	18 94	22 22	23 41	20 82	19 44	11 88	12 80	19 15	16 20	19 06
Vegetables.....	2 22	1 60	2 48	1 80	1 52	5 02	3 02	3 99	8 81	1 36	2 43
Fruits.....	1 11	1 71	3 17	1 52	2 59	3 91	4 13	3 73	4 96	2 31	2 49
Tea, coffee, etc.....	2 49	2 95	1 43	2 57	1 04	1 58	3 65	5 58	2 80	1 47	1 81
Milk.....	6 58	7 80	1 00	71	1 20	.....	3 42	10 65	5 36	.....	1 63
Butter.....	.....	.....	9 34	6 87	9 38	4 98	3 58	3 06	11 53	6 67	7 15
Cheese.....	3 46	3 85	2 45	3 22	44	28	15	11	8 13	14	3 21
Sugar.....	.....	.....	2 53	3 98	3 44	3 78	2 24	1 66	13	1 41	3 00
Syrup and molasses.....	76	73	74	86	1 44	2 99	57	44	1 15	82	1 01
Eggs.....	26	1 32	21	2 47	54	55	57	19	1 19	32	1 17
Cider and vinegar.....	32	1 06	48	46	22	1 41	4 50	1 33	2 47	1 18	1 04
All other provisions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$44 38	\$48 86	\$52 10	\$54 30	\$49 77	\$54 57	\$44 95	\$48 15	\$80 14	\$45 31	\$49 97
Cost per month.....	\$3 70	\$4 07	\$4 34	\$4 52	\$4 15	\$4 55	\$3 74	\$4 01	\$6 68	\$3 78	\$4 16

TABLE XXII.—*Showing the comparative cost of provisions, per capita, in ten state institutions, for one year, from October 1, 1883, to September 1, 1884.*

Articles.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Soldiers', Orphans', Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
Bread-stuffs.....	\$8 16	\$8 32	\$7 53	\$7 48	\$7 68	\$10 26	\$7 65	\$7 48	\$12 22	\$13 65	\$8 31
Meats, etc.....	20 71	14 53	21 32	23 41	24 83	17 28	12 47	12 73	20 70	13 82	19 32
Vegetables.....	1 35	81	1 97	2 15	1 08	3 35	1 92	1 01	5 84	1 05	1 62
Fruits.....	1 13	1 78	3 04	1 80	3 63	4 12	1 88	4 40	3 34	2 33	2 44
Tea, coffee, etc.....	2 25	2 16	2 85	2 37	1 17	1 77	1 29	3 22	2 71	1 52	1 98
Milk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 12	10 79	8 73	.....	1 46
Butter.....	6 12	3 21	5 33	6 02	7 31	4 00	3 32	34	11 20	1 89	5 23
Cheese.....	30	36	49	25	30	16	22	16	79	17	32
Sugar.....	2 63	2 73	3 35	4 66	4 33	2 14	2 00	1 30	1 58	1 63	3 10
Syrup and molasses.....	67	67	1 09	68	1 71	3 02	1 04	61	02	1 44	98
Eggs.....	68	1 13	1 02	2 12	68	65	77	46	1 29	4 21	1 65
Oil and vinegar.....	26	90	36	17	21	36	20	19	17	06	23
All other provisions.....	38	90	32	29	33	1 10	2 42	1 04	2 10	1 27	77
Total.....	\$44 62	\$37 12	\$52 11	\$51 13	\$53 26	\$48 61	\$39 87	\$41 63	\$76 89	\$46 01	\$46 54
Cost per month.....	\$3 72	\$3 09	\$4 34	\$4 26	\$4 44	\$4 05	\$3 32	\$3 42	\$6 41	\$3 84	\$3 90

TABLE XXIII.—Showing the names and addresses of keepers of almshouses and county physicians.

Counties.	Name of keeper.	Postoffice address.	Name of county physician.	Postoffice address.
Adams.....	Mrs. Madison Doran	Coatsburg	Dr. — Gilliland	Coatsburg
Alexander.....	Thomas A. Brown	Bellevue	Dr. — Wood	Cairo
Bond.....	John Overton	Greenville	Dr. — Beason	Greenville
Boone.....	C. C. Leach	Belvidere	Dr. D. E. Foote	Belvidere
Brown.....	Marilee Dunn	Mount Sterling	Dr. Henry Briggs	Buckhorn
Bureau.....	J. O. Craig	Princeton	Dr. — Drollinger	Wyand
Calhoun.....	William H. DeLong	Hardin	Dr. Williams & Barry	Hardin
Carroll.....	David M. McLaughlin	Mount Carroll	Dr. N. J. Rinsdollar	Mount Carroll
Cass.....	W. B. Williams	Elletts Springs	Dr. W. J. Ueland	Beardstown
Champaign.....	Samuel D. Jones	Urbana	Dr. S. H. Birney	Urbana
Christian.....	William R. Wilson	Owanesco	Dr. — Gustus	Owanesco
Clark.....	Mrs. Ann George	Marshall	Dr. G. W. Pruitt	Livingston
Clay.....	E. M. Hoar	Noxia	Dr. E. S. Shirley	Noxia
Clinton.....	Mrs. Verena Bross	Cadyville	Dr. — McAffan	Cadyville
Coles.....	Joshua Ricketts	Ashtmore	Dr. — Robertson	Ashtmore
Cook.....	Charles L. Frey	Dunning	Dr. T. J. Bluthart	Dunning
Crawford.....	D. G. Keller	Porterville	None employed	
Cumberland.....	Silas C. Holsapple	Toledo	Dr. — Reeves	Toledo
DeKalb.....	Robert Reid	DeKalb	Dr. P. Cronmyell	DeKalb
DeWitt.....	H. C. Hanson	Hallsville	Dr. — McClelland	Midland
Douglas.....	John T. Lewis	Tuscola	Dr. F. M. Speers	Tuscola
*Dodge.....	Dr. J. W. Mapes	Paris	Dr. J. W. Mapes	Paris
*Edwards.....	Andrew J. Parks	Effingham	Dr. — Shostein	Effingham
Effingham.....	Thomas Rigdon	Vandalia	Dr. H. D. Smith	Vandalia
*Fayette.....				
*Ford.....				
Franklin.....	Louis D. Starr	Benton	Dr. — Hickman	Benton
Fulton.....	George W. Fast	Clinton	Dr. — Ellis	Clinton
Gallatin.....	Josiah Hargett	Ridgway	Dr. Fealy Y. Hannah	Ridgway
Greene.....	Asa Sloan	Carrollton	Dr. — Armstrong	Carrollton
Grundy.....	Thomas S. McKesey	Morris	Dr. Palmer Oakes	Morris
Hamilton.....	James S. Whitless	McLeansboro	Dr. — Rathbone	McLeansboro
Hancock.....	William M. Walker	Carthage	Dr. — Carlton	Carthage
Hardin.....	Stephen Walker	Elizabethtown	Dr. — McGinnis	Elizabethtown
Henderson.....	Alexander W. Smith	Opaawka	None employed	
Henry.....	Lynard J. Wilkinson	Geneseo	Dr. — Wells & Antis	Geneseo
Hopkiss.....	Isaac W. Carr	Watseka	Dr. D. L. Jewett	Watseka
Jackson.....	Timero Seerist	Carbondale	Dr. — McKinney	Carbondale
Jasper.....	Isaac Kibler	Falmouth	Dr. H. S. Himmay	Newton
Jefferson.....	James S. Johnson	Mount Vernon	Dr. James Ackerson	Mount Vernon
Jersey.....	C. W. Lynch	Jorcesville	Dr. George Sumrard	Jorcesville
Jo Davies.....	Thomas Byrne	Galena	Dr. E. F. Fowler	Galena
Johnson.....	W. W. Stout	Vienna	Dr. — Bradden	Vienna

Table XVIII.—Concluded.

Counties.	Name of keeper.	Postoffice address.	Name of county physician.	Postoffice address.
Kane	Clark Wood	Batavia	Dr. — Fitz.	Batavia
Kankakee (Town)	R. Ashby	Kankakee	Dr. — Frazzre	Kankakee
Kendall				
Knox	Mrs. M. A. McClelland	Knoxville	Dr. M. A. McClelland	Knoxville
Lake	Charles A. Anpley	Livertville	Dr. — Bond	Livertville
Lasalle	Thomas J. Leedy	Ottawa	Drs. Dever & Ryburn	Ottawa
Lawrence	George M. Claycomb	Bridgeport	Dr. G. Walter Barr	Bridgeport
Leavenworth	Thomas L. Stetson	Eldena	Dr. W. J. Brown	Eldena
Linn	Hilton H. Woodbury	Pontiac	Dr. T. J. Kock	Pontiac
Logan	Samuel Martin	Lincoln	Dr. — Miller	Lincoln
Macoupin	W. J. Mager	Decatur	Dr. — Harshey	Decatur
Madison	E. K. Stuart	Carlinville	Dr. William Woods	Carlinville
Marion	John's Gap	Edwardsville	Dr. William Ollive	Edwardsville
Marshall	Zachariah F. Roddy	Salem	Dr. — Fellman	Salem
Mason	Harman J. Adams	Spaulding	Dr. Henry T. Smor	Spaulding
Massac	Robert E. Elmore	Peoria	Dr. James Walker	Peoria
McDonough	L. C. Thompson	Metropolis	Dr. — Willis	Metropolis
McHenry	Robert Knowles	Macomb	Dr. P. H. Garretson	Macomb
McLean	H. C. Lott	Bloomington	Dr. D. M. Miller	Bloomington
Menard	William P. Coe	Petersburg	None employed	Petersburg
Monroe	J. M. Willis	Alledo	Dr. — Craig	Alledo
Montgomery	William Rogers	Waterloo	Dr. F. A. Whitmore	Waterloo
Morgan	O. M. Williamson	Hillsboro	Dr. — Washburn	Hillsboro
Monroe	James S. Samuels	Jacksonville	Dr. — Shims	Jacksonville
Moultrie	Amos Kidwell	Sullivan	Dr. F. L. Hard	Sullivan
Ogle	Charles W. Sammes	Oregon	Dr. H. A. Mix	Oregon
Peoria	Henry Herran	Peoria	Dr. John Stout	Peoria
Perry	William E. Gladson	Pinckneyville	Dr. W. L. McAndrews	Pinckneyville
Pike	Solomon W. Seitz	Monticello	Dr. A. J. Coleman	Monticello
Polk	R. F. Frazier	Pittsfield	Dr. — Smith	Pittsfield
Polk	Dr. — Dahl	Rosbud	Dr. — Dood	Rosbud
Polk	Isaac and Robert Creelins	Olusted	Dr. G. W. Creelins	Olusted
Pottawami	John L. Casanova	Hemphill	None employed	Hemphill
Pottawami	Charles Hoffman	Chester	Dr. Wm. A. Gordon	Chester
Rock Island	William Phillips	Olney	Dr. Jacob Carter	Olney
Saline	Asa Entman	Cool Valley	Dr. — Ratham	Cool Valley
Sangamon	Joseph Gold	Harrisburg	Dr. A. J. Neal	Harrisburg
Schuyler	Merrell Cooper	Buffalo	Dr. H. E. Riddle	Buffalo
Scott	Richard H. Mead	Rushville	Dr. N. M. Slack	Rushville
Shelby	Joseph Switzer	Winchester	Dr. A. M. Taylor	Winchester
Shelby	J. H. Voles	Shelbyville	Dr. — Stillwell	Shelbyville
Stark	John W. Morrison	Toulon	Dr. — Backmaster	Toulon
St. Clair	Peter Dollus	Bellefonte	Drs. Rupach & Becktold	Bellefonte

Stephenson	Jacob S. Reisinger.....	Freeport	Dr. R. E. Hayes...	Freeport
Tazewell	T. J. Ireland	Pekin	Dr. W. Allen	Pekin
Union	Thomas Hunt	Anna	Dr. — Dadds	Anna
Vermilion	V. A. Kuapp	Danville	Dr. George C. Clarke..	Danville
Wabash	<i>Nicholas Worth</i>	Mount Carmel	Dr. Wm. C. Ridgway ..	Mount Carmel
Warren	J. W. Bond	Lareland	Dr. — Luster	Lareland
Washington	<i>Daral Williams</i>	Nashville	Dr. — Near	Beau-coup
Wayne	Joseph Burkitt	Fairfield	Dr. Thomas Green ..	Fairfield
White	Robert J. Thomas	Carmi	Dr. C. Cook	Carmi
Whiteside	<i>M. F. Tamm</i>	Morrison	Dr. Soger & Taylor ..	Morrison
Will	<i>John Cline</i>	Joliet	Dr. F. W. Werner ..	Joliet
Williamson	Jeremiah Cash	Marion	Dr. Demison & Coffee.	Marion
Winnebago	John M. Atkinson	Rockford	Dr. — Sager	Rockford
Woodford	William Hicks	Metamora	Dr. Z. H. Whitmire ..	Metamora

* No county almshouse.

Keepers whose names are printed in italics have been engaged since the date of last report.

[illegible]

Table XXXI.—Continued.

County.	Present Oct. 1, 1883.			Admitted.			White, Col.			Born on Premises.			Total.			Discharged, Ran Away.			Died.			Total Deductions, Sept. 30, 1884.		
	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Stack	6	6	1	391	4	17	8	1	3	175	108	18	9	362	65	13	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Clair	23	10	1	1	2	17	8	1	3	26	15	1	1	27	9	4	2	390	74	17	9	85	11	1
Stephenson	250	10	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	26	15	1	1	27	9	4	2	10	3	26	12	26	12	2
Tazewell	35	22	1	29	13	1	1	1	1	61	35	1	1	2	1	1	1	30	11	31	21	31	21	2
Union	1	7	1	36	25	1	1	1	1	42	35	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	28	11	1	7	1	1
Vermilion	21	19	1	66	38	1	1	1	1	91	58	1	1	19	28	4	2	3	56	33	1	35	25	2
Walcash	3	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	15	16	1	1	16	11	2	1	1	12	11	4	17	16	1
Warren	15	16	1	14	4	1	1	1	1	29	20	1	1	11	9	1	1	1	12	10	1	11	15	1
Washington	12	9	1	10	15	1	1	1	1	23	25	1	1	11	9	1	1	1	12	10	1	11	15	1
Wayne	12	10	1	26	18	1	1	1	1	40	29	1	1	26	11	3	1	29	11	18	1	11	15	1
White	12	24	1	17	34	1	1	1	1	60	59	1	1	35	1	1	1	51	41	50	1	9	18	1
Whiteside	25	19	1	36	20	1	1	1	1	29	18	6	1	7	60	59	1	40	19	41	20	20	20	1
Will	38	23	1	30	12	1	1	1	1	61	39	1	1	31	11	3	1	51	11	35	21	35	21	1
Williamson	13	13	1	6	11	1	1	1	1	19	21	1	1	9	1	1	1	10	11	9	3	3	13	1
Winnebago	32	15	1	25	11	1	1	1	1	57	29	1	1	27	9	2	1	3	33	8	24	24	24	1
Woodford	21	11	1	20	12	1	1	1	1	11	23	1	1	19	9	1	1	19	13	1	25	10	25	1
Total	2486	1885	13	263903	1928	87	12	113	169	8	1	6502	3922	138	69	3361	1679	63	35	169	51	2	1	1

a. No county almshouse.
 b. Estimated. No report.
 c. Estimated in part.

TABLE XXV.—*Showing the date of visitation of county almshouses, the number of inmates present, and the mental and physical condition of inmates; the amounts paid for the maintenance of almshouses, and the amounts paid for out-door relief for one year.*

Counties.	Date of visitation.	INMATES PRESENT.						PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CONDITION OF INMATES.												Mainten- ance of almshouses.	Out-door relief.	Total pauper ex- penses.															
		Over sixteen			Total.			Insane.						Idiots and feeble-minded.			Deaf-mutes.						Blind.														
								Violent.			Quiet.			Total.			Sev- erely en- closed.						Res- trained.			M. F. F.			M. F. F.			M. F. F.			M. F. F.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Adams	June 18, 1884	52	55	2	6	54	61	8	13	12	10	20	23	20	23					2	2	1	1	2									\$19,629.41	\$24,941.11			
Alexander	Not visited.	4	4	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2,435.91	3,201.15			
Bond	June 11, 1884	7	6	2	9	6	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2,435.91	3,692.56			
*Boone	Not visited.	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,337.66	1,337.66			
Brown	June 17, 1884	9	12	6	23	13	14	2	7	2	11	9	9	11	3	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	132.20	2,711.93			
Bureau	Sept. 5, 1883	40	16	3	2	43	16	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8,378.98	12,378.98			
Calhoun	July 1, 1884	2	7	4	3	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,578.41	2,900.45			
Carroll	Aug. 24, 1883	11	3	1	2	12	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2,921.85	4,336.79				
Cass	June 16, 1881	8	1	8	1	8	1	2	3	4	1	6	3	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3,601.17	3,601.17			
Champaign	July 11, 1881	22	10	3	25	10	7	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6,002.00	8,452.00				
Christian	Oct. 1, 1883	2	6	3	3	5	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,792.96	3,953.32				
*Clark	June 7, 1881	7	12	2	3	9	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,637.46	3,526.41				
Clay	Sept. 24, 1883	5	15	4	5	9	20	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,825.69	3,803.96				
Clinton	Sept. 20, 1883	10	5	1	11	5	1	1	1	1	4	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,739.83	2,991.49				
Coles	June 9, 1881	10	13	7	13	17	26	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3,676.99	5,114.13			
Cook	Aug. 17, 1882	59	49	28	38	625	536	1	1	245	288	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	123,213.71	501,519.46				
Crawford	June 3, 1884	11	9	1	11	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4,506.53	4,506.53				
*Cumberland	June 10, 1884	8	8	3	1	7	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2,162.51	3,945.83				
DeKalb	Aug. 15, 1884	8	10	2	2	18	10	2	3	4	4	6	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6,173.17	8,173.81				
DeWitt	May 20, 1884	16	8	2	2	18	10	2	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2,147.95	3,250.16				
Douglas	July 15, 1884	3	4	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,385.87	1,970.99				
*DuPage	June 19, 1884	10	11	1	3	11	14	1	2	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11,656.47	31,781.49				
Edgar	June 11, 1881	5	5	3	2	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,932.73	4,011.43				
Edwards	June 7, 1881	5	6	1	1	12	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,114.98	2,225.06				
Effingham	June 11, 1881	5	6	1	1	12	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2,949.79	4,114.98				
Fayette	June 11, 1881	5	6	1	1	12	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2,949.79	4,114.98				
*Ford	May 9, 1884	6	6	1	1	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,826.81	2,009.29				
Franklin	June 21, 1881	28	20	3	31	29	3	3	5	5	8	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6,133.98	19,949.81			
Fulton	May 17, 1884	4	5	2	6	7	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2,001.70	2,225.06				
*Gallatin	June 30, 1884	15	11	4	1	19	12	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1,173.00	3,225.06				
Greene	Aug. 27, 1883	17	2	1	17	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5,101.35	7,667.27				
Grundy	June 20, 1884	15	11	4	1	19	12	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5,101.35	7,667.27				

TABLE XXVI.

Showing the date of inspection of the county jails of the state, the number of escapes since last visit, and the number recaptured; the number of prisoners awaiting trial, and of those serving jail sentence; the number sentenced to the penitentiary, the reform school, and to execution; the number of insane, witnesses, debtors and city prisoners, and the total number of prisoners present.

Counties.	Date of visitation.	Prisoners since last visit.	recap- tured.	PRISONERS PRESENT.										Total	
				Awaiting trial.	Serving sentence.		Insane.	Witnesses.	Debtors.	City prisoners.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
					M.	F.									
Adams.....	June 18, 1884	3	3	6	1							6	1		
Alexander.....	May 11, 1884			18	3			1a				19	3		
Bond.....	June 11, 1884	2				1						1			
Boone.....	Aug. 21, 1883			1								1			
Brown.....	June 17, 1884			1								1			
Bureau.....	Sept. 5, 1883	4		1		1		2b				4			
Calhoun.....	July 1, 1884														
Carroll.....	Aug. 21, 1883			3								3			
Cass.....	June 16, 1884											4			
Champaign.....	July 14, 1884			4		1	1	1				6	1		
Christian.....	Oct. 1, 1883			4		1						5			
Clark.....	June 7, 1884			2		2						4			
Clay.....	Sept. 22, 1883			2								2			
Clinton.....	Sept. 29, 1883			1								1			
Coles.....	June 9, 1884	9		3		6		1		1		11			
Cook.....	Aug. 9, 1883			15c	2	2	24	3		3	1	18	5		
Crawford.....	June 6, 1884	3		2		1						3			
Cumberland.....	June 10, 1884	1	1	3		1						4	1		
DeKalb.....	Aug. 15, 1883			3								3			
DeWitt.....	May 29, 1884			4								4			
Douglas.....	July 15, 1884			4		1						5			
DuPage.....	Aug. 16, 1883	1		2								3			
Edgar.....	June 9, 1884			1								1			
Edwardsville.....	June 3, 1884														
Effingham.....	June 7, 1884														
Fayette.....	Jan. 10, 1884	6		6		1	2					9	1		
Ford.....	Sept. 11, 1883			6								6			
Franklin.....	May 9, 1884		1			2						3			
Fulton.....	June 21, 1884	3d		3		1	1					5	1		
Gallatin.....	May 17, 1884			2								2			
Greene.....	June 30, 1884			2								2			
Grundy.....	Aug. 27, 1883			9		1				2		12	1		
Hamilton.....	May 17, 1884	1													
Hancock.....	June 19, 1884			6		1						7			
Hardin.....	May 19, 1884	20													
Henderson.....	Sept. 11, 1883														
Henry.....	Sept. 7, 1883			1								1			
Iroquois.....	Sept. 14, 1883			1								1			
Jackson.....	May 22, 1884			1		1						2			
Jasper.....	June 29, 1884	1	1												
Jefferson.....	June 3, 1884			6		2						8			
Jersey.....	July 2, 1884	4	3	1								8	3		
Jo Daviess.....	Aug. 23, 1884														
Johnson.....	May 14, 1884			1								1			
Kane.....	Aug. 16, 1883	1		8				9d			1	16			
Kankakee.....	Aug. 30, 1883			7		1						8			
Kendall.....	Aug. 10, 1884			7								7			
Knox.....	Sept. 10, 1883			6		2		3				11	1		
Lake.....	Aug. 13, 1883			9		3						12	1		
LaSalle.....	Aug. 28, 1884	1		5		3	1	1				9	1		
Lawrence.....	June 4, 1884	2													

Table XXV.—Concluded.

Counties.	Date of visitation.	Prisoners recaptured, since last visit.	PRISONERS PRESENT.										Total	
			Awaiting trial.	Serving sentence.	Sentenced.	Insane.	Witnesses.	Debtors.	City prisoners.	M.	F.			
												M.	F.	M.	F.
Lee	Aug. 14, 1883		9				1						10	
Livingston	Aug. 13, 1883		6		1								7	
Logan	May 29, 1884	3	2	1	1								3	2
Macon	May 27, 1884		22	1	6					3			31	1
Macoupin	June 25, 1884		4	1									4	
Madison	May 23, 1884		5		2								7	
Marion	Sept. 21, 1883		3										3	
Marshall	Sept. 4, 1883		2										2	
Mason	June 23, 1884		1				1						2	
Massac	May 20, 1884		1										1	
McDonough	June 20, 1884		2		1								3	
McHenry	Aug. 11, 1883		3				1						5	
McLean	Sept. 8, 1883	1	17	2	1								18	2
Menard	June 24, 1884	1	7										7	
Mercer	Sept. 12, 1883	1	3	1									3	1
Monroe	May 5, 1884		2										2	
Montgomery	June 12, 1884				1								1	
Morgan	July 8, 1884		3		1								4	
Moultrie	July 16, 1884	2	1											
Ogle	Aug. 15, 1883		5										5	
Peoria	Sept. 3, 1883		24		2								26	
Perry	May 7, 1884		1		1	1							3	
Piatt	May 23, 1884	1	5										5	
Pike	July 7, 1884		1				1						2	
Pope	May 19, 1884		4										4	
Pulaski	May 14, 1884		9										9	
Putnam	Sept. 5, 1883													
Randolph	May 7, 1884	2	2										2	
Richland	June 5, 1884		1										1	
Rock Island	Sept. 5, 1883		13	1	7	2							20	3
Saline	May 15, 1884		3										3	
Sangamon	June 26, 1884		13	1	23	1	1						37	2
Schuyler	June 16, 1884	1												
Scott	June 30, 1884	1	3										3	
Shelby	July 16, 1884	1	7	1									7	1
Stark	Sept. 6, 1883													
St. Clair	May 6, 1884	2	16	1		1e							17	1
Stephenson	Aug. 22, 1883		2		1								3	
Tazewell	Sept. 3, 1883		7		1								7	
Union	May 10, 1884		3		1								4	
Vermilion	July 14, 1884	8	7	9	1	5	1						15	1
Wabash	June 4, 1884													
Warren	Sept. 11, 1883		5				1						6	
Washington	June 2, 1884													
Wayne	Sept. 22, 1883		4										4	
White	May 16, 1884	1	1										1	
Whiteside	Aug. 14, 1883		4		1								5	
Will	Aug. 27, 1883		11		3		2						16	
Williamson	May 21, 1884													
Winnebago	Aug. 20, 1883	3	9				1						10	
Woodford	Sept. 4, 1883	1												
			94f	20f	55g	20	119	9	6g	26h	2	2f	8i	719 32

a One male, to reform school.

b Two males, to reform school.

c From Hamilton county.

d Two women.

e Awaiting execution, male.

f All males.

g All males; two to penitentiary.

h All males, except two.

i All males, except one.

APPENDIX II.

SELECTIONS FROM THE STATUTES
RELATING TO STATE INSTITUTIONS.*An Act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, and defining their duties and powers.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of (the State of) Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That within ten days after the passage of this act, the governor, by and with the consent of the senate, shall appoint five persons, to be called and known as "The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities." One of the persons so appointed, shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years, as indicated by the governor in making the appointments, and all appointments thereafter, except to fill vacancies, shall be for five years. In case of any vacancy occasioned by the removal from the state by any such person so appointed, or death, or resignation, or non-acceptance of the office, or removal from office by the governor, by any such person so appointed, the governor shall immediately fill such vacancy; and all appointments made by the governor when the senate is not in session, shall be valid, until the next session of the senate.

§ 2. Before entering upon their duties, the said commissioners shall, respectively, take and subscribe the constitutional oath required of other state officers, which shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state, who is hereby authorized and directed to administer such oath. The said commissioners shall have power to elect a president out of their number, and such other officers and agents as they may deem proper, and to adopt such by-laws and regulations, for the transaction of their business, as they may consider expedient.

§ 3. The said commissioners shall have full power, at all times, to look into and examine the condition of the several institutions, which they may be authorized by this act to visit, licencially, and otherwise; to inquire and examine into their methods of instruction, and the government and management of their inmates, the official conduct of trustees, directors, and other officers and employees of the same; the condition of the buildings, grounds, and other property connected therewith, and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management; and for these purposes they shall have free access to the grounds, buildings, and all books and papers relating to said institutions; and all persons now or hereafter connected with the same are hereby directed and required to give such information and afford such facilities for inspection as the said commissioners may require.

§ 4. The said commissioners, or some one of them, are hereby authorized and required, at least twice in each year, and as much oftener as they may deem necessary, to visit all the charitable and correctional institutions of the state, excepting prisons receiving state aid, and ascertain whether the moneys appropriated for their aid are or have been economically and judiciously expended; whether the objects of the several institutions are accomplished; whether the laws in relation to them are fully complied with; whether all parts of the state are equally benefitted by said institutions, and the various other matters referred to in the third section of this act; and report in writing to the governor, by the fifteenth of December, annually, the result of their investigations, together with such information and recommendations as they may deem proper; and the said board of public charities, or one of them, shall make any special investigation into alleged abuses in any of said institutions, whenever the governor shall direct, and report the result of the same to the governor.

§ 5. The said commissioners, or one of them, shall also, at least once each year, visit and examine into the condition of each of the city and county alms or poor houses, or other places where the insane may be confined, and shall possess all the powers relative thereto, as mentioned in the third section of this act; and shall report to the legislature, in writing, the result of their examination, in connection with the annual report above mentioned.

§ 6. Whenever any charitable or correctional institutions, subject to the inspection herein provided for, require state aid for any purpose other than their usual expenses, the said commissioners, or some, or one of them, shall inquire carefully and fully into the ground of such want, the purpose or purposes for which it is proposed to use the same, the amount which will be required to accomplish the desired object, and into any other matters connected therewith; and in the annual report of each year they shall give the result of such inquiries, together with their own opinions and conclusions relating to the whole subject.

§ 7. The said commissioners, or any one of them, are hereby authorized to administer oaths, and examine any person or persons in relation to any matters connected with the inquiries authorized by this act.

§ 8. The said board of commissioners shall have power, and they are hereby authorized to appoint a clerk, who shall hold his office during their pleasure, with a salary not exceeding ——— dollars per annum, who shall, when required, act as accountant, from time to time, as they may have occasion to investigate the financial or other affairs of any of the institutions affected by this act, or the accounts or official conduct of any of their officers; and when acting as such accountant, he shall, in addition, be allowed his actual traveling expenses.

§ 9. The number of the board of trustees of the "Hospital for the Insane," the board of directors of the "Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb," the board of directors for the "Institution for Educating the Blind," and the board of trustees of the "Soldiers' Orphans' Home," respectively, shall, immediately after the passage of this act, be, by the governor, reduced to three.

§ 10. The said commissioners, or some, or any of them, shall attend upon the session of the legislature whenever any committee of either house shall require their attendance.

§ 11. Said board of commissioners shall be furnished by the secretary of state with the necessary blank books, blanks, and stationery.

§ 12. The said commissioners shall receive no compensation for their time or services, but the actual expenses of each one of them, while engaged in the performance of the duties of their office; and any actual outlay for any actual aid and assistance required in examinations and investigations, on being made out and verified by the affidavit of the commissioners making the charge, and approved by the governor, shall be paid quarterly by the treasurer, on the warrant of the auditor of public accounts, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the clerk of the board shall be paid in like manner.

§ 13. No member of the board of said commissioners shall be, directly or indirectly, interested in any contract for building, repairing or furnishing any of the institutions which by this act they are authorized to visit and inspect; nor shall any trustee or other officer of any of the institutions, embraced in this act, be eligible to the office of commissioner hereby created.

§ 14. The governor is hereby authorized to remove any of the trustees and directors of any of the institutions named in the ninth section of this act, whenever, in his opinion, the interests of the state require such removal; and in case of removal, he shall communicate to the legislature the cause of such removal.

§ 15. No two members of the aforesaid boards of trustees or directors of said institutions shall be residents of the same county, nor shall more than one trustee or director aforesaid reside in the county where said institutions shall be respectively located. The principal of the "Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb" shall continue to be, *ex-officio*, a member of the board of directors of that institution.

§ 16. All laws, or parts of laws, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

§ 17. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

APPROVED April 9, 1869.

An Act to regulate the state charitable institutions and the state reform school, and to improve their organization and increase their efficiency.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the state institutions hereinafter named are hereby recognized and continued, and that they shall hereafter be known and designated by their respective titles, as expressed in this section, namely:*

CHARITABLE.

The Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville.

The Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Elgin.

The Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane, at Anna.

The Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville.

The Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Jacksonville.

The Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.

The Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Normal.

The Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Chicago.

CORRECTIONAL.

The Illinois State Reform School, at Pontiac.

§ 2. The trustees of each of the said state institutions shall be a body corporate and politic, for certain purposes, namely: To receive, hold, use and convey or disburse moneys and other property, real and personal, in the name of said corporations, but in trust and for the use and by the authority of the state of Illinois, and to control, manage and direct the several trusts committed to them respectively, including the organization, government and discipline of all officers, employees and other inmates of said institutions, with power to make contracts, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, to have and to use a common seal and to alter the same at pleasure, and to exercise all other powers usually belonging and incident to such corporations and necessary for the successful discharge of the obligations devolving by law upon said boards of trust: *Provided*, that they shall not have power to bind the state by any contract beyond the amount of the appropriations which may at the time have been made for the purposes expressed in the contract, nor to sell or convey any part of the real estate belonging to their respective institutions without the consent of the legislature, except that they may release any mortgage or convey any real estate which may be held by them as security for any money or upon any trust the terms of which authorize such conveyance: *And, provided, further*, that the general assembly shall have power, at any time, to amend, alter, revoke or annul the grant of corporate powers herein contained or heretofore expressed in any and all charters previously granted to any of said institutions.

§ 3. The object of the hospitals for the insane shall be to receive and care for all insane or distracted persons residing in the state of Illinois, who may be committed to their care in accordance with law, and to furnish all needed medical treatment, seclusion, rest, restraint, attendance, amusement, occupation and support which may tend to restore their health and recover them from insanity, or to alleviate their suffering: *Provided*, that the trustees shall have power to discharge patients and to refuse additional applications for admission to the hospitals under their care, whenever, in their judgment, the interests of the insane demand such discharge or refusal, and that in the admission and retention of patients, curable and recent cases shall have the preference over cases of long standing, and that violent, dangerous or otherwise troublesome cases shall have the preference over those of an opposite description.

§ 4. The object of the institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, and of the asylum for feeble-minded, shall be to promote the intellectual, moral and physical culture of the classes of persons indicated in their titles, respectively, and to fit them, as far as possible, for earning their own livelihood and for future usefulness in society.

§ 5. The object of the soldiers' orphans' home shall be to provide a home for the nurture and intellectual, moral and physical culture of all indigent children below the age of fourteen years, whose fathers served in the armies of the Union during the late rebellion, and have died or been disabled by reason of wounds or disease received therein, or have since died: *Provided*, that in special cases of peculiar inability of a pupil to support himself or herself, the trustees may retain such pupil, although above the age of fourteen years, and until such pupil has reached the age of sixteen, beyond which no pupil shall be retained.

§ 6. The object of the charitable eye and ear infirmary shall be to provide gratuitous board and medical and surgical treatment for all indigent residents of Illinois who are afflicted with diseases of the eye or ear.

§ 7. The management of each of the state charitable institutions and of the state reform school shall be vested in a board of three trustees, to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and to be divided into three classes, and one class appointed every two years, to serve for six years from the first of March in each year bearing an odd number, as follows: Upon the taking effect of this act three trustees shall be appointed for each charitable institution, and for the state reform school, of whom one-third shall serve until the first of March, A. D. 1877, one-third shall serve until the first of March, 1879, and one-third shall serve until the first of March, 1881, as may be determined by lot; and their successors, respectively, shall serve for six years each, and in every case a trustee shall hold his office until his successor is appointed and qualified: *Provided*, that not more than one trustee for the same institution shall be appointed from or reside in any one county, and that no person shall be appointed or serve as trustee of more than one institution at one and the same time; *And, provided, further*, that no superintendent or employee of any of said institutions shall be trustee thereof.

§ 8. The governor shall have power to remove any trustee for inefficiency, or other good and sufficient cause; and every vacancy occurring from death, removal, or otherwise, shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term in the same manner as prescribed in the seventh section of this act; but if the senate be not in session when such vacancy occurs, the governor shall fill such vacancy, subject, however, to the approval of the senate at its next regular session.

§ 9. Every person appointed as trustee of any state institution shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe the oath prescribed in the twenty-fifth section of the fifth article of the constitution of the state of Illinois, which oath shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

§ 10. Each of the boards of trust appointed in accordance with the provisions of this act shall have charge of the general interests of the institution committed to its care, and shall have the power to appoint such officers and other agents, not herein otherwise provided for, as may be needed for the successful management thereof, to define their duties, to fix their compensation, to remove and discharge them whenever, in their judgment,

the welfare of the institution demands, and to make all necessary by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the institution and its inmates: *Provided*, that no person shall be appointed superintendent of either of the hospitals for the insane, nor for the institution for the education of the feeble-minded children, who is not an educated and competent physician.

§ 11. The trustees shall receive no compensation for their services; but the actual expenses of each of them, while engaged in the performance of the duties of his office, shall be audited by the board and paid out of the funds of the institution.

§ 12. The principal executive officer of each of the state charitable institutions shall be officially known and designated as the superintendent of said institution. He shall be the financial agent of the trustees, and shall have charge of the premises, property and inmates, subject to their direction. He shall, with the consent of the trustees, appoint all subordinate officers and employees, and assign them to their respective duties, and may at any time discharge them from service. He shall see that all officers, agents and employees of the institution faithfully discharge their duties, and shall be directly responsible to the trustees for the economy, efficiency and success of the internal management. In all institutions which furnish board to the inmates, the superintendent shall reside in the institution.

§ 13. The trustees of each of the state institutions shall appoint one of their own number to be president of the board, and shall appoint some person not a member of the board to be treasurer of the institution. They shall also appoint such person as they may select to be their secretary.

§ 14. The treasurer and superintendent, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall each give bond payable to the people of the state of Illinois, in such amount and with such sureties, not less than two, as shall be approved by the trustees and by the governor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their office, which bond shall be filed in the office of the state commissioners of public charities, at Springfield.

§ 15. The books and papers of the treasurer shall be open at all times to the inspection of any of the trustees of his institution, officers of state, members of the general assembly, or state commissioners of public charities.

§ 16. The treasurer shall receive and be custodian of all moneys due or belonging to the institution, whether derived from the state treasury or from other sources, and the superintendent, or any other officer into whose hands any money rightfully belonging to the institution may chance to come, shall pay over all such moneys in full to the treasurer, at least once in every month. The treasurer shall not pay out any of the funds of the institution except on proper vouchers, namely, on the order of the board of trustees by such agent as the board may appoint, and the original orders upon which said funds are paid out shall be returned from time to time to the trustees, to be filed in the office of the institution and there permanently preserved, and the president of the board shall give his receipt to the treasurer for said orders when returned, showing in detail their numbers and amounts, which receipt shall be a final clearance of the treasurer from all further responsibility for said money so paid. The treasurer shall keep an itemized account in a substantially bound book, showing, under appropriate heads, all the receipts and disbursements, in detail, with the date when and the parties from or to whom the same were received or paid, and also the current number of the order of the trustees upon which each cash payment is made.

§ 17. The trustees shall hold regular stated meetings of the board, at the institution, at least as often as once in every three months, at such times as they may appoint, and called meetings at the request of any one of their number. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum to do business. At each regular meeting they shall inspect the institution under their charge, and they, or any one of them, may visit and inspect the same at any time.

§ 18. At each stated meeting of the board the treasurer shall make a full report of all moneys received and paid out by him, accompanying the same with a copy of his itemized account, which account shall be verified by affidavit, and make settlement with the trustees. The superintendent shall present to the trustees an itemized statement of the kind, quality and cost of all articles purchased for the institution during the interval since the last regular meeting of the board, and a classified summary of expenses incurred, with which the report of the treasurer shall be compared. The trustees having examined said reports and accounts of the superintendent and treasurer, and the balance in the treasurer's hands, together with the amount of outstanding unpaid liabilities, shall endorse their approval thereon and transmit the same, with duplicate vouchers accompanying, to the state commissioners of public charities, at Springfield, to be filed in their office for inspection at any time by the governor and by the members of the general assembly. And no installment of any appropriation heretofore or hereafter made by the general assembly shall be due or payable to any of the state institutions until the state commissioners of public charities shall have certified to the governor the accuracy of the said statements and accompanying vouchers, which certificates shall be approved by the governor, and delivered to the auditor of public accounts.

§ 19. All appropriations for the ordinary expenses of a state institution shall be due and payable from the state treasury quarterly, in advance, unless otherwise specified in the act making said appropriations. But no appropriation, ordinary or special, nor any installment thereof, shall be paid to or for the benefit of any institution, by the treasurer of state, except upon the warrant of the auditor of public accounts, nor shall the auditor draw his warrant therefor except upon the order of the board of trustees signed by the president and attested by the secretary, with the corporate seal of the institution, accompanied by the certificate of the commissioners of public charities, approved by the governor, as specified in the eighteenth section of this act.

24. No portion of any special appropriation for the erection of any building or for the doing of any work, or for any purpose other than ordinary expenses, shall be drawn from the state treasury in advance of the work done or materials furnished, and then only upon proper estimates thereof, approved by the trustees, which estimates shall be filed in the office of the commissioners of public charities; and no portion of any appropriation for any purpose shall be drawn from the state treasury before it shall be required for the purpose for which it is made; and no appropriation which is or may be made for one purpose shall be drawn or used for any other purpose; and if at any time hereafter the sum appropriated by the general assembly for any specific purpose shall be found insufficient to complete and accomplish the purpose for which said appropriation is made, then no part of said sum so appropriated shall be expended or drawn from the state treasury, nor shall any liability on the part of the state be created on account of said appropriation.

25. All moneys which have been heretofore, or which may be hereafter appropriated to any state institution for any purpose, other than for ordinary expenses, and which remain in the hands of the trustees of such institution, and are not required for the uses for which the same were appropriated, shall be paid into the state treasury immediately on the taking effect of this act.

26. No trustee, treasurer, superintendent or other officer or agent appointed by virtue and under the provisions of this act, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract or other agreement for building, repairing, furnishing or supplying said institutions. Any violation of this section shall subject the offender, on conviction, to be punished by a fine of not more than double the amount of said contract or agreement, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than one nor more than three years.

27. In the matter of the purchase of supplies for an institution, the trustees shall cause such purchase to be made whenever the best grade of articles of suitable quantity can be bought at the lowest price, and, so far as practicable, in large rather than in small quantities, and they shall, if in their judgment it can be done to advantage, advertise for proposals for staple supplies, such as meat, flour, sugar, coffee, tea, fuel, and other staple articles, and make contracts for the furnishing of the same in bulk or in quantities as may be needed for use: *Provided*, that the trustees shall have power, by themselves or by their financial agent, to terminate and annul such contract whenever the supplies furnished do not fully correspond in quality and quantity to the samples previously furnished by the contractors, and to the letter and spirit of the proposals made by them: *And, provided, further*, that no drawbacks, presents or secret discounts shall be given to or received by any person whatever on account of any articles or materials furnished to or labor done for any state institution, and a violation of this proviso shall subject the offender, on conviction thereof in any court of record, to a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than one nor more than three years.

28. Every state institution shall keep a register of the number of officers, employees and inmates present each day in the year, in such form as to admit of a calculation of the average number present each month.

29. Every state institution shall, so far as may be practicable, keep a record of stores and supplies, showing the amount of stores, etc., received and issued, with the dates and the names of the parties from or to whom the same were received or issued.

30. All residents of the state of Illinois who are or may become inmates of any of the state charitable institutions, shall receive their board, tuition and treatment free of charge during their stay. The residents of other states may be admitted to said institutions upon the payment of the just costs of said board, tuition and treatment: *Provided*, that no resident of another state shall be received or retained to the exclusion of any resident of the state of Illinois: *And, provided, further*, that should any inmate be unwilling to accept gratuitous board, treatment or tuition, then any superintendent of a state charitable institution is hereby authorized to receive pay therefor and is required to account for the same in an itemized monthly or quarterly statement to the trustees, as donations, duly credited to the persons from whom they were received; and if any superintendent shall receive any moneys for the purpose of furnishing extra attention and comforts to any inmates of the institution under his charge, he shall account for the same, and for the expenditures, in like manner to the trustees: *And, provided, further*, that until July 1, 1877, superintendents of state institutions are hereby authorized to charge for board to inmates as heretofore authorized by law.

31. In all cases where persons sent to the institution for the blind, the institution for the deaf and dumb, or the institution for feeble-minded children, are too poor to furnish themselves with sufficient clothing and pay the expenses of transportation to and from the institution, the judge of the county court of the county where such person resides, upon the application of any relative or friend of such person, or of any officer of his town or county, den days' notice of which application shall be given to the county clerk, may, if he shall deem such person a proper subject for the care of either of said institutions, make an order to that effect, which shall be certified by the clerk of the court to the principal or superintendent of such institution, who shall provide the necessary clothing and transportation at the expense of the county, and upon his rendering his proper accounts therefor semi-annually, the county board shall allow and pay the same out of the county treasury.

32. On or before the first day of November preceding each regular session of the general assembly, the trustees of each of the state institutions named in this act shall make out and transmit to the state commissioners of public charities, and they, if to any find the same to be correct, shall deliver the same to the governor, a full and detailed report of all their transactions and doings for the two years ending on the thirtieth day of September immediately preceding, showing, for the two years, and for each of them, separately, the number of inmates admitted and discharged since their last report, the number then remaining in the institution, the average annual attendance, the receipts, disbursements and expenditures of moneys and other funds, the valuation of property in the hands of the trustees, the amount of each appropriation or fund under their control,

and the balance thereof remaining unexpended in their hands or in the treasury of the state. The reports required by this section shall be accompanied with a cash statement made by the treasurer of the institution, and with such other information, financial, statistical or otherwise, in such tabulated form as the commissioners of public charities may prescribe and require: *Provided*, that the said commissioners shall prescribe forms of statements as nearly uniform as may be practicable for all the institutions, to the end that their accounts may be compared and consolidated for the information of the general assembly: *And, provided, further*, that the said commissioners may call for and require special reports when, in their judgment, the public interest shall demand the same.

§ 29. The number of copies of the several reports of the state institutions named in this act, now or hereafter prescribed by law, shall be printed and published under the supervision of the state commissioners of public charities, who shall have said reports printed, bound and ready for distribution to the members of the general assembly, within ten days after the meeting thereof.

§ 30. The board of state commissioners of public charities, created by an act approved April 9, 1869, is hereby recognized and continued, and the powers heretofore granted to said board of visitation, investigation, inquiry, counsel, recommendation and report, with respect to the management and affairs of the state and county charitable and correctional institutions, are hereby confirmed, and the same jurisdiction now exercised by said board over a portion of the state institutions is extended so as to apply to all penal institutions, all of which shall hereafter be subject to visitation and investigation by said board.

§ 31. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of public instruction to visit such of the charitable institutions of the state as are educational in their character, and to examine their facilities for instruction; and the several superintendents of these institutions shall make to him reports, at such times, on matters educational relating to their institutions, and in such forms, as he may prescribe.

§ 32. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED April 15, 1875.

An Act to secure equality among the counties in the matter of the admission of patients into the state hospitals for the Insane; and to provide for the transfer of patients from one hospital to another, and for settlement with such hospitals by the counties, and to repeal former acts upon the same subject.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That from and after the first of July, 1881, the state shall be divided into four districts, for the purpose of regulating the admission of patients into the state hospitals for the insane, as follows:

The Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Elgin, shall be set apart for the accommodation and care of the insane of the counties of Boone, Carroll, DeKalb, DuPage, Jo Daviess, Kane, Kendall, Lake, LaSalle, Lee, McHenry, Ogle, Stephenson, Whiteside, Winnebago, and a portion of the insane of Cook county.

The Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee, shall be set apart for the insane of the counties of Ford, Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee, Livingston, Vermilion, Will, Champaign, and a portion of the insane of Cook county.

The Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville, shall be set apart for the insane of the counties of Adams, Brown, Bureau, Calhoun, Cass, Christian, DeWitt, Fulton, Greene, Hancock, Henderson, Henry, Jersey, Knox, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Marshall, Mason, McDonough, McLean, Menard, Mercer, Montgomery, Morgan, Peoria, Piatt, Pike, Putnam, Rock Island, Sangamon, Schuyler, Scott, Stark, Tazewell, Warren and Woodford.

The Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane, at Anna, shall be set apart for the insane of the counties of Alexander, Bond, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Coles, Crawford, Cumberland, Douglas, Edgar, Edward, Ellingham, Fayette, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Massac, Monroe, Moultrie, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Richland, Saline, Shelby, St. Clair, Union, Wabash, Washington, Wayne, White and Williamson.

§ 2. Each of the counties of this state shall hereafter be entitled to have and keep in the hospital, at all times, a number of patients proportioned to its population, in the ratio of one patient to every two thousand of the population of said county, as shown by the census of 1880, as per the following schedule:

Counties.	No. of Patients	Counties.	No. of Patients	Counties.	No. of Patients
Adams.....	30	Hardin.....	3	Morgan.....	16
Alexander.....	7	Henderson.....	6	Moultrie.....	7
Bond.....	7	Henry.....	18	Ogle.....	15
Boone.....	6	Troquois.....	18	Peoria.....	28
Brown.....	7	Jackson.....	11	Perry.....	8
Bureau.....	17	Jasper.....	7	Platt.....	8
Calhoun.....	4	Jefferson.....	10	Pike.....	17
Carroll.....	8	Jersey.....	8	Pope.....	7
Cass.....	7	Joliet.....	14	Pulaski.....	5
Champaign.....	20	Johnson.....	7	Putnam.....	3
Christian.....	11	Kane.....	22	Randolph.....	11
Clark.....	11	Kankakee.....	12	Richland.....	8
Clay.....	8	Kendall.....	7	Rock Island.....	19
Clinton.....	9	Knox.....	20	Saline.....	8
Coles.....	14	Lake.....	11	Sangamon.....	26
Cook.....	304	LaSalle.....	35	Schuyler.....	9
Crawford.....	8	Lawrence.....	7	Scott.....	5
Cumberland.....	7	Lee.....	14	Shelby.....	15
DeKalb.....	13	Livingston.....	19	Stark.....	6
DeWitt.....	9	Logan.....	13	St. Clair.....	31
Douglas.....	8	Macon.....	15	Stephenson.....	16
DuPage.....	10	Macoupin.....	19	Tazewell.....	14
Edgar.....	13	Madison.....	25	Union.....	9
Edwards.....	4	Marion.....	12	Vermilion.....	21
Edgingham.....	9	Marshall.....	8	Wabash.....	5
Fayette.....	12	Mason.....	8	Warren.....	12
Ford.....	8	Massac.....	5	Washington.....	11
Franklin.....	8	McDonough.....	14	Wayne.....	11
Fulton.....	21	McHenry.....	12	White.....	12
Gallatin.....	6	McLean.....	30	Whiteside.....	15
Greene.....	12	Menard.....	7	Will.....	27
Grundy.....	8	Mercer.....	10	Williamson.....	10
Hamilton.....	8	Monroe.....	7	Winnebago.....	15
Hancock.....	18	Montgomery.....	11	Woodford.....	11

Of the three hundred and four beds assigned to the county of Cook, seventy-five shall be in the hospital at Kankakee, and two hundred and twenty-nine at Elgin, and the county court of said county shall have the right to send any individual patient to one or the other of the said hospitals, at the discretion of the court, in accordance with the circumstances in each case, but not exceeding the quota herein named.

§ 3. The county board, or board of supervisors, as the case may be, of all counties from which there are, or hereafter may be, patients committed as paupers to either of the state hospitals for the insane, is hereby directed and required to make settlement in full, as often as once in every six months, for all just charges for clothing and other proper incidental expenses, and to pay the amount due said hospitals in money, or negotiable paper worth its face, without discount.

§ 4. In case any county shall fail and refuse to pay any just and reasonable account presented by any of the state hospitals for the insane, and the same shall remain unpaid for one year after it is due, then the trustees of the said hospital shall apply to the circuit court, in and for the said delinquent county, for a writ of mandamus upon the county treasurer of said county, requiring him to pay the said over-due account, and upon proof made of the justice of the claim, the circuit court shall issue such writ.

§ 5. All beds not assigned to the several counties, as per schedule in section two of this act, shall be reserved for the reception and care of recent cases of insanity, or other cases having special claim to relief, without respect to the counties from which such cases are sent; and in case the hospital at Kankakee shall be completed or partially completed before the next session of the General Assembly, the trustees may admit patients, at discretion, from outside the district in which said hospital is situated, but they shall give the preference to applications for the admission of such patients as are capable of labor on and about the grounds of the hospital, in order that the state may receive the benefit of such labor.

§ 6. Any patients who may be in any state hospital for the insane from outside the limits of the district for which said hospital is designed, as expressed in the first section of this act, shall, as soon after this act takes effect as may be convenient, be transferred to the hospital in and for the district to which they belong; and the expenses of such transfer shall be defrayed from the state treasury, in the same manner as the cost of conveying convicts to the penitentiary is defrayed: *Provided*, that the bills rendered for this service shall show all the items of expense actually incurred, and be accompanied by sub-vouchers for each item, and no amount shall be allowed or paid by the auditor of public accounts in excess of such actual expense.

§ 7. An act entitled "An act to secure equality among the counties in the matter of the admission of patients into the state hospitals for the insane," approved April 10, 1875, and an act entitled "An act to secure equality among the counties in the matter of the admission of patients into the state hospitals for the insane, and to provide for settlement with such hospitals by the counties," approved May 25, 1877, are hereby repealed.

APPROVED May 28, 1881.

An Act to revise the law in relation to official bonds.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That all official bonds required by law to be given by any public officer, or public employe, including executors, administrators, guardians and conservators, in this state, shall be signed and sealed by any said officer, employe, executor, administrator, guardian or conservator and his securities, and acknowledged before some officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments of instruments under seal, which said acknowledgments shall be substantially in the following form :

STATE OF
COUNTY OF } ss.

I, hereby certify that who are each personally known to me to be the same persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, appeared before me this day in person and acknowledged that they signed, sealed and delivered said instrument as their free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Given under my hand and seal, this day of, A. D.

Which acknowledgment shall be deemed and taken as *prima facie* evidence that the instrument was signed, sealed and acknowledged in the manner therein set forth, and such acknowledgments shall have the same force and effect as evidence in all legal proceedings, as that given to acknowledgments of deeds of conveyance of real estate. That all public officers or employes who are compelled to give official bonds may be required by the court, officer or board whose duty it is to take or approve such bonds, to give additional surety or new bonds whenever the security of the original bond has become insufficient by the subsequent insolvency, death or removal of the sureties or any of them, or when for any cause any such bond shall be deemed insufficient. Any officer or employe failing to give bond when required, pursuant to this section, within ten days after he is notified in writing of such request, shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the governor, on or before the first day of January and July in each year, and at such other times as in his opinion the interests of the state demands it, to examine and inquire into the sufficiency of the official bonds of the secretary of the state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, canal commissioners, commissioners of the penitentiary, and all other state officers or agents whose bonds are filed with the secretary of state; and whenever he shall find any bond insufficient, he shall require sufficient bond to be filed,

* * * * *

§ 10. When a surety upon the official bond of any state officer or agent, county, town, city, village, incorporated town or other public officer, or the heir, executor or administrator of such surety, desires to be released from such bond, he may give notice in writing to the officer upon whose bond he is surety that he desires to be so released, and that such officer give a new bond with sufficient sureties within ten days after receiving such notice, and may, within five days after the service of such notice, deliver a copy of the same, with an affidavit showing the time and manner of service, to the court, officer, or board authorized to approve the bonds of such officers. And if such officer shall not, within ten days after receiving such notice, or within such further time, not exceeding twenty days, as the court, officer or board shall allow, give a new bond with sufficient security, approved as required by law, his office shall become vacant, and the vacancy shall be filled as provided by law.

§ 11. If a new bond shall be given by any officer, as provided in the foregoing sections of this act, then the former sureties shall be entirely released and discharged from all liabilities incurred by any such officer in consequence of business which may have come to hand from and after the time of the approval of the said new bond, and the sureties to the new bond are hereby declared to be liable for all the official delinquencies of said officer, whether of omission or commission, which may occur after the approval of the new bond as aforesaid; but the provisions of this act shall not be construed as to operate as a release of the sureties of any of the aforesaid officers, for liabilities incurred previous to the filing of a new bond as required in the foregoing sections of this act.

§ 12. It shall be the duty of such officer, if he shall fail to give bond as provided for in this act, forthwith to deliver over to his sureties all books, moneys, vouchers, papers, and every description of property whatever pertaining to his office, and the said sureties may, at any time after said failure to file said bond, maintain an action of replevin, or other appropriate action, to recover such property, money or effects from their said principal.

§ 13. Whenever the condition of the bond of any public officer shall be violated, suit may be instituted on such bond, and prosecuted to final judgment against such officer, and any or all of the sureties, or against one or more of them, jointly and severally, without first establishing the liability of the principal by obtaining judgment against him alone. The provisions of this section shall extend to the official bonds of executors, administrators, guardians and conservators, and in suits thereon it shall not be necessary to a recovery that a devastavit should have previously been established against the principal.

§ 14. Execution may issue on any judgment so rendered as in ordinary cases, but the officer executing the same shall not levy upon the property of the sureties until he shall fail to find sufficient property of the principal to satisfy such execution: *Provided, however,* the judgment and execution shall be a lien upon the property of the sureties as in ordinary cases.

APPENDIX III.

TENTH CENSUS.

Some Results of the Special Inquiry into the Number and Condition of the Defective, Dependent and Delinquent Classes.

By the courtesy of the Acting Superintendent of Census—Mr. George W. Richards—I am permitted to lay before the Conference,* in printed form, some of the results reached in the investigation of which I have had the general oversight, in connection with the present census. This investigation is now nearly completed. The full tables, including many, equally important, to which no allusion is here made, will be published by the Government, with a text and illustrations, and can be obtained only through United States Senators and members of Congress.

NUMBER INCLUDED IN THE ENUMERATION, JUNE 1, 1880.

The following table gives the total number of those enumerated as belonging to the defective, dependent and delinquent classes. The number stated as inmates of benevolent institutions is only approximately correct, the exact number having not yet been ascertained. The same uncertainty necessarily exists as to the total number.

From the total, as here stated, must be deducted the duplications (persons belonging to more than one class, *e. g.*, insane in almshouses, etc.), of whom there are about 21,000 or 22,000, which would make the total of all classes about 115,000.

	Total.	NATIVE WHITE.		FOREIGN WHITE.		COLORED.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Insane	91,959	29,131	30,511	12,450	13,708	2,807	3,319
Idiots	76,895	37,908	26,225	2,320	1,033	5,884	3,698
Blind	48,928	17,924	15,128	1,984	3,243	3,841	3,309
Deaf and dumb	33,878	14,879	12,125	1,894	1,163	1,794	1,123
Paupers (out doors)	21,595	7,581	8,085	1,649	2,013	1,060	1,297
Paupers (in almshouses)	66,203	19,186	18,117	14,190	9,393	2,888	2,829
In benevolent institutions	51,816	21,602	21,126	2,801	1,115	762	780
Prisoners	58,609	28,048	1,768	10,056	2,049	15,500	1,218
Juveniles in reformatory's	11,068	7,153	1,787	789	191	1,016	232
Total	664,351	182,911	138,712	50,433	38,168	35,519	18,555

* This is a paper read at the Eleventh National Conference of Charities, St. Louis, 1885, by Mr. Wines.

IN COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS CENSUSES.

Comparisons with any previous census are unsatisfactory and misleading, since far greater pains has been taken in the present census than ever before, to obtain a complete enumeration of these special classes. As convenient for reference, however, a comparative statement is here given. The lines and columns which are blank represent particulars not contained in the published volumes of the census. The insane were not separately enumerated, in 1840, but the number stated as insane includes also the idiotic. No attempt has ever before been made to discriminate paupers in almshouses from the out-door poor.

Item.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
<i>Insane.</i>							
Sixth census (1840).....	16,804					14,508	2,296
Seventh census (1850).....	15,610	7,899	7,711	13,559	2,051	14,972	638
Eighth census (1860).....	24,012	11,847	12,195	18,258	5,784	23,276	766
Ninth census (1870).....	37,432	18,219	19,213	26,205	11,227	35,610	1,822
Tenth census (1880).....	91,959	41,391	47,568	65,625	26,334	85,863	6,156
<i>Idiots.</i>							
Seventh census (1850).....	15,787	9,149	6,638	15,187	600	14,257	1,530
Eighth census (1860).....	18,930	11,080	7,850	17,809	1,121	16,952	1,978
Ninth census (1870).....	24,527	14,485	10,042	22,882	1,645	21,324	3,203
Tenth census (1880).....	76,895	45,309	31,585	72,888	4,007	67,916	9,579
<i>Blind.</i>							
Fifth census (1830).....	5,444					3,974	1,470
Sixth census (1840).....	7,016					5,024	1,992
Seventh census (1850).....	9,791	5,455	4,339	8,993	801	7,978	1,816
Eighth census (1860).....	12,658	7,227	5,431	10,874	1,784	10,729	1,929
Ninth census (1870).....	20,320	11,343	8,977	17,043	3,277	16,906	3,354
Tenth census (1880).....	48,928	26,748	22,180	40,599	8,329	41,278	7,650
<i>Deaf and Dumb.</i>							
Fifth census (1830).....	6,106					5,363	743
Sixth census (1840).....	7,665					6,684	981
Seventh census (1850).....	9,805	5,418	4,385	9,299	504	9,136	667
Eighth census (1860).....	12,821	7,124	5,697	11,759	1,062	11,856	965
Ninth census (1870).....	16,205	8,916	7,289	14,869	1,336	14,907	1,298
Tenth census (1880).....	33,878	18,567	15,311	30,567	3,371	30,661	3,217
<i>Paupers.</i>							
Seventh census (1850).....	50,353			36,916	13,437		
Eighth census (1860).....	82,912			50,483	32,459		
Ninth census (1870).....	76,737			53,939	22,798	67,337	9,400
Tenth census (1880).....	87,793	45,854	41,914	61,253	26,545	79,814	7,984
<i>Prisoners.</i>							
Seventh census (1850).....	6,737			4,326	2,411		
Eighth census (1860).....	19,086			10,143	8,943		
Ninth census (1870).....	32,901			24,173	8,728	24,845	8,056
Tenth census (1880).....	58,609	53,604	5,005	45,802	12,807	41,861	16,748

NUMBER BY STATES.

States and Territories.	Insane	Idiot	Blind	Deaf and dumb	Out-door poor	Paupers in almshouses	In reformatory institutions	Prisons	Juvenile delinquents
The United States	91,959	76,895	18,928	33,878	21,595	66,263	54,816	5,669	11,468
Alabama	1,521	2,224	1,399	693	279	541	.....	1,333	.....
Arizona	21	41	27	7	.....	1	.....	67	.....
Arkansas	789	1,374	972	189	87	105	.....	756	.....
California	2,563	567	644	382	77	1,594	.....	2,645	165
Colorado	99	77	194	87	1	46	.....	386	.....
Connecticut	1,723	847	643	565	381	1,418	.....	718	429
Dakota	72	86	63	63	24	.....	.....	69	.....
Delaware	198	269	127	84	3	387	.....	81	.....
District of Columbia ..	938	107	164	190	.....	184	.....	384	168
Florida	1,253	369	215	118	62	45	.....	269	.....
Georgia	1,667	2,433	1,634	849	728	559	.....	1,809	.....
Idaho	16	23	6	7	16	7	.....	32	.....
Illinois	5,134	4,179	2,645	2,292	594	3,684	.....	3,329	217
Indiana	3,548	4,725	2,238	1,764	913	3,052	.....	1,613	163
Iowa	2,544	2,344	1,310	1,052	968	1,465	.....	863	257
Kansas	1,001	1,083	748	651	229	355	.....	1,295	.....
Kentucky	2,784	3,543	2,416	1,275	666	1,566	.....	1,398	223
Louisiana	1,962	1,653	845	524	441	.....	.....	1,666	144
Maine	1,542	1,325	797	455	1,796	1,595	.....	495	116
Maryland	1,857	1,319	946	671	447	1,187	.....	1,259	759
Massachusetts	5,425	2,631	1,734	978	954	4,343	.....	3,576	726
Michigan	2,796	2,481	1,289	1,166	554	1,746	.....	1,942	314
Minnesota	1,445	729	448	500	269	227	.....	426	112
Mississippi	1,447	1,579	1,074	606	292	345	.....	1,311	.....
Missouri	3,319	3,352	2,258	1,598	321	1,457	.....	2,611	247
Montana	29	45	12	9	.....	.....	.....	76	.....
Nebraska	459	356	220	287	53	413	.....	374	.....
Nevada	31	48	24	46	1	95	.....	129	.....
New Hampshire	1,056	763	442	224	829	1,498	.....	269	144
New Jersey	2,465	1,656	829	527	548	2,462	.....	1,573	438
New Mexico	133	122	358	70	37	.....	.....	49	.....
New York	14,055	6,684	5,013	3,762	2,847	12,452	.....	8,728	3,842
North Carolina	2,928	3,442	1,823	1,632	668	1,275	.....	1,570	.....
Ohio	7,286	6,460	2,960	2,394	489	6,974	.....	2,538	1,654
Oregon	378	181	87	162	31	51	.....	233	.....
Pennsylvania	8,394	6,497	3,884	3,679	2,592	9,184	.....	4,833	844
Rhode Island	684	234	390	150	27	526	.....	317	180
South Carolina	1,412	1,588	1,190	564	187	519	.....	626	.....
Tennessee	2,404	3,533	1,926	1,498	398	1,436	.....	2,460	12
Texas	1,564	2,276	1,375	774	322	210	.....	3,463	8
Utah	151	118	126	118	33	.....	.....	58	.....
Vermont	1,015	803	486	212	968	635	.....	258	119
Virginia	2,444	2,794	1,740	998	1,045	2,417	.....	1,543	.....
Washington	435	47	47	24	6	41	.....	81	.....
West Virginia	982	1,367	625	529	486	741	.....	389	.....
Wisconsin	2,526	1,785	1,075	1,079	1,040	1,048	.....	689	523
Wyoming	4	2	4	11	2	.....	.....	74	.....

AGES BY SINGLE YEARS.

The following are the ascertained ages of the several classes enumerated, by single ages, grouped for the five leading divisions—infancy, under six years; childhood, six years old and under sixteen; youth, sixteen years and under twenty-one; maturity, twenty-one and under sixty; decline, sixty and over. Children of school age include all who are six years old and under twenty-one.

Age.	Insane.....	Idiots.....	Blind.....	Deaf mutes...	Out-door Poor	Paupers in Almshouses.	In Charitable Institutions.	Prisoners.....	Juvenile Delinquents.....	Total.....
	91,959	76,895	48,928	33,878	21,595	66,203	54,816	58,609	11,468	464,351
Under 1 year.....		84	108	30	170	1,034	1,173	1	.....	2,600
1 year.....		213	153	49	205	682	797	1	.....	2,107
2 years.....		430	195	174	298	764	910	1	.....	3,775
3 years.....		685	198	269	328	675	1,187	2	.....	3,346
4 years.....		893	280	419	358	695	1,793	3	.....	4,447
5 years.....		1,063	277	496	385	661	2,213	2	.....	5,114
Under 6 years.....		3,368	1,211	1,437	1,744	4,511	8,073	16	.....	20,389
6 years.....		1,232	312	658	414	629	2,992	4	.....	6,267
7 years.....		1,424	352	841	367	612	3,569	3	.....	7,335
8 years.....		1,603	431	1,085	411	600	3,879	4	.....	8,238
9 years.....		1,550	451	1,173	364	520	4,439	9	.....	8,922
10 years.....		2,136	519	1,267	396	525	4,741	21	.....	10,378
11 years.....		1,680	453	1,050	319	381	4,136	28	.....	9,054
12 years.....		2,441	612	1,051	30	431	3,784	72	.....	10,019
13 years.....		3,070	579	950	254	339	2,887	95	.....	8,809
14 years.....		43	1,000	576	1,019	213	397	2,141	.....	8,666
15 years.....		98	1,141	544	952	178	287	1,388	.....	7,509
6 to 15 years.....	332	18,677	4,820	10,046	3,216	4,661	33,956	733	.....	85,197
16 years.....	261	2,261	601	1,021	152	315	761	611	.....	7,224
17 years.....	345	2,000	521	991	118	313	714	1,000	.....	6,888
18 years.....	615	2,566	647	1,133	109	453	447	1,833	.....	8,185
19 years.....	630	2,000	550	923	112	466	384	2,265	.....	7,489
20 years.....	1,001	2,864	629	915	114	642	330	2,561	.....	9,161
16 to 20 years.....	2,852	11,691	2,948	5,013	605	2,188	2,636	8,270	.....	38,857
21 years.....	984	2,197	500	767	111	494	189	2,803	.....	8,061
22 years.....	1,293	2,564	523	782	137	658	299	3,134	.....	9,303
23 years.....	1,561	2,128	498	675	116	677	203	3,166	.....	8,825
24 years.....	1,549	1,984	510	676	146	692	182	3,092	.....	8,833
25 years.....	2,046	2,632	549	598	198	993	265	3,248	.....	10,529
26 years.....	1,717	1,660	396	593	137	727	151	2,656	.....	8,037
27 years.....	1,645	1,407	430	505	115	668	96	2,434	.....	7,301
28 years.....	2,044	1,698	441	574	190	867	146	2,584	.....	8,544
29 years.....	1,572	863	361	356	151	616	104	1,865	.....	5,888
30 years.....	3,406	2,903	642	773	334	1,543	263	2,744	.....	12,700
31 years.....	1,583	739	281	315	119	690	65	1,397	.....	5,099
32 years.....	1,993	1,052	376	378	165	739	91	1,540	.....	6,334
33 years.....	1,862	857	356	334	193	728	71	1,251	.....	5,652
34 years.....	1,766	797	367	341	160	658	79	1,086	.....	5,254
35 years.....	3,414	2,021	639	549	329	1,455	181	1,807	.....	10,305
36 years.....	2,167	834	472	389	203	842	70	1,145	.....	6,122
37 years.....	1,855	677	412	328	193	768	65	934	.....	5,233
38 years.....	2,299	897	464	383	210	860	70	1,042	.....	6,255
39 years.....	1,774	513	391	265	210	688	68	825	.....	4,734
40 years.....	4,478	2,455	936	623	485	2,047	199	1,614	.....	12,839
41 years.....	1,645	427	343	203	140	646	42	559	.....	4,005
42 years.....	1,968	630	452	280	223	803	72	707	.....	5,135
43 years.....	1,725	478	388	212	177	675	43	542	.....	4,270
44 years.....	1,496	457	421	226	176	686	49	474	.....	3,985
45 years.....	3,205	1,272	743	369	316	1,420	109	811	.....	8,275
46 years.....	1,685	422	483	212	166	711	43	460	.....	4,182
47 years.....	1,589	382	444	212	164	735	42	443	.....	4,011
48 years.....	1,936	525	546	296	180	826	60	509	.....	4,873
49 years.....	1,396	297	470	202	143	631	43	377	.....	3,559

Ages by Single Years—Concluded.

Age.	Insane	Idiot	Blind	Deaf Mutes	Out-door Poor	Paupers in Almshouses	In Charitable Institutions	Prisoners	Juvenile Delinquents	Total
50 years	3,708	1,368	1,151	156	183	1,993	199	821	.....	10,179
51 years	1,231	241	318	153	96	600	32	259	.....	2,963
52 years	1,506	378	541	195	192	760	68	332	.....	3,972
53 years	1,259	252	523	178	142	652	49	272	.....	3,337
54 years	1,283	318	513	185	110	607	51	237	.....	3,427
55 years	1,928	541	751	250	256	1,086	86	329	.....	5,227
56 years	1,246	292	569	155	197	744	66	233	.....	3,502
57 years	979	171	148	153	123	621	53	168	.....	2,719
58 years	1,077	265	544	193	192	718	71	166	.....	3,226
59 years	871	143	429	123	136	619	54	143	.....	2,521
21 to 59 years	72,554	39,833	19,651	14,487	7,604	32,937	4,002	48,200	29	239,366
60 years	2,512	858	1,439	325	630	2,053	332	307	.....	8,456
61 years	812	115	454	165	123	697	109	107	.....	2,522
62 years	894	165	557	132	200	782	165	104	.....	2,999
63 years	842	166	587	121	199	758	134	97	.....	2,967
64 years	727	133	580	114	202	713	170	91	.....	2,730
65 years	1,513	341	964	191	457	1,507	257	132	.....	5,402
66 years	599	98	587	127	196	717	194	82	.....	2,630
67 years	647	120	545	128	241	783	259	64	.....	2,778
68 years	727	129	603	127	279	875	273	60	.....	3,133
69 years	533	80	635	109	277	719	220	49	.....	2,622
70 years	1,285	275	1,482	239	677	1,832	518	77	.....	6,385
71 years	400	52	490	71	170	664	181	27	.....	2,058
72 years	471	92	627	114	281	792	258	27	.....	2,665
73 years	419	44	650	79	258	696	250	30	.....	2,426
74 years	358	51	679	86	258	689	225	10	.....	2,366
75 years	589	130	1,005	127	528	1,137	355	22	.....	3,803
76 years	345	52	614	76	264	718	242	8	.....	2,349
77 years	292	38	530	59	213	573	204	12	.....	1,919
78 years	286	48	663	58	271	610	235	15	.....	2,186
79 years	256	36	635	48	227	541	207	14	.....	1,964
80 years	517	109	1,277	168	612	1,168	370	15	.....	4,174
81 years	136	20	419	35	159	356	142	5	.....	1,272
82 years	149	29	467	41	177	387	181	3	.....	1,431
83 years	148	19	396	38	178	291	99	.....	1,169	
84 years	121	18	450	31	163	270	93	6	.....	1,152
85 years	151	30	519	30	206	312	91	2	.....	1,341
86 years	91	12	297	31	121	292	70	4	.....	831
87 years	73	6	258	18	97	130	48	1	.....	631
88 years	43	11	239	26	102	153	44	1	.....	619
89 years	35	4	173	16	67	88	25	1	.....	409
90 years	75	18	109	21	155	220	46	4	.....	948
91 years	16	3	104	4	24	44	13	1	.....	209
92 years	22	2	107	6	38	49	21	1	.....	249
93 years	22	2	68	1	36	44	15	.....	188	
94 years	13	.....	61	7	32	28	11	.....	152	
95 years	23	6	97	8	51	53	13	1	.....	255
96 years	10	3	55	2	26	38	4	.....	138	
97 years	11	.....	33	3	26	15	5	.....	93	
98 years	7	2	53	1	12	15	6	1	.....	97
99 years	3	1	27	4	10	5	5	.....	55	
100 years and over	50	8	373	27	171	152	22	.....	806	
60 years and over	16,221	3,326	20,298	2,895	8,426	21,906	6,119	1,381	.....	80,602
Average age (in years)	43.5	25.6	49.3	26.9	.....	45.1	30.3	.....	.....	.....

WHERE FOUND.

It must be understood that work on this branch of the census is still in progress, and that there are still some omissions to be supplied and corrections to be made. This will explain the blank spaces in the table which follows. The figures given are worthy of confidence, except those for benevolent institutions, which are approximately correct, as stated above.

Item.	Total.	NATIVE WHITE		FOREIGN WHITE.		COLORED.	
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
<i>In hospitals for the insane—</i>							
Insane	40,942						
Idiotic	1,141						
Blind	31						
Deaf and dumb	21						
Epileptic	2,127	887	589	320	202	89	40
Paralytic							
Prisoners	350						
<i>In training schools for idiots—</i>							
Idiotic	2,429	1,352	1,012	29	23	9	4
Epileptic	233						
<i>In institutions for the blind—</i>							
Blind pupils	2,158	983	887	160	84	32	12
<i>In institutions for the deaf—</i>							
Deaf and dumb pupils	5,267	2,780	2,107	163	122	56	39
<i>In almshouses—</i>							
Paupers	66,203	19,186	18,417	13,490	9,393	2,888	2,829
Insane	9,302						
Idiotic	5,837						
Blind	2,560						
Deaf and dumb	511						
Epileptic	2,600	972	917	284	176	127	124
Paralytic	1,648	558	288	489	143	95	75
<i>In benevolent institutions—</i>							
Total inmates	54,816	21,602	24,426	2,801	4,445	762	780
Insane	235						
Idiotic	241						
Blind	484						
Deaf and dumb	79						
<i>In jails and in prisons—</i>							
Prisoners	58,609	28,048	1,708	10,056	2,049	15,500	1,248
Insane	397						
Idiotic	47						
Blind	12						
Deaf and dumb	4						
<i>In juvenile reformatories—</i>							
Juvenile delinquents	11,468	7,453	1,787	789	191	1,016	232
Blind	1						
<i>At home or in private care—</i>							
Insane	41,083						
Idiotic	67,200						
Blind	43,682						
Deaf and dumb	27,993						
Paupers	21,595	7,581	8,085	1,619	2,013	1,060	1,207

TABLES RELATING TO THE INSANE.

The tables which follow seem to explain themselves sufficiently, without comment. The questions asked were sometimes very fully answered, sometimes not; but the number of failures to reply is indicated by the words "not stated."

Separate tables have been prepared, exhibiting the statistics of institutions, apart from the general population, but I do not give them.

Number of Attacks of Insanity.

Item.	Total.	NATIVE WHITE.		FOREIGN WHITE.		COLORED.	
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
First attack.....	48,125	15,079	15,843	6,812	7,931	1,098	1,362
Two attacks.....	6,585	2,196	2,306	998	858	115	112
Three attacks.....	2,437	751	822	218	255	39	49
Four attacks.....	836	284	351	79	87	19	16
Five attacks.....	411	157	179	32	31	6	6
Six to ten attacks.....	658	242	215	54	68	17	32
Eleven attacks or more.....	722	254	311	31	52	31	43
Not stated.....	32,485	10,168	10,454	4,226	4,126	1,482	1,729

Form of Insanity.

Mania.....	28,089	7,819	9,094	4,266	5,493	660	767
Monomania.....	11,407	4,324	5,549	1,912	2,108	198	286
Melancholia.....	1,487	548	396	253	135	52	45
Paresis.....	1,463	700	357	270	91	23	22
Dementia.....	29,942	7,151	6,819	2,691	3,128	513	640
Dipsomania.....	944	504	169	162	59	39	20
Epilepsy.....	6,842	2,868	2,321	598	456	314	285
Not stated.....	17,775	5,220	5,806	2,268	2,180	1,017	1,284

Suicidal and Homicidal Tendencies.

Epileptic only.....	5,784	2,348	2,006	509	411	267	243
Suicidal only.....	3,291	1,079	1,315	406	402	39	59
Homicidal only.....	4,511	1,816	1,327	665	414	159	130
Suicidal and homicidal.....	263	100	101	21	18	10	13
Epileptic and suicidal.....	531	310	116	47	15	25	18
Epileptic and homicidal.....	261	110	98	21	12	12	11
Epileptic, suicidal and homicidal.....	1,682	411	424	107	97	23	20

Insane Relatives.

On father's side.....	1,780	787	828	62	65	21	17
On mother's side.....	1,696	657	875	39	68	17	40
On both sides.....	499	175	208	9	13	3	1
No insane relatives.....	2,635						
Not stated.....	85,439						

Restraint.

Item.	Total.	NATIVE WHITE		FOREIGN WHITE.		COLORED.	
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Straight jacket	1,164	224	181	137	269	25	31
Muff	674	232	181	113	88	6	24
Strap	904	241	293	136	147	48	39
Crib	171	48	84	12	26	1	1
Handcuffs	463	179	117	54	44	33	16
Ball and chain	254	119	61	11	8	30	25
Personal attendant	5,522	1,900	2,417	349	503	153	200
Not under restraint	48,592	15,535	16,098	6,521	7,521	1,251	1,616
Under restraint, form not stated	1,835	651	716	156	179	67	64
Question unanswered	32,402	10,008	10,063	4,931	4,923	1,174	1,303

Seclusion.

By day and night	560	164	189	54	75	34	44
By night only	15,445	5,370	4,925	2,319	2,068	367	391
Occasionally	497	162	198	41	54	25	14
In seclusion, form not stated	8,840	2,769	3,081	1,120	1,294	291	285
Not in seclusion	40,446	12,682	14,073	5,056	6,489	879	1,267
Not stated	26,176	7,987	8,045	3,857	3,728	1,211	1,348

Insane who have been in Hospitals for the Insane.

Now in institutions	40,942	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Formerly in institutions	14,712	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not stated	36,395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLES RELATING TO IDIOTS.

Idiots who are Paralytic or Epileptic.

Item.	Total.	NATIVE WHITE		FOREIGN WHITE.		COLORED.	
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Paralyzed on right side	4,194	812	585	49	25	140	72
Paralyzed on left side	14,195	643	466	37	19	112	83
Paralyzed on both sides	622	942	746	43	22	141	74
Epileptic	12,316	6,106	4,476	236	167	832	499

Size of Heads of Idiots.

Large	10,486	5,679	3,044	322	169	907	365
Small	14,334	6,886	5,022	365	241	1,101	719
Natural	35,132	17,203	12,437	924	668	2,428	1,472
Not stated	16,943	7,340	5,722	709	585	1,445	1,142

Use of Hands.

Item.	Total.	NATIVE WHITE		FOREIGN WHITE.		COLORED.	
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Can feed themselves, but cannot dress themselves.....	6,280	3,498	2,579	81	60	275	177
Can dress themselves, but are incapable of labor.....	6,449	3,317	2,397	80	57	364	204
Can do coarse manual labor.....	15,095	8,579	4,359	345	149	1,179	494
Can perform skilled labor of any sort.....	1,255	700	403	23	13	82	34
Not stated.....	47,846	21,404	16,487	1,801	1,384	3,981	2,789

Use of Feet.

Cannot walk.....	4,406	2,406	1,623	46	29	185	117
Can walk, but badly.....	7,941	4,014	2,671	133	73	515	235
Can walk well.....	17,514	9,710	5,520	341	182	1,265	552
Not stated.....	47,634	21,271	16,411	1,800	1,379	3,976	2,794

Use of Language.

Cannot articulate at all.....	7,396	3,794	2,810	97	68	409	218
Articulate imperfectly.....	14,707	8,047	4,746	275	142	1,058	469
Speak intelligibly, if not well.....	7,673	4,245	2,469	188	89	467	215
Not stated.....	47,119	21,022	16,230	1,760	1,364	3,947	2,796

Gradation of Idiots, in Combination.

	Total	CANNOT SPEAK.			SPEAK IMPERFECTLY.			SPEAK WELL.		
		Cannot walk.....	Walk imperfectly.....	Walk well.....	Cannot walk.....	Walk imperfectly.....	Walk well.....	Cannot walk.....	Walk imperfectly.....	Walk well.....
Use of Head and Use of Hand.										
<i>Head abnormally small</i>	7,030	736	658	523	235	1,285	2,155	56	170	1,212
Can feed themselves.....	1,670	658	345	197	164	213	634	39	12	17
Can dress themselves.....	1,760	58	265	150	45	645	417	17	75	88
Can do coarse manual labor ..	3,344	16	56	246	25	416	1,518	6	77	93
Can do skilled labor.....	257	4	2	20	1	11	86	3	6	124
<i>Head abnormally large</i>	4,239	577	417	312	236	744	1,407	66	141	639
Can feed themselves.....	1,224	504	263	73	156	434	73	35	17	12
Can dress themselves.....	1,043	56	163	77	58	346	296	16	64	47
Can do coarse manual labor ..	1,822	15	47	145	21	240	777	11	56	50
Can do skilled labor.....	163	5	4	17	1	7	51	4	4	70
<i>Head natural</i>	16,397	1,438	1,041	1,226	530	2,379	5,170	121	450	4,342
Can feed themselves.....	3,951	1,015	563	318	334	434	296	63	43	45
Can dress themselves.....	3,294	95	391	295	121	1,057	814	21	147	323
Can do coarse manual labor ..	9,288	21	112	548	71	864	3,819	31	242	3,547
Can do skilled labor.....	764	7	5	65	4	21	211	3	18	427

Gradation of Idiots, in Combination—Concluded.

Use of Head and Use of Hand.	Total	CANNOT SPEAK.			SPEAK IMPER- FECTLY.			SPEAK WELL.		
		Cannot walk.....	Walk imperfectly.....	Walk well.....	Cannot walk.....	Walk imperfectly.....	Walk well.....	Cannot walk.....	Walk imperfectly.....	Walk well.....
<i>Size of head not stated</i>	653	53	46	59	30	78	181	6	22	187
Can feed themselves.....	138	50	22	11	19	14	10	6	1	5
Can dress themselves.....	134	12	23	10	8	32	41		6	12
Can do coarse manual labor.....	349		1	27	3	32	124		15	147
Can do skilled labor.....	32	1		2			6			23
	28,319	2,504	2,162	2,111	1,031	4,486	8,613	249	783	6,380

Idiots with Idiotic Relatives.

Item.	Total.	NATIVE WHITE		FOREIGN WHITE.		COLORED.	
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
On father's side.....	1,778	1,036	594	22	7	80	39
On mother's side.....	1,986	1,076	661	29	26	127	67
On both sides.....	717	420	259	5	2	23	8
No idiotic relatives.....	4,247						
Not stated.....	68,167						

Marital Relations of Idiots.

Single.....	70,157	34,472	24,115	1,995	1,354	5,173	3,048
Married.....	2,925	1,308	729	176	133	338	241
Widowed.....	1,119	244	461	47	104	79	184
Divorced.....	126	44	50	6	3	7	16
Not stated.....	2,568	1,040	870	96	69	284	209

Idiots who have been in Training-Schools.

Now in training-schools.....	2,429	1,352	1,012	29	23	9	4
Formerly in training-schools.....	809						
Not stated.....	73,657						

THE BLIND.
The Semi-Blind.

Item.	Total.	NATIVE WHITE.		FOREIGN WHITE.		COLORED.	
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Totally blind.....	1,339						
In institutions.....	21,378						
Outside of institutions.....							
Semi-blind.....	754						
In institutions.....	10,958						
Outside of institutions.....	10,499						
Not stated.....							

Blind who have been in Institutions for the Blind.

Now in institutions.....	2,458	983	887	160	84	32	12
Formerly in institutions.....	2,533						
Not stated.....	44,237						

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Deaf Mutes who have been in Institutions for the Deaf.

Now in institutions.....	5,267	2,780	2,107	163	122	56	39
Formerly in institutions.....	6,887						
Not stated.....	21,721						

PAUPERS.

Form of Disability of Paupers in Almshouses.

Able-bodied.....	22,896						
Disabled.....	39,130						
Not stated.....	13,113						
Reported as—							
Having relatives in almshouses.....	11,212						
Destitute.....	1,921						
Intemperate.....	6,994						
Insane.....	16,978						
Idiotic.....	5,777						
Blind.....	2,731						
Deaf and dumb.....	559						
Epileptic.....	2,600						
Paralytic.....	1,648						
Lame and crippled.....	4,895						
Suffering from wounds.....	64						
Sick.....	7,780						
Lying in.....	424						
Under 16 yrs. of age.....	8,588						
Senile.....	7,959						

PRISONERS.

Prisoners, Where Found.

Item.	Total.	NATIVE WHITE		FOREIGN WHITE.		COLORED.	
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
In penitentiaries	30,659						
In county jails	12,687						
In work houses	7,869						
In city prisons	1,666						
On plantations or in gangs	4,879						
In insane hospitals	350						
In military prisons	499						

Classification of Prisoners.

Awaiting trial							
Serving out sentence							
Awaiting execution							
Awaiting removal to higher prison							
Held as witnesses							
Imprisoned for debt							
Imprisoned for insanity							
Not specified							

Crimes Charged.

<i>Offenses Against the Government—</i>							
Mutiny and desertion	301	273		98			
Counterfeiting etc.	398	299		81	1	17	
Violations of election laws	11	5		6		3	
Violations of postal laws	149	115	1	20		12	1
Offenses against the revenue	292	201		26	1	64	
<i>Offenses Against Society—</i>							
Violations of health act	3		1	2			
Obstruction of justice (perjury)							
Contempt of court, etc.	426	230	15	59	8	98	15
Violations of seventh commandm't.	10,137	481	231	151	76	166	32
Unlawful sale of liquor	114	85	9	39	3	8	
Drunk and disorderly	3,331	1,254	354	918	647	111	47
Other offenses against public morals	156	62	6	31	3	46	8
Disorderly conduct	1,700	428	204	461	443	91	73
Other offenses against the peace	672	291	39	168	23	167	34
Vagrancy	1,941	696	130	714	227	117	57
Other offenses against public policy	153	79	9	30	1	26	8
<i>Offenses Against the Person—</i>							
Murder	3,724	1,642	71	646	27	1,246	122
Manslaughter	884	353	12	181	8	319	11
Assaults, all sorts	5,076	2,226	51	1,045	42	1,650	92
Mayhem	31	17		4		9	1
Rape	1,017	446	3	144	81	423	
Abortion	55	32	11	7	4	1	
Other offenses against the person	71	26	6	4	18	26	
<i>Offenses Against Property—</i>							
Arson	827	333	16	117	12	319	30
Burglary and burglars' tools	9,220	5,205	33	1,317	12	2,583	70
Robbery	1,733	1,108	13	289	2	307	17
Larceny, all kinds	17,198	8,597	274	2,270	264	5,450	343
Forgery	1,139	762	5	192	2	469	9
Frauds	161	286	1	86	3	83	2
Other offenses against property	781	468	22	152	14	116	12
*Accessory.							

Crimes Charged—Continued.

Crime.	Total.	NATIVE WHITE		FOREIGN WHITE.		COLORED.	
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
<i>Offenses on the High Seas.</i>							
Piracy and desertion	40	3		5		2	
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>							
Offenses not classified or not stated	1,789	1,776	135	740	297	1,735	196

Sentences.

<i>Short term sentences.</i>	11,160	4,654	734	2,863	1,210	1,457	392
In penitentiaries	1,243	697	81	341	108	93	13
In county jails	3,257	1,563	155	648	176	614	101
In work houses	5,831	2,390	469	1,700	890	362	113
In city prisons	531	168	26	168	34	154	44
On plantations or in gangs	278	11	2	1		233	31
In insane hospitals	9	3	1		2	1	
In military prisons	5	2		3			
Aggregate sentence (in years)	6,033	2,787	334	1,444	463	908	96
Average sentence (in days)	197	219	166	188	140	228	116
<i>Long term sentences.</i>	31,925	16,126	270	4,484	142	10,422	481
In penitentiaries	26,951	14,929	231	4,148	114	7,139	330
In county jails	530	286	9	53	2	159	21
In work houses	309	167	25	33	13	65	6
In city prisons	11	5	1			4	1
On plantations or in gangs	3,435	336	1	41		2,994	63
In insane hospitals	221	82	3	99	13	24	
In military prisons	468	321		110		37	
Aggregate sentences (in years)	69,599						
Average sentences (in years)	5.18						
<i>Sentenced for life.</i>	1,615	613	25	320	18	609	30
<i>Sentenced to execution.</i>	80						
<i>Sentenced to pay fine.</i>	5,178	2,460	289	1,294	360	731	134
In penitentiaries	1,007	623	32	203	43	95	9
In county jails	1,527	814	58	276	56	289	24
In work houses	2,105	788	177	608	267	195	70
In city prisons	422	195	21	117	14	57	18
On plantations or in gangs	119	10	1			95	13
Aggregate fines imposed	\$152,442	\$269,349	\$10,373	\$83,772	\$8,978	\$72,953	\$6,997
Average fine imposed	87.37	109.49	35.89	69.58	24.94	99.80	52.22

Imprisonment in Reformatories.

Number of inmates	11,468	7,453	1,787	789	191	1,016	232
Duration of imprisonment not stated ..	1,957	1,369	251	155	40	116	25
Duration of imprisonment stated	9,511	6,084	1,535	634	151	900	207
Aggregate imprisonment to June 1, 1880 (in years)	19,282	11,684	4,013	1,216	403	1,570	393
Average imprisonment to June 1, 1880, 2y 29d 1y 35d 2y 22d 1y 33d 2y 21d 1y 27d 1y 32d 1y 32d	13.50	13.38	13.50	13.91	13.67	13.84	14.23

TABLE SHOWING THE YEAR IN WHICH PERSONS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BECOME INSANE, ETC.

Year.	INSANE.		IDIOTS.		BLIND.		DEAF & DUMB.	
	Total.	Non-Confem- tal.	Total.	Non-Confem- tal.	Total.	Non-Confem- tal.	Total.	Non-Confem- tal.
1879-1880.....	5,127	5,127	136	136	961	961	52	52
1878-1879.....	5,816	5,816	363	263	1,557	1,436	169	63
1877-1878.....	5,765	5,765	595	291	1,913	1,874	207	102
1876-1877.....	4,821	4,821	837	481	1,780	1,640	300	170
1875-1876.....	4,211	4,211	1,055	620	1,682	1,600	414	212
1874-1875.....	4,221	4,221	1,178	718	1,798	1,726	472	269
1873-1874.....	3,347	3,347	1,328	778	1,359	1,266	750	479
1872-1873.....	2,827	2,827	1,422	859	1,210	1,160	1,068	820
1871-1872.....	2,857	2,857	1,609	988	1,299	1,209	1,067	695
1870-1871.....	1,981	1,981	1,495	902	947	816	769	378
1869-1870.....	3,529	3,529	1,993	1,278	1,790	1,673	751	359
1868-1869.....	1,974	1,674	1,470	898	572	505	665	349
1867-1868.....	1,945	1,945	2,020	1,406	614	530	721	364
1866-1867.....	1,308	1,308	1,776	1,185	591	508	677	313
1865-1866.....	1,215	1,215	1,817	1,289	528	401	791	351
1864-1865.....	1,958	1,958	1,813	1,216	597	1,187	797	310
1863-1864.....	1,028	1,028	1,929	1,337	592	822	716	333
1862-1863.....	808	808	1,622	1,116	526	687	580	317
1861-1862.....	873	873	2,070	1,519	541	616	642	38
1860-1861.....	679	679	1,402	1,181	421	480	470	293
1859-1860.....	1,780	1,780	2,366	1,743	623	904	796	342
1858-1859.....	631	631	1,673	1,295	378	451	436	253
1857-1858.....	574	574	1,939	1,543	387	442	349	306
1856-1857.....	525	525	1,050	1,258	392	377	402	257
1855-1856.....	477	477	1,517	1,187	330	347	295	284
1854-1855.....	879	879	1,988	1,635	353	435	349	216
1853-1854.....	373	373	1,270	1,010	260	251	191	152
1852-1853.....	342	342	1,065	840	225	274	303	195
1851-1852.....	337	337	1,270	1,030	240	267	349	221
1850-1851.....	276	276	724	507	217	209	156	112
1849-1850.....	693	693	2,131	1,864	267	394	453	329
1848-1849.....	259	259	641	461	177	184	249	118
1847-1848.....	233	233	805	615	160	168	126	169
1846-1847.....	181	181	682	522	160	143	104	135
1845-1846.....	180	180	638	488	150	141	239	141
1844-1845.....	292	292	1,521	1,352	169	188	348	202
1843-1844.....	169	169	659	525	131	155	237	147
1842-1843.....	118	118	553	440	113	125	87	128
1841-1842.....	126	126	737	539	138	125	87	141
1840-1841.....	99	99	463	313	120	106	74	101
1839-1840.....	114	311	1,793	1,647	146	207	318	237
1838-1839.....	79	79	366	277	89	116	139	83
1837-1838.....	86	86	473	390	83	101	158	113
1836-1837.....	68	68	362	304	58	89	135	89
1835-1836.....	73	73	356	274	82	80	127	79
1834-1835.....	108	108	946	861	85	115	188	159
1833-1834.....	56	56	339	259	71	89	111	82
1832-1833.....	61	61	314	238	76	74	126	71
1831-1832.....	39	39	379	329	50	69	157	108
1830-1831.....	38	38	240	187	53	61	105	67
1829-1830.....	93	93	995	920	75	114	200	158
1828-1829.....	38	38	187	146	41	48	33	63
1827-1828.....	31	31	286	251	35	59	111	71
1826-1827.....	15	15	207	168	39	45	27	61
1825-1826.....	21	21	253	218	35	37	20	70

NOTE.

Resignation of Judge Thomas.

The following letter, on file in the office of the Secretary of State, by Judge William Thomas, of Jacksonville, first president of the Board of Charities, in which he gives his reasons for resigning his position on the Board, is printed at his request:

JACKSONVILLE, October 2, 1869.

To his Excellency, John M. Palmer:

DEAR SIR: I accepted the office of Commissioner of the State Board of Public Charities, with considerable hesitation, yet with the *bona fide* intention of executing the duties to the best of my ability, and have indulged the hope until recently that I should be able to carry out that intention; yet the continued bad health of my wife added to my own continued affliction of rheumatism, renders it impossible for me to do so. I therefore resign the office, that some one may be appointed, so situated as to be able to perform the duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. THOMAS.

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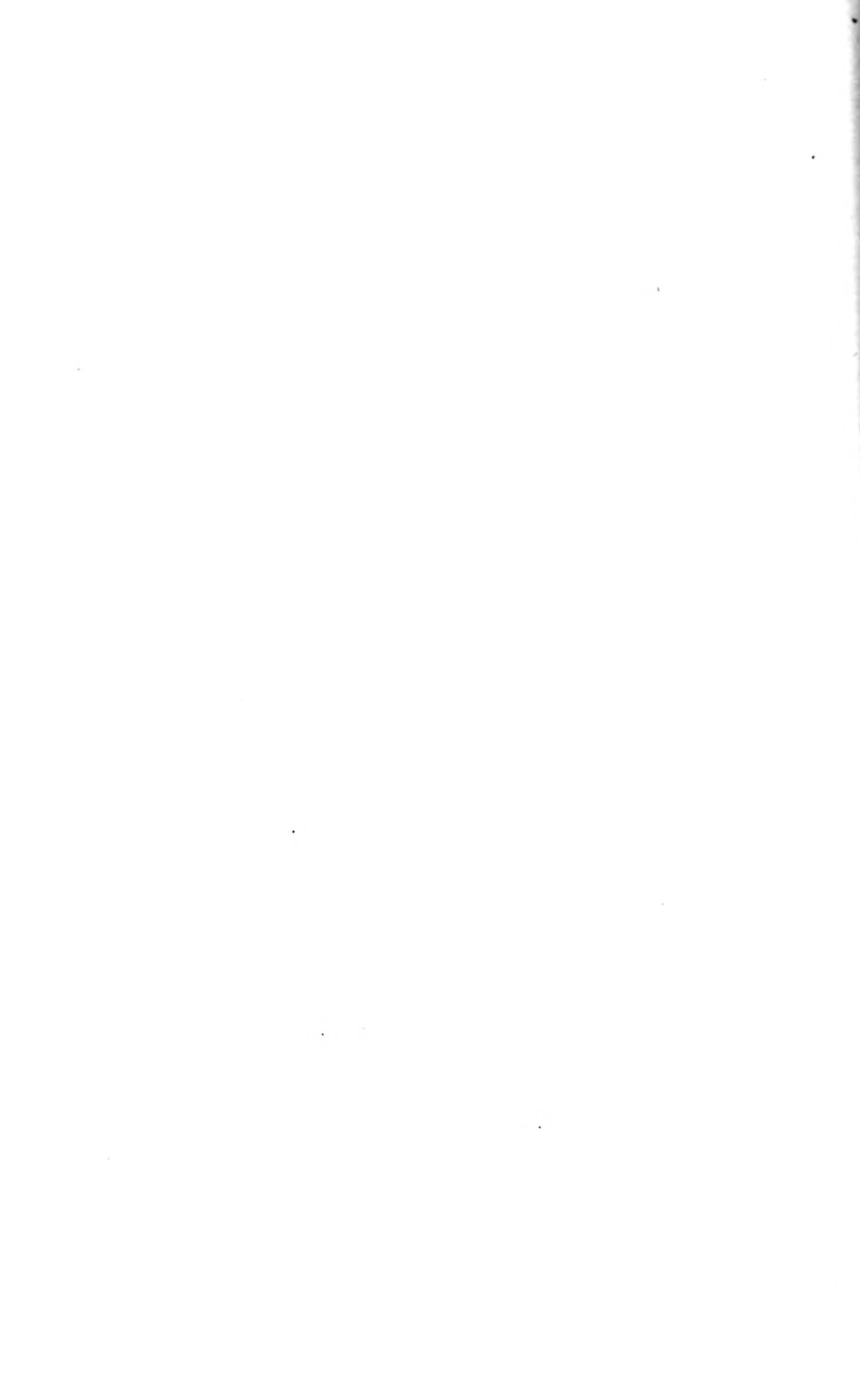
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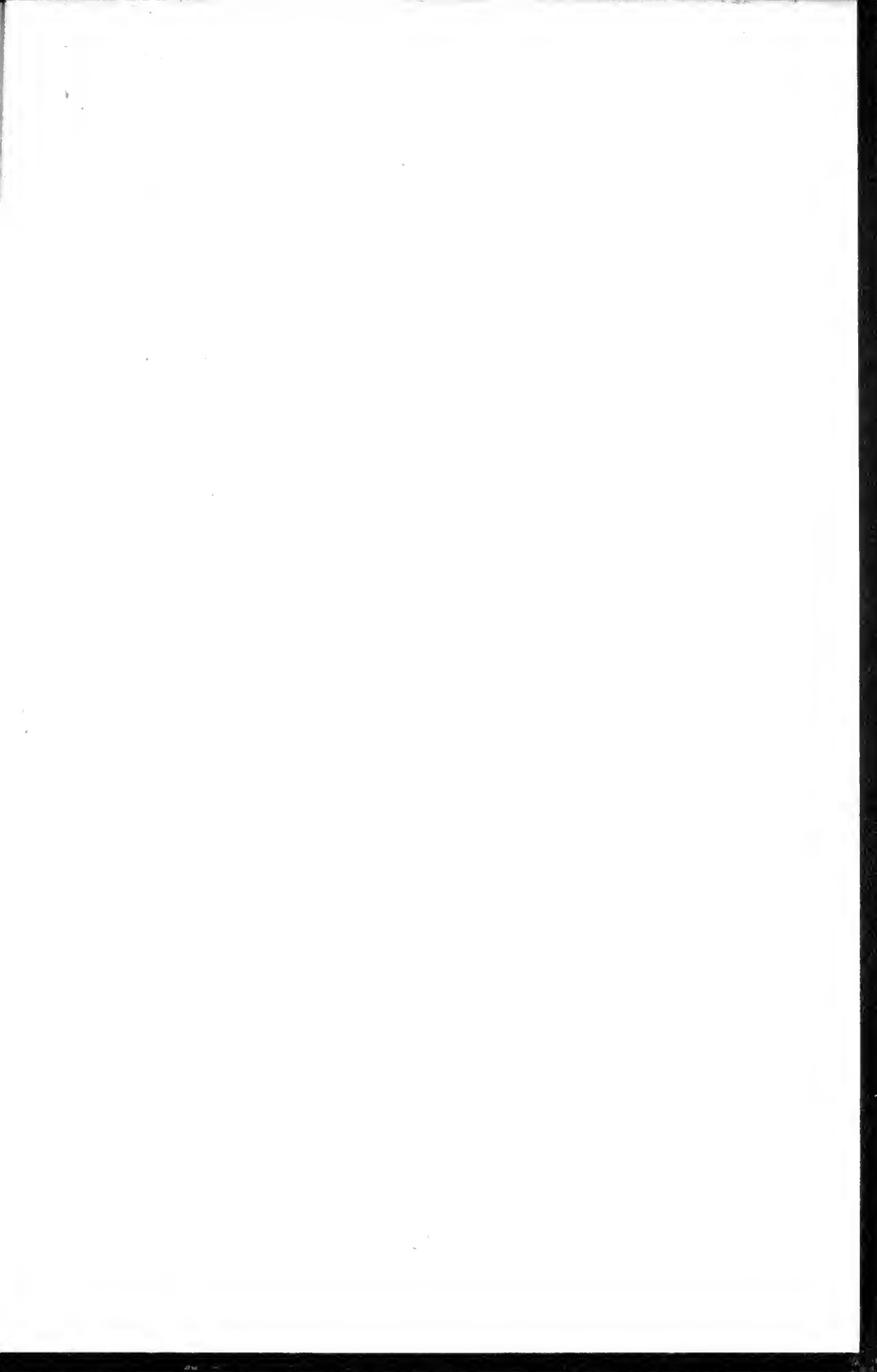
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